"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Occasional showers; winds variable, becoming northeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,661. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BAD FLOODS IN KANSAS

Six Bridges Across the Kansas River Collapse.

North Topeka Cut Off by Water and Thousands Are Homeless—Four Persons Drowned—Floods in Other States.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 29.—Six bridges across the Kansas River collapsed this afternoon on account of high water. The flood situation is the worst ever known in Kansas.

At 9:30 o'clock to-night the water had surrounded the whole of North Topeka. More than 2,000 people are homeless. The river is rising fast, and it is estimated that by to-morrow morning fully 10,000 will be homeless. The Union Pacific station is flooded.

The Union Pacific Railway embankment for many hours kept the Kaw River from sweeping North Topeka, but despite the use of sacks of sand the dike weakened. The river entered the old channel north of the Topeka and made an island of that part of the city. The river had not used this channel for forty years, and it is crowded with residences.

The floods have thoroughly disorganized train service in Kansas. General Superintendent Furber of the Rock Island said to-day:

"Our system is in a deplorable condition. The Colorado flyer is tied up at this point, four trains at MacFarland, and one at Wichita. Another train is tied up somewhere on the Herington Branch. The wires are nearly all down. Only the St. Joseph line to Topeka is working. At Durham the Cottonwood River flooded the station and ran the agent out. At Keats a cloudburst at midnight put the town under three feet of water. Our bridge at Fairbury, Neb., is out of line, as is the bridge at Manhattan."

The Union Pacific system is in little better condition. At Calhoun Bluffs, east of Topeka, the tracks are covered. The water is over the first floors of business houses at St. Mary's. The tracks of the Union Pacific west of Topeka are under two feet of water in many places between there and Wamego. The Santa Fé is unable to pass Lakeview on the main line.

At Topeka the river is the highest in its history, covering many homes along the lower districts and the Rock Island tracks.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., May 29.—The loss by flood in Morris County is estimated at $1,000,000. Four persons were drowned here last night. Edward Clements perished while endeavoring to save his daughter. Ralph Phillips, while trying to rescue a little girl named Woods, was drowned with her. A baby was found dead in the Missouri Pacific yards.

Slacking lime set fire to the M. R. Smith Lumber Yard, which was burned, together with the Farmers and Drovers' Bank, the Indictor Store, and Robbins's drug store, the loss being $50,000. The big Main Street Bridge over the Neosho River went down. All the business houses were flooded. Miles of Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas tracks were washed out. More than 100 houses are under water, and twenty have floated away.

SKIDDY, Kan., May 29.—Thirteen inches of water have fallen in Clark's Creek Valley in the past twelve hours. The whole valley is desolated. Many houses in Skiddy were washed away, and crops have been ruined. Skiddy is a town of 200 persons in Morris County, Central Kansas, in a rich farming district.

ABILENE, Kan., May 29.—The floodwaters of the Mud Creek, swollen by twelve hours' rain, swept through this city last night, doing damage estimated at $100,000. Chapman, Solomon, and Talmadge, near-by towns, fared equally as badly as Abilene, and the loss to the country is tremendous. Abilene has no water, light, Post Office service, or newspapers.

The water in the principal streets is four feet deep. A three-story brick building containing the stores of Minick & Taylor, Lloyds, and Mrs. Clark's, the Allen Commercial College, and several offices, collapsed, having been weakened by the high water, and several other buildings are in a dangerous condition.

The Union Pacific, Santa Fé and Rock Island tracks entering the city have been washed away and 200 houses are submerged, scores of families having fled to higher ground. On the Smoky Hill bottoms 10,000 acres are under water and persons are being rescued in boats.

KANSAS CITY, May 29.—The Kansas and Missouri Rivers are rising here to an alarming rate, and to-night the indications are that all previous high water records at this point will be broken. Much damage has already been done to property in the lowlands along the two rivers, and much apprehension is felt for the safety of property in the west bottom district of this city.

The Kansas River is rising at the rate of an inch an hour, and the heavy rains of to-day have added to the gravity of the local situation. Superintendent Connor of the Kansas City Weather Bureau says that the volume of water from the Kansas River and other streams for which the Missouri River is the outlet, added to the usual June rise, will carry the Missouri to a higher stage than it reached in 1881 and 1892, when it broke all records. The Missouri River gauge read 23.7 feet above low-water mark this afternoon, and Superintendent Connor predicts a rise of 3 feet during the next 24 hours.

At the little town of Harlem, across from this city, the residents in the flooded district were rescued to-night from their houses in boats, after losing most of their personal effects. The embankment of the Burlington Railroad is holding the flood from the rest of the town, but a rise of a few more inches will carry the water over the embankment.

The Kansas River has forced hundreds of families to leave their homes in Argentine and various parts of Kansas City, Kan. The basements of the packing houses are flooded. The river has forced the Missouri Pacific to abandon its bridge between Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., and heavily weighted cars are upon it to hold it in place.

Thousands of acres of choice garden land west of this city are overflowed, and the damage to crops will be immense. A thousand shack dwellers have been driven from their homes to places of safety.

Near Parkville, Mo., the Missouri River is cutting a new channel, and hundreds of acres of most fertile farming land will be washed away.

W. J. BRYAN'S OFFICE FLOODED.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 29.—Thirty-six hours of heavy and almost continuous rainfall have aggravated the flood situation at Lincoln. Salt Creek and Antelope Creek are out of their banks and the low-lying district in the western part of the city is to-night a great lake, many houses being surrounded and partly submerged. The water has been rising steadily since noon and many persons have been forced to abandon their homes. Whole families among the poorer classes are to-night sheltered in the court house and ward schoolrooms.

The basement of the building occupied by W. J. Bryan's Commoner office was flooded to the depth of nearly two feet, damaging paper stock and part of Mr. Bryan's library to the extent of several hundred dollars.

LIVES LOST IN OKLAHOMA.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 29.—Reports of destructive storms throughout the Territory continue to arrive. At Harrison the flood killed five people, Mrs. Bryles and child, a child of John Alexander, and two persons whose bodies have not yet been recovered. The drowning of several Indians is reported from Andarko. In Gay County a tornado killed Mrs. Isaac Jones, wrecked four Post Offices, and near Little Robe demolished a farmhouse.

At Wellston a storm is reported to have injured fatally one woman and destroyed several buildings. Near Hobart all but three of a herd of fifty-two cattle were drowned in the flood.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, May 29.—Three and one-quarter inches of rain fell last night, following four inches Saturday night. The North Canadian River is higher than ever known, and additional floods are coming.

There is no danger to the cities and towns on the river, but railways are suffering. Traffic east and west is paralyzed. The Choctaw is shut out of this city from the east by the destruction of tracks along the river. The Rock Island West is entirely laid out, no trains having moved since Sunday. The Oklahoma City and Western's tracks at Chickahaw are submerged. There have been no trains into this city on the last-named road since Sunday. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas tracks are badly damaged, and two bridges near Oklahoma City will be almost a total loss.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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CANADA'S RAILWAY POLICY.

Restriction on Grand Trunk Pacific Project—Provincial Governments to Give Land and Money Subsidies.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, May 29.—The railway policy of the Dominion Government in connection with the different roads that are now asking for charters and aid has been pretty well defined. The Grand Trunk Pacific is going to have its charter from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean. If the company does not make an arrangement with the Intercolonial Railway which will be satisfactory to the Government to carry freight from Quebec to maritime province ports on Canadian soil, it will be incumbent upon the company to build from Quebec to Moncton, N. B., so that the western traffic may have an outlet in Winter as well as Summer by Canadian ports.

This restriction has been placed upon the undertaking because it is feared that the Grand Trunk will endeavor still to carry the traffic by the new road to its terminus at Portland.

Without assistance from the public treasury the project cannot be completed. There will be no land grant from the Dominion Government, but the Provincial Governments of Quebec and Ontario, it is probable, will give land and a money subsidy as well because an entirely new unexplored region will be opened up by the enterprise.

What has been proposed instead of a Government subsidy is to guarantee the interest on the bonds of the company, and to take a first mortgage on the road for security. This is an entirely new principle for assisting Canadian railways, and would meet with general favor throughout the Dominion. The Grand Trunk would have no difficulty, with its bonds guaranteed by the Government, in getting from the British money market all the cash it desires for putting through this gigantic enterprise through almost entirely new territory, which as yet has not been surveyed.

COTTON DUCK MERGER PLAN.

First Step in the Absorption of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Company Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—It was learned here to-night that at a meeting of the Directors of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, held to-day in New York, the financial plan prepared by the readjustment managers for the unification of the securities of that corporation and of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company of Baltimore, which is controlled by the National concern, was considered.

After the meeting, President C. K. Oliver of the corporation said a resolution had been passed calling a special meeting of the stockholders to consider certain changes in the certificate of incorporation deemed desirable by the Directors. The scope of the changes in the certificate of incorporation and the exact purposes were not revealed.

The original plan of unification was to entirely eliminate the identity of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, both as to securities and management, and the change of the incorporation certificate is probably the initial step to the announcement of this absorption and the use of the new securities to cover the old ones of both concerns.

REJECT McCOMAS'S OVERTURES

Faction Fight in Maryland Threatens Loss of the State to the Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Representative Frank C. Wachter, backed by the strong interest in the Republican Party opposed to Senator McComas and the present State organization, has refused to compromise upon a division of the nominations of the State ticket and members of the next Legislature, which elects a successor to McComas.

This means a bitter fight for control of the organization, which conservative men in the party predict will result in the Gorman interests carrying the State and electing another Democratic United States Senator.

The political combination against McComas includes Representatives Wachter, Jackson, and Mudd; ex-Postmaster General Gary, and ex-Gov. Lowndes. Having defeated the Republican organization in the primaries for Mayor, and claiming that he was only defeated in the regular election through fraud and the organization not properly supporting him, Wachter holds the whip hand.

Senator McComas, with a view to harmony in the party, his own re-election, and the placing of Maryland in the Republican column for the Presidential campaign next year, has extended the olive branch, but the Wachter people will accept no conditions that do not give them control of the party organization. They are determined to defeat Senator McComas for re-election.

As Maryland is now one of the doubtful States, the present fight has a bearing upon National politics. Gorman is desirous of electing the Democratic State ticket this Fall and securing the election of Gov. John Walter Smith to the Senate for the prestige it will give Gorman in the Democratic National Convention.

The Vanderbilt Marriage Discussion.

LONDON, May 30.—The discussion regarding the granting of the Vanderbilt-Rutherfurd marriage license still continues. The Times this morning publishes correspondence which has passed between the Archbishop of Canterbury and L. T. Dibdin, Master of Faculties. The Archbishop wrote asking, as a matter deeply interesting himself, whether Mr. Dibdin could corroborate the contention of Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the London Diocese, that he had no discretion in granting or withholding licenses, and that he was compelled to grant Mr. Vanderbilt's application. Mr. Dibdin, in a long reply, said he was inclined to traverse Dr. Tristram's contention, but he added that he had been Master of Faculties too short a time to be ready with a full statement regarding precedents.

RACED WITH BURNING CAR

Firemen Unable to Catch Their Fire in Third Avenue.

Despite Screams of Women the Motorman Sent the Car Speeding Along—Men Jumped Off.

Engines and trucks of the Fire Department had an exciting chase in Third Avenue late yesterday afternoon after a burning electric car. They wished to put out the flames, but the motorman evidently had other ideas. Although frightened passengers begged that the car be stopped so that they could alight, he sent it along at a speed that distanced the fire apparatus. Some men jumped from the car, and women aboard screamed with terror, but the speed was kept up.

While the car was going south between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets a defective fuse started the fire. The car was filled with men and women. Flames shot out from under the car, and smoke from the burning insulation and wood excited the passengers.

It is known that the railroad company objects to the methods of firemen when surface cars catch fire. The firemen always pour on a lot of water, injuring the car, and interfering with the electric current, and also rip up the car floorings to get at the flames. It is said by the police that motormen and conductors now have orders to hurry burning cars to the nearest barns, and if possible to prevent alarms of fire being sent in, and keep the firemen away from the cars.

Some one sent in an alarm from One Hundred and Tenth Street soon after this car took fire. The car was speeding down the avenue, and men were jumping off and women were shouting to the motorman. Engine No. 53 from East One Hundred and Fourth Street soon shot around into Third Avenue and up toward One Hundred and Tenth Street to look for the fire. It passed the car, which was going at a fast pace.

"Hey there! There's your fire!" yelled a lot of men at the driver, pointing to the car.

The driver turned and spied the car a block away. He turned, whipped up the horses, and dashed after it, followed by Truck No. 14 of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with horses galloping. Battalion Chief Short in a wagon was close behind, also in pursuit. Engine No. 35 from One Hundred and Nineteenth Street came into the avenue and joined in the chase.

Engine No. 53 had fine horses, but the car easily distanced them. The driver saw at One Hundred and Second Street that the pursuit was hopeless and pulled up his horses. The other drivers followed suit and the car disappeared down the avenue. It was still smoking, but the flames had stopped. Women were still standing up screaming. Most of the men had jumped off.

STREET CARS IN COLLISION.

Two Men Hurt in Accident at Centre and Walker Streets.

Two persons were slightly injured late last night as the result of a collision between a north-bound Madison Avenue electric car and an east-bound Canal Street horse car at Centre and Walker Streets. The horse car was wrecked and one of the horses was so badly injured that it had to be shot. The injured persons are Max Stern and Louis Oxenfeld, the conductor and driver of the horse car respectively.

There is a sharp decline on Walker Street, near Centre, and Driver Oxenfeld of the horse car says that he lost control of his horses in going down the hill. The electric car had stopped at the south side of Walker Street, and the Motorman, Peter Allhay says he thought the horse car would stop at the east side of Centre Street. Allhay had just started his car when the horse car started across his path. The electric car struck the horse car at the front dashboard, knocking it from the track. Both Stern and Oxenfeld were thrown from the car, and the three passengers inside were piled in a heap on the floor.

Traffic was blocked on the two lines for about twenty minutes.

Fire in a Columbus Avenue Car.

A slight fire started last night in a street car from the burning out of a fuse, just as it was crossing Eighty-sixth Street, bound north, in Columbus Avenue. A pedestrian called the attention of the motorman to a slight blaze at the bottom of the car. He stopped the car and the ten passengers hastily alighted. Firemen came, and the fire was quickly extinguished.

CANNON MAKING HIS PLANS.

Will Decide on Organization of Next House at a Meeting to be Held in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Three close Congressional friends of Representative Cannon are in Washington making arrangements for a meeting which will be held in Chicago during the latter part of June or the early part of July, at which the organization of the next National House of Representatives will practically be effected. The three men who are arranging the preliminaries are J. A. Hemenway of Indiana, who is expected to succeed Mr. Cannon as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee; James S. Sherman of New York, and James A. Tawney of Minnesota. All forenoon they were in close conference at the Normandie Hotel.

SLAVERY IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 29.—One of the negroes who recently were in bondage to a white citizen of Goodwater, Ala., to-day told what he knew of involuntary servitude of negroes, which already has caused the arrest of two prominent planters.

The negro said he had been in bondage more than a year on a chain gang near Goodwater, and all for a debt of $6. He told of a negro man and negro woman having been whipped to death. The names are withheld until the United States Grand Jury adjourns.

Club Must Pay Duty on Books.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The protest of the Rittenhouse Club against paying duty on some books it imported, its claim being that the club is a literary and art institution, came to naught to-day and the duty must be paid. Judge McPherson, in the United States Circuit Court, decided that the club is not an organization devoted exclusively to literature and art, but also a social corporation.

Chicago May Lose the Ferris Wheel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Unless some one buys the Ferris Wheel, Chicago may lose the great structure. An order was entered in Judge Chytrau's court to-day to the effect that three weeks after June 1 the wheel should be sold by Master in Chancery Victor Elting. Should no one bid for the structure as a whole, it will be torn down and sold as junk.

Every Man Wants Map of Manchuria.
Greener, Commercial Agent of the United States at Vladivostock, says: "The best map of Manchuria is published by the New York Central." A copy will be mailed on receipt of 5 cents in stamps by G. H. Daniels, G. P. A., New York.—Adv.

Fourteen Trains Every Day
To Buffalo and Niagara Falls by the Great Four-Track New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.—Adv.

"EVERYMAN" AT WELLESLEY.

Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd" Also Given for the First Time in America.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 29.—Two pictures of exceeding beauty were seen on the grounds of Wellesley College to-day, the occasion being the outdoor presentation of "Everyman" by Ben Greet and his company in the afternoon, and a production for the first time in this country of Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd."

The stage was set on the shore of Longfellow Pond, a miniature body of water, and the natural scenery was the most striking that the college grounds afford.

"Everyman" was begun at 4:30. At its conclusion the undergraduates quite generally entertained their guests.

After twilight deepened into darkness lights distributed through the grounds were turned on and the effect was artistic. The "Sad Shepherd" was rendered in admirable manner and the audience, which was large, gave much applause. The leading woman in both plays was Miss Edith Wynne Matthison.

FATAL TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

A Motorman Killed, and His Wife and Child and Several Passengers Injured in Vermont.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., May 29.—By the derailing of a trolley car on the Berkshire Street Railway at a point three miles north of here this evening Motorman Gladwin was almost instantly killed, his child probably fatally injured, and his wife and five or six other passengers, together with Conductor Ward, were severely hurt. The accident is believed to have been caused by a stone that had become wedged between the car track and a guide rail on a curve.

As is customary, the car was running at a good rate of speed. When it shot around the curve the car left the rails at a tangent and crashed into a tree. Motorman Gladwin was hurled against the tree and his wife and child, who were on the front seat, were thrown to the ground. Other passengers were hurled into the front end of the car by the impact.

BULL IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

Fifteen Philadelphians Locked in with Maddened Animal While He Wrecked the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 29.—A mad bull took possession of the barber's shop of B. Schleifman at 709 South Fourth Street last night and in fifteen minutes he wrecked the place. He had escaped from a herd and dashed into an entry that leads to the shop. When the bull entered there were fifteen men in the shop who, when the animal appeared, made a wild dash for the front door. To the horror of all, this was found to be locked. The huge bull plunged bellowing at the rear, where he caught sight of himself in a large plate mirror. This he demolished completely and blocked the only remaining exit.

Jacob Pollunonisky of Third and Christian Streets in desperation dashed for the rear door, trying to squeeze by the beast. The bull turned at that instant, however, and tossed him to the other side of the room, breaking his legs and rendering him almost unconscious. Schleifman and a companion dragged the wounded man to the front of the shop, where all huddled together awaiting the onslaught of the bull, which had resumed his attack on mirrors and chairs. Some of the men armed themselves with razors and prepared to die bravely, while others crawled under shelves and hoped for deliverance.

During this wild scene the crowd on Fourth Street had grown to thousands. They saw the struggle through the window, which was fastened down, but were powerless to help the unfortunate men inside. Several policemen, however, upon discovering that the door was locked and the prisoners unable to open it, threw themselves against it and broke the lock. The men ran from the shop, and the bull, seeing the open door, charged into the thickest of the crowd. Finally the crazed animal fell in the street from exhaustion and died.

HELD FORT AGAINST TINY DOG.

Grocery Men Bombarded the Terrier Until It Was Trapped in a Cracker Box and Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 29.—A tiny fox terrier created a terrible commotion in the store of George C. Smith this afternoon. The dog, which had been hanging around all day, suddenly began chasing Mr. Smith and the clerks. They were frightened half out of their wits, and barricaded themselves behind cracker boxes, cheese boxes, &c., while they pelted the dog with lemons and canned goods. But he was not to be driven from the store. He grew more ferocious, until at last the police were telephoned for.

A fat Sergeant and a Roundsman came upon the scene, and were more frightened than the men in the store. Just as they prepared to run away the dog jumped into an open cracker box, and the lid was slammed down before he could jump out. Then the box was immersed in a tub of water until the terrier inside it was dead.

C. GORDON WARE CONVICTED.

Secretary of North American Realty Company Guilty of Circulating False Circulars.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, May 29.—C. Gordon Ware, Secretary of the defunct North American Realty Company, was to-day found guilty of circulating false circulars, which were intended to deceive and defraud the public.

William B. Carleton, who was President of the concern, and William O. Rowley, its Treasurer, who were indicted with Ware, were found guilty in the same court last week. The three will likely be sentenced on Monday. The maximum penalty which the court may impose for the crime is three years in State prison. The former officers were arrested last January. Ware insisted on a separate trial.

At the conclusion of the trial Dr. Richard Coe, who at one time was Director of the North American Realty Company and who figured as complainant in this case, was called to the stand and questioned as to the legality of his practice as a physician in this city and admitted that he never registered his license at the County Clerk's office and offered as an explanation that no one ever asked him to do so.

YUKON'S BIG GOLD OUTPUT.

Purchases of Dust by Banks for Two Days Aggregate $1,250,000.

DAWSON, May 29.—Never before in the history of banking in Dawson have there been such heavy purchases of gold dust as yesterday and to-day. The amounts purchased by the two banks here in connection with the large amounts deposited for safe keeping will aggregate upward of $1,250,000.

Present indications are that the Yukon's output of gold this season will exceed that of last year by from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Mayor Low's Fourth of July Speech.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., May 29.—Mayor Low has accepted the invitation sent to him to be present and make an address at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the town of Huntington on July 4. President Roosevelt had previously promised to attend the celebration and make a brief speech.

"The 20th Century Limited"
one of the eight daily trains between New York and Chicago, via the New York Central lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

VALUABLE JEWELRY IS LOST IN TRANSIT

Arrest of an Express Driver in a Mysterious Case.

Mrs. David Strauss Sent Package Containing Gems and Checks, and It Disappeared—Driver Under Bonds.

With the arrest and arraignment in the Tombs Police Court yesterday of James McCue, a driver for the Manhattan Delivery Company, the mysterious disappearance of a package intrusted to the express company and containing thousands of dollars worth of jewelry and two checks for large amounts was made known.

Two trunks and the package containing the gems were called for by a Manhattan Delivery Company wagon, and delivered to the driver on May 19 by a maid of Mrs. David Strauss, wife of the Secretary of the Continental Iron Company, at her residence, 771 Madison Avenue. The trunks and package were addressed to Mrs. Charles Hernsheim of 1,241 Madison Avenue, who is at present staying at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago.

In the package were one pearl necklace, one diamond ring, one ring set with an opal and diamonds, one ring set with pearls and diamonds, one diamond crescent, one gold watch studded with diamonds, one pearl chain, one antique chain, and two small chains. The total value of the jewelry is said to be in the vicinity of $10,000. In addition, the package contained two checks payable to Mr. Hernsheim, one for $1,300, the other for $250.

The trunks and jewelry had been in the keeping of Mrs. Strauss, at whose house Mrs. Hernsheim was a guest until her recent departure for Chicago. After she left a telegram was received by Mrs. Strauss, in which she was asked to forward these belongings by Adams Express, through the Manhattan Delivery Company, with which it is affiliated. Mrs. Strauss accordingly telephoned the nearest office of the company, which is at Third Avenue and Sixty-second Street, and was told that a driver would call and that she could safely intrust the valuables to him.

Mrs. Strauss was not at home when the wagon called about noon on May 19. Her maid, who made the delivery to the driver, received a receipt in return. This is now in the possession of Mrs. Strauss and is said to contain in lieu of signature the initials "J. M. C."

Mrs. Strauss thought nothing further of the matter until two days ago, when she received a telegram from Mrs. Hernsheim in Chicago apprising her of the safe arrival of the trunks and notifying her that the package containing her jewelry and the checks was missing. Mrs. Strauss at once notified the Manhattan Delivery Company, but did not report the matter to the police, preferring to leave the matter in the hands of the express company officials altogether. It was they who asked the aid of the police.

Since then Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau has had some of his best men working on the case, and the detectives are yet pursuing their investigation. Both the Inspector and the officials of the company preserved the utmost reticence in the matter yesterday.

General Manager Young of the Adams Express Company, when seen at his office, 59 Broadway, said:

"All I can say is that there seems to have been an irregularity at our office at 1,045 Third Avenue. We do not know that a theft has been committed. The matter is being investigated by us, but I have as yet received no report from the person who is making the investigation, and until I do I must decline to discuss the matter any further."

Jefferson McWilliams, President of the Manhattan Delivery Company, who is understood to be making a personal investigation into the matter, was equally reticent. When communicated with over the telephone he said:

"I cannot discuss this matter in any way. I am acting under the advice of Inspector McClusky in maintaining silence. I may have something to say to-morrow."

Mrs. Strauss, when seen yesterday afternoon, said:

"I received a telegram from Mrs. Hernsheim on Monday, May 18, to forward her trunks and jewelry to the Auditorium, in Chicago. I made my arrangements with the office of the Manhattan Delivery Company, at Sixty-second Street and Third Avenue, over the telephone, and was told that a driver would call. In my absence, about noon the following day my maid delivered the trunks and the package containing the jewelry to an employe of the express company, who gave her a receipt, which I now have.

"When I learned that the package had not reached Mrs. Hernsheim I notified the company. Yesterday Mr. King, the agent at the branch office at Sixty-second Street and Third Avenue, called, and I told him the details. I told him I could not make any complaint against the driver who got the package, because I did not know whether he was guilty or not. The loss was not reported to the police by me, as I preferred to let the express company handle the matter. It is in their hands now, and if anything is to be said it must be said by them. I would prefer not to have my name appear in connection with the matter. I have the receipt, and that is all I personally care about.

"I know nothing about this man whom they have arrested, and I wish it distinctly understood that I am not making any charge against him. I do not know that he is guilty, and do not want to see an innocent man punished."

Mrs. Strauss said that some of Inspector McClusky's men had called upon her and questioned both her and the maid. In reply to a question she said that the maid had not as yet identified the man under arrest as the one who received the trunks and valuables and gave her the receipt.

McCue, who is about twenty-two years old, was arrested early yesterday morning as he left the house at 1,795 Lexington Avenue, where he lives with his father and a married sister. The arrest was made by Detective Sergts. Price and McCafferty, who took their prisoner first to Police Headquarters and then to the Tombs Police Court, where he was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel.

A representative of the express company appeared as a complainant, and McCue was held on a short affidavit and remanded to Police Headquarters as a suspicious person for further investigation.

The detectives declined to say anything regarding the case. It is understood, however, that McCue admitted having received the package, but said he had delivered it in the customary way at the office. There Agent King refused to make any statement, but an official connected with the Manhattan Delivery Company is authority for the statement that McCue could not produce a receipt for the package from the agent in charge.

The detectives and a representative of the Manhattan Delivery Company made a thorough search of McCue's room and his trunks at his home yesterday afternoon. They found some jewelry, but did not describe it.

Mrs. Thomas Reid, a sister of McCue, in whose family he lives, said last night:

"My brother is a good, honest man, who never was in trouble in his life. It is nonsense to say that he stole the jewelry. Would it not be foolish of him to stay in the city if he had done anything like that?

"Detective Sergeant Price and an official of the express company found some jewelry in my brother's trunk, which they at once took to be part of the stolen property.

"As matter of fact, however, it was given to my brother by father, who is a traveling salesman for a jewelry firm. After they had examined the jewelry, which was perhaps worth $10 altogether, they left the house. They found nothing here that would incriminate my brother in any way."

Mrs. Reid said her brother had not been working for the express company for several days, having had some trouble with a manager in the office, which led to his suspension.

SCHWAB DISAPPOINTS A TOWN.

Tells McKeesport, Penn., He Cannot Erect an Industrial School There Now.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—Some time ago a rumor was current to the effect that Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, would present to the people of McKeesport an industrial school similar to the one he erected at Homestead. The citizens of McKeesport were very enthusiastic about the matter. John N. Dersam, President of Select Council of McKeesport, wrote a letter to Mr. Schwab inquiring into the matter. To-day Mr. Dersam received a letter from Mr. Schwab which read:

"I am afraid I have been incorrectly quoted in reference to an industrial school at McKeesport. Some time in the future I might be willing to make a donation for the purpose, but as I have now so many matters in hand I must deny myself that pleasure at the present time."

There is much disappointment in McKeesport over Mr. Schwab's decision. The immense plants of the National Tube Company, owned by the United States Steel Corporation, are located there.

TROUBLE FOR FAMOUS SCHOOL.

Plan to Depose Miss Porter's Successor at Farmington Arouses Storm of Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 29.—A crisis has come in Miss Porter's school for girls in Farmington. The institution was founded by Miss Sarah Porter, sister of President Porter of Yale College, and under her gained a national reputation. At her death recently she left a will in which she requested that Mrs. Mary Dow, her assistant, continue the management of the school. Dr. Robert P. Keep of the Norwich Free Academy was made residuary legatee and he and Senator Wallace S. Allis of Norwich were made trustees. Dr. Keep has resigned his position in Norwich with the intention, it is given out, of coming to Farmington and taking control of the school.

Mrs. Dow has tendered him her resignation, and all the teachers with one exception have informed her that they will go with her whenever she goes. It is said she has the offer of a fine school on the Hudson. The pupils of the school have risen in revolt, and have signed a petition to the Trustees to allow Mrs. Dow remain.

Now the citizens of Farmington have taken the matter in hand, and a petition to a similar effect is being signed by all the leading people. In the document they express regret at the resignation and urge that Mrs. Dow be allowed to carry out Miss Porter's wishes.

Letters and petitions have also been sent to the Trustees by graduates and parents in all parts of the country. They insist that Mrs. Dow start a new school in Farmington if Dr. Keep persists in his plan, which it is understood he does.

ASKED FOR PARDON BY 'PHONE.

Texas Prisoner, About to Hang, Called Up Governor and Sought Clemency, but Was Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BOSTON, Texas, May 29.—J. E. Shutt was hanged here to-day for the murder of B. C. Whittier. A short time before the hour set for the hanging the condemned man was permitted to call up Gov. Lanham, at Austin, by long-distance telephone and make a verbal appeal that his life be spared.

The Governor and the trembling prisoner had a long conversation over the telephone. Shutt asked for Executive clemency. The Governor recited the enormity of the crime and informed him that the law would have to take its course. Shutt was led from the telephone to his cell in a case of collapse.

LADY YARMOUTH PLEASES.

English Earl's American Bride Warmly Welcomed at Her Husband's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—From Stratford-on-Avon comes news regarding Lord Yarmouth and his American bride, who was Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburg. Lord and Lady Yarmouth have left Ragley Hall for London, having secured a mansion in Berkley Square, Mayfair, for the season.

A feature of the arrival of Lord and Lady Yarmouth at Ragley Hall was the welcome accorded the bride. The greater part of Shottery, the suburb of Stratford-on-Avon, is the freehold property of the Hertford family. An invitation to take part in the festivities at Ragley Hall met with a warm response on the part of the villagers. Landaus and wagonettes were sent for the gayly dressed tenantry, who, after the long, twelve-mile drive, partook of a collation.

Lady Yarmouth is said to be winning golden opinions by her gracious presence and charming personality.

MONEY FOR PORTO RICANS.

$3,000,000 Loan Negotiated in Paris—One for $500,000 to be Closed Here.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 29.—The Banco Agricola has secured from Paris brokers a loan of $3,000,000, which will be used for the relief of the farmers of Porto Rico.

Lucas Amadeo will arrive in New York on the steamer Coamo to-morrow to close a five-hundred-thousand-dollar loan for a similar purpose.

NEW BANK FOR CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A permit was issued to-day by the State Auditor for the organization of the Manufacturers' Bank of Chicago. The organizers are Edwin F. Brown, President of Brown Brothers' Manufacturing Company; L. C. Woodward, and Attorney Jay Edwin Reeves. The capital will be $200,000.

The institution is the outgrowth of a private bank which was opened May 19 this year in connection with the Brown Brothers' concern at Clinton Street and Jackson Boulevard.

Depositors came in so rapidly that the organizers became convinced that there was ample demand for a large banking institution in that locality, hence the request for the permit. About $165,000 of the capital stock is already purchased.

Delaware Surety Company Dissolved.

DOVER, Del., May 29.—The Delaware Surety Company of New York City, capital $1,000,000, was dissolved to-day. This is the company over which litigation was had about a year ago in the courts of New York and before Chancellor Nicholson of this State.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

New Western Schedule.
New fast trains to Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Louisville, via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

GRAND JURY FLAILS MISSOURI BOODLERS

Declares Bribery the Accepted Method of Legislation for Years.

Proposes Stringent Laws, Including Forfeiture of Franchises Corruptly Secured.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The Grand Jury, which has made several indictments of State Senators, and whose inquisitions revealed a startling state of corruption in the State Legislature and the Municipal Assembly, concluded its labors to-day and rendered a report which shows that the law-making bodies of this city and State have been coated with boodle for many years. The report contains the following sensational findings:

"Bribery is a common offense, but it is very uncommon to get evidence of it. The difficulty in obtaining testimony is great, as only the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker are cognizant of the transaction. They carry on their infamous schemes under cover, and out of the presence of witnesses.

"The testimony we have heard has shown a state of affairs most amazing. High State officials have confessed to us of having been paid bribes for official influence, and having acted as go-betweens in securing bribes for other Legislators. We have listened to the confessions of State Senators, and were we at liberty to make known all they have told us the recital would appall and astound the citizens of this State.

"The extent of the venality existing among the makers of our State laws is alarming to those who believe in free government. Our investigations have gone back for twelve years, and during that time the evidence before us shows that corruption has been the usual and accepted thing in State legislation, and that, too, without interference or hindrance. The tendency has been to hide or ignore rather than to expose and punish this infamous crime.

"Laws have been sold to the highest bidder in numerous instances that we have evidence of. Senators have been on the pay roll of lobbyists and served special interests instead of the public good. It is time that the people should be awakened to the awful condition of things in their General Assembly. The rights of the people have been ignored and the public pilferers have fattened on the credulity of the people. We have not had an opportunity to fully probe this festering sore on the body politic, and we must leave further investigation to our successors, with the hope that what we have done will call attention to these enemies of the public welfare and help arouse the public conscience.

"We have beheld with shame and humiliation the violation of the sacred trust reposed by the people in their public servants, and we trust that the exposure and punishment of these miscreants will result in bringing about a higher tone in public service. We believe that laws should be passed making it unlawful for lobbyists to ply their profession in the manner that some of them now operate. They should be permitted to appear before legislative committees openly in behalf of special interests, but should not be allowed to use undue and secret means to influence legislation.

"We believe that laws should be enacted providing for the forfeiture of franchises procured by corrupt methods. The rule of law as to stolen property should be made to apply to franchises obtained by bribery. There can be no vested rights in stolen goods, and there should be no vested rights in public franchises secured by venal methods.

"We have found some indictments for bribery, and there would be many more were it not for the Statute of Limitation which bars indictment in this State for this offense in three years after the commission of the offense. It seems to us that this is entirely too short a time and that the statutes should be extended, so as to permit an indictment to be found within seven years from the date of the crime. These penal laws cannot be too severe, inasmuch as a strict administration of public affairs is essential to the perpetuity of our Government."

It was learned to-night that two indictments were returned by the Grand Jury against Daniel F. Kelley of New York, charging him with bribery and with attempted bribery. This makes a total of seven boodle indictments brought against Kelley by the Jefferson City and St. Louis Grand Juries.

BRITISH SHIPPING STILL SUPREME, SAYS CRAMP.

Shipbuilder Denies He Said This Country is Outstripping England—Subsidy Needed, He Asserts.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Charles H. Cramp, head of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, denies certain statements alleged to have been made by him, and cabled abroad, to the effect that the United States was gaining supremacy over England in shipping and shipbuilding.

In the published reports of an address delivered May 11, Mr. Cramp was alleged to have said:

"In one respect the great Morgan ship combine rendered good service to England, for it awakened that country from its lethargy, and England is now aware that the United States has outstripped her, and she is doing her utmost to regain her former supremacy as mistress of the seas."

"I never made such assertions," said Mr. Cramp to-day. "I cannot make my denial too complete, because if such statements are permitted to go unchallenged they are destined to work incalculable harm to American ship building and ship owning interests.

"In an article published over a year ago on this question, I said that it was a rule of human affairs that neither a man nor a nation could stand still, for if they did not go ahead they must retrograde. In applying this to Great Britain, I pointed out that, owing to the immense amount of tonnage which had been diverted for transport service at the beginning of the South African war, her supremacy had suffered a certain decline. I have expressed it as my belief for years that England has reached the height of her supremacy, and that while she may, and doubtless will, hereafter continue to hold it, its high water-mark has been reached.

"But while I have said this much, I have never asserted that the United States had outstripped Great Britain either in shipbuilding or in the tonnage sailing under her flag. It would be ridiculous in the face of the fact that there are only two American-built transatlantic steamers sailing under the American flag to-day—the St. Paul and the St. Louis.

"As for the steamship merger, while it was American in conception, perfection, and ownership, it has not placed our flag above a single additional ship; has not added a single ton to American register, and while we hope that it may ultimately benefit American shipbuilding interests, there is no certainty that it will do so unless we can offer them some inducement to come here and pay more for their ships than they would pay for them abroad. But it has had this effect: For the third time in her history Great Britain has been aroused from her lethargy and stupid self-complacency to the dangers that menaced her from German and American competition, and she has already taken steps to minimize the influence of the merger.

"We have not outstripped England on the seas; we do not even make a show of existence, and cannot do so unless this Government awakens to the fact that if American shipping and shipbuilding is to prosper it must be fostered by some system of subvention or assistance. American shipbuilders have been ruinously handicapped for years."

Pennsylvania Railroad Improved Western Train Service.
Seven fast express trains from New York. Three Limiteds. See new time table.—Adv.

DECORATION DAY EVENTS

Parades Arranged for Various Sections of the City.

Imposing Ceremonies Planned for Unveiling of Sherman Statue in Central Park Plaza—Veterans to Rally in Brooklyn.

Decoration Day ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the Gen. Sherman statue on the Central Park Plaza will open with the parade, which will start from the Washington Arch at about 9:15 o'clock. The Grand Army men and Military Order of the Loyal Legion, however, will not fall in until the procession has passed Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street on its way north.

The reviewing stand will be close to the new monument, which will be unveiled by William T. Sherman Thackara, a young grandson of the hero of the March to the Sea.

Gov. Odell will be the reviewing officer, and with him on the stand will be the Secretary of War, Mayor Low, and the guests of the day. The procession will halt during the unveiling and will not again move until the official band has completed playing "Marching Through Georgia" as the curtain falls. Gen. Chaffee will command the regulars and Gen. Roe the State troops.

The dedicatory ceremonies of the monument will begin immediately after the Grand Army men have passed. The programme follows:

Cornelius N. Bliss, acting Chairman, will preside.

Music, "America."

Archbishop Farley will offer prayer.

Mr. Bliss will then tender the statue to Mayor Low, who will accept it in behalf of the city.

The Mayor will then turn the statue over to the care of the Hon. William R. Willcox, Commissioner of the Department of Parks.

Music, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Chairman will then introduce the orator of the day, the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of war, who will make an address.

The ceremonies will be brought to an end by Bishop Potter pronouncing the benediction.

After the ceremonies the committee and the invited guests will partake of luncheon at the Metropolitan Club.

Fully 10,000 men are expected in line in the veterans' parade in Brooklyn, which will start at 10 A. M. and follow the usual route from Bedford and Division Avenues, through Bedford, St. Mark's, and Washington Avenues and Eastern Parkway to the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch on the Plaza. There the escort from the navy yard and the National Guard will leave the line and the old soldiers will board cars which will take them to the cemeteries, where they will decorate the graves of their comrades.

Col. James D. Bell will be Grand Marshal, with thirty aides, and Controller Grout will be the reviewing officer at the Memorial Arch.

A detail of the Washington Continental Guard will raise a flag for the first time on a pole erected by the company at Cypress Hills Cemetery at 3:30 P. M. Thirty-five members who served in the War of 1812 are buried in this plot. The guard was organized in June, 1776, as a bodyguard to Gen. Washington.

There will be a parade in the Bronx this morning, rallying in McKinley Square, Boston Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and being reviewed at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street at 11:30 o'clock. The route will be: Boston Road, Third Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Courtlandt Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Willis Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Alexander Avenue. The Eighth Regiment and the Second Battery of the National Guard will be in line with regulars from Fort Schuyler. Morris Deitch, Past Commander of Oliver Tilden Post, is Grand Marshal, and Theodore Wiberg Chairman of the Memorial Day Committee.

There will be several parades in Jersey City, and exercises will be held in front of the City Hall by Van Houten Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Decoration Day will be made apparent on Ellis Island by the fact that most of the immigration officials will be away and steerage passengers who would otherwise have been landed during the day will have to pass another night on shipboard. Among those affected in this way will be 743 immigrants on the French liner La Savoie, which arrived yesterday. They were greatly dismayed at the prospect.

YOUTHFUL PATRIOT HURT.

Eight-Year-Old Michael O'Leary Held On to Flag, Even After Trolley Car Struck Him.

Little Michael O'Leary, an eight-year-old lad living at 208 Conover Street, Brooklyn, seeing the flags displayed on all the public buildings and houses in Brooklyn during the week, and fired with patriotic fervor by them, managed to save 5 cents from the pennies given him by his mother, and yesterday afternoon started to buy an American flag.

He succeeded in his mission, but on his way home he was struck by a trolley car of the Van Brunt Street line at Van Brunt Street and Williams Street.

The fender caught him and carried him for half a block before the car could be stopped. Although the little boy was so badly bruised that an ambulance had to be called he stuck to his flag, and kept it beside him, even when he was put to bed at home.

FIREMEN END STUDENTS' FUN.

Columbia Boys Build Huge Bonfire in Honor of City's Anniversary.

With the city's celebration of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary as an inspiration 300 Columbia University students gathered last night on the property at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Broadway recently donated to Teachers College, and danced and yelled around a huge bonfire.

Barrels, boxes, and other inflammable materials were piled high in the air, saturated with kerosene, and then ignited. In a few minutes there was a blaze twenty-five feet in height and the illumination could be seen at a great distance. Many persons were attracted to the scene, thinking that one of the college buildings was afire, and some one turned in an alarm. When Battalion Chief Short arrived he stopped the fun. Three lines of hose were trained on the blaze and it was soon extinguished.

City Celebration Concerts in Parks.

Three more band concerts and stereopticon exhibitions, in celebration of the city's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, were held last evening, all of the same character as those previously given this week, and all attended by big crowds. One was in Washington Square Park, another in De Witt Clinton Park, and the third at Corlears Hook Park.

MAN LOST FROM STEAMBOAT.

He Jumped or Fell Overboard, and Probably Was Drowned.

When the steamboat Marlboro, which plies between New York and Marlboro, Ulster County, was opposite Ninety-third Street, in the North River, last evening, a man jumped or fell from the starboard side into the river. No one on the boat seemed to know who he was.

The boat was stopped and Capt. Anderson backed her up and searched for half an hour, but was unable to find the man. Several members of the Hudson River Yacht Club witnessed the incident and put out in small boats. After searching for some time they found a black derby hat. This was turned over to Capt. Anderson.

Performer Fell Purposely.

On behalf of the management of the Olympia Field Amusement Company, which is giving an aerial circus at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, it was stated yesterday that William H. Hill, a tightrope performer, did not have an accident the night before. His fall into a tank of water, which excited the audience, was sa'd to be part of his "turn." It was also denied that the police had interfered with the circus.

SUPPOSED ROBBER ARRESTED.

Grossa, Wanted for Daring Hold-Up Committed in This City, Caught in Hoboken.

Paligrano Grossa, an Italian, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday and during the night identified by Emilio Tascano of 313 East Twelfth Street as one of four men who had bound and gagged him in his father's office on Aug. 31 last and robbed the place of $1,000 in jewelry and $678 in cash.

The robbery took place in the office of Dr. Francisco Tascano. He was out when four men called early in the morning, and learning this fact from the young man they choked him, bound and gagged him and tied him to a table. Then they robbed the place.

Genaro Papa and Giuseppe Rossi were soon arrested. Papa stood trial and was convicted and sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment. Rossi pleaded guilty and got five years.

LOVE LETTER CAUSED STRIFE.

Recipient Showed It to His Wife—She Is Suing for a Divorce Now.

Before Justice Dickey, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon a motion was made for alimony and counsel fee in an action brought by Mrs. Irvina Graham, daughter of Philip Barnes, a wealthy resident of Tarrytown, N. Y., for a separation against Frank B. Graham, a policeman who was dismissed from the force last year for drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot a brother officer.

The affidavit of Mrs. Graham alleges that the couple were married in 1884, and that her husband has treated her so cruelly that she was compelled to leave him last January. She declares that he allowed her but 25 cents a day to live on, and that when he took his breakfast he always had a pistol on the table beside him. On one occasion she found a love letter in his pocket addressed to him by a Miss Winther, and when she wrote to the young woman he caused her to be arrested. She was tried at Special Sessions and discharged.

The defendant denied the truth of the allegations of cruelty, and in explanation of the letter incident said that he met Miss Winther and her mother while patrolling his post as a policeman. Miss Winther went to the country and before she went he asked her in fun to write a love letter to him. She wrote a letter, and after showing it to her mother, mailed it to him. They were all amused by the letter and he showed it to his wife, who did not see anything funny in it, and she in turn wrote an objectionable letter to the young woman. For this Miss Winther had her arrested.

Justice Dickey granted the plaintiff $25 counsel fee and $5 a week alimony.

BURGLAR MADE $10,000 HAUL.

Jewels of Mrs. J. J. McCallum, Wife of Bookmaker, Taken from Her Room in Daylight.

All the jewelry of Mrs. J. J. McCallum, valued, according to her husband, who is a very well-known bookmaker, at more than $10,000, was stolen by a sneak thief on Wednesday afternoon, and up to a late hour last night the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who have been working steadily on the case, were without a tangible clue.

Mr. McCallum started from his home to go to the Morris Park track, he being a member of the Metropolitan Turf Association. His wife was in her bath, and the servants were in various rooms. He noticed that a man passed in as he stepped out of the door of the house, but did not observe him carefully enough to give any description of him.

It was not twenty minutes after this that Mrs. McCallum, coming to her boudoir, found the robber's work. The man had gained entrance by ringing the bell, it is supposed. He had forced the door of Mr. McCallum's flat with a jimmy, which fact was clearly established by the splintered condition of the woodwork.

Most of the stolen property is of odd design, and will be easily identified, Mr. McCallum says.

BAY STATE AUTOMOBILE BILL.

Proposed Law Fixes Maximum Speed at 15 Miles an Hour in Country and 10 in City.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 29.—The Committee on Ways and Means reported in the Legislature to-day a new draft of the bill to regulate the speed and licensing of automobiles. The new draft changes the license fee for operators of the vehicles from $3 to $2 a year and requires that all must be licensed by the first of August of this year. Automobiles registered in other States may be operated in Massachusetts subject to such rules as the State Highway Commission may make.

The draft places the maximum speed of the vehicles at fifteen miles an hour in the country and ten miles an hour within the city limits.

BULLDOG TREED A CAT.

Worsted in First Round, He Wanted to Continue the Fight, and Rejected Judge's Efforts at Arbitration.

A big yellow cat wearing a bright red ribbon about its neck stood on the sidewalk in Erie Street, Jersey City, yesterday apparently undecided which way to go. The indecision did not last long. A white bulldog that happened along helped the cat to make up its mind. There was a brief exchange of incivilities, a spit, a growl, an impact of the cat's right claw on the bulldog's nose, a spurt of blood, and then the cat scurried up a tree. The bulldog, his pugnacity now thoroughly aroused, posted himself at the foot of the tree and said things to the cat in vigorous canine language. The cat pretended it did not understand and maintained a judicious silence.

This continued until Justice Frank T. Lockwood's attention was attracted to the situation. He tried to pacify the dog, but his overtures were rejected. Finding the dog was not disposed to arbitrate, Justice Lockwood went to a near-by telephone and notified the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. President McCarthy sent an agent to the scene. He drove the dog away, the fact that it wore about its neck a collar to which a license tag was attached, preventing its arrest. Then the agent coaxed the cat to come down. It was taken to the society's office, where it now awaits an owner.

HURT BY YOUTHFUL BULLY.

Boy's Skull Fractured by Unknown Assailant, Who Ran Away.

Several little boys, rejoicing in their holiday, were playing in the street before 549 West Fifty-second Street yesterday morning when a strange boy, about ten years old and bigger than any of them, ran into the group and spoiled their games.

Harry Kies, who lives in that house, is only seven years old, but he protested against the bully's conduct, when the boy hit him a powerful blow on the head with a small hammer and ran away.

The child dropped as if dead. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found his skull was fractured. It would have to be trepanned, the doctors said, and even then it was very doubtful if he would live. The police are after the strange boy, but with little chance of catching him.

Treasury Surplus, $38,948,616.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The excess in the Treasury receipts over its expenditures for the first eleven months of the fiscal year amounts to $38,948,616, and Treasury experts estimate that for the year the surplus will be about $44,000,000. The total receipts for the year to date are $510,533,471, and the total expenditures $471,584,855. The surplus for the present month is $3,528,960.

French Consul Returns from Vacation.

M. Soufflot de Magny, French Consul in this city, returned from a vacation begun last March, on the steamship La Savoie yesterday. On the same ship came eleven Marist brothers, bound for Canada. There are already 800 of them in the Western hemisphere, and more are preparing to leave France under the Combes edict for this side of the Atlantic.

JEWS AS TRUE AMERICANS

Sentiments Expressed at Veterans' Memorial Exercises.

Addresses by Abraham Gruber, Abraham Levy, and the Rev. Dr. Silverman at Temple Emanu-El.

The seventh annual memorial services of the Hebrew Union Veteran Association were held last evening in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Abraham Gruber presided over the meeting, and speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El; Abraham Levy, and Gen. Edward J. Atkinson Past Commander Department of the New York Grand Army of the Republic. The large synagogue was comfortably filled with the veterans of both the civil and Spanish wars and their friends, and each of the speakers was successful in rousing the enthusiasm of his hearers.

The ceremonies opened with an organ rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by a salutation to the National emblem. Dr. Silverman then offered a prayer, after which Mr. Gruber was introduced as the Chairman of the evening. Mr. Gruber, among other things, said:

"Science has made it easy to kill, and to slaughter the enemy is the glory of the victor. The enemy may be an equally powerful people, or even the poor Jew in Russia or Roumania, yet the triumph of might is recorded by some as the will of God. God is profaned when his children's blood is shed in His name. The wrath of justice overtakes the unjust nation, and standing armies and armaments are but chaff before its relentless sweep. It is our country's glory that freedom inspired its great wars and that its flag is free from tyrants' wrongs and the mercenaries' crimes. Let us strive for peace and its blessings, for good will to all the people of the earth, and for National aims in accord with the spirit of universal love."

Mr. Levy, the next speaker, said in part:

"The intelligent Jew of America must understand that he will soon be called upon to face in this country a situation such as he has faced in Europe, by reason, if you like, of the great increase in immigration, by his industry, and for other reasons. Now, in order to meet this opposition, what are we going to do for these immigrants? We must help them along and assist them in becoming assimilated in their new surroundings.

"I say that the Jew, whether he comes from Russia, Roumania, or any other oppressed or persecuted land, will assimilate and that he will prove his love for the flag that assures him protection and religious freedom. There will be no retardation of the Jew in this country. He will obey the law, and his allegiance to the flag will not be the allegiance of the lip, but of a sincere heart. The Jews in this country are now not only Jews, but also Americans, and will never be backward in responding to the call of their country."

Gen. Atkinson followed Mr. Levy, and he was in turn followed by Dr. Silverman, who made the last address of the evening. Dr. Silverman referred briefly to the Kishineff troubles as affording a contrast to the peaceful happiness enjoyed by the Jews in this country, and said it was wrong to blame a whole nation for the outrages perpetrated by a few of its citizens. To the veterans Dr. Silverman said:

"We are not here as Jews, nor as veterans, nor as Unionists, but as Americans. The form in which we pray to God is quite secondary to the feelings that unite us all as Americans. Patriotism is to my mind superior to all the religions we know to-day—Jewish, Christian, Buddhist, or Mohammedan. There is the religion of love of God, love of man, and love of country, and that religion is called Americanism."

Kishineff Benefit Performance.

At the New Star Theatre, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night a benefit performance was given for the relief of the Kishineff sufferers. The theatre was crowded. Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Maurice Blumenthal, Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, and the Rev. Dr. Distillator were present. Manager William T. Keogh of the theatre said that 40 per cent. of the receipts, nearly $500, would be turned over to the Kishineff Relief Fund Treasurer.

TWO KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Rear End Collision on Pennsylvania Road at Newark—Man's Arm Cut Off to Rescue Him from Debris.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, May 29.—Two men were killed and several seriously injured early this morning in a freight train crash on Pennsylvania Railroad in the southern end of the city a short distance below where the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge crosses.

The dead are Crescienta Del Milo, twenty-eight years old, of 28 Miller Street, and Frank Loprete, twenty-six years old, of 1,249 Broad Street.

The injured are Frank Topse, twenty-seven years old, of 193 Miller Street, left arm amputated; in St. Michael's Hospital, where the physicians say he will recover; Charles A. Thomas, engineer of the train which crashed into the other, scalded about the arms and hips. He was able to go home. Frederick Cain, fireman of the train, was scalded about the legs and bruised about the body. He went to his home.

It was a rear end collision caused by an open switch which necessitated a fast east bound freight train to take an open switch and plough through a string of derailed cars on which a wrecking crew was at work, trying to replace them on the rails.

Topse was with the two men who were killed, but escaped being crushed under the tons of steel and iron. His left arm however, was caught between the debris, and the unfortunate man lay frantically striving to extricate himself when rescuers reached him.

Vain efforts were made to lift the heavy debris off the man's arm, and there was danger of the wrecked freight cars and locomotives which were piled high in the crash. When the would-be rescuers, fighting the escaping steam which enveloped the unfortunate man and themselves, were about to give up their task, Dr. William Goodwin, resident physician for the railroad arrived. He made his way to the injured Italian and after a moment's deliberation he decided on amputation, and soon had the operation performed and the injured man was on his way to St. Michael's Hospital minus his arm which was left pinned in the debris.

The accident happened on the Passaic and Waverly branch of the Pennsylvania road just where it curves off to the main line.

Yesterday afternoon there was a train of heavy steel cars derailed there because of the spreading of the rails. A wrecking crew were sent to the scene.

About 4 o'clock this morning a heavily laden train came speeding along from Trenton. It took the open switch and before the engineer could do anything to avoid the fatalities the crash came.

All the laborers at work with the two men who were killed and Topse leaped to safety. Del Milo and Loprete were working near the standing locomotive, and when the collision occurred were buried beneath the tons of steel.

FIRE ON A NEW PIER.

A fire burned for an hour and a half before it was under control last night at Pier 49, Hudson River, used by the White Star Line.

The pier is a new one, and is 900 feet long. The fire was at its river end in a room used for the storage of the hawsers used in tying up ships. The inflammable nature of these hawsers made the fire a hot one, and the pitch in them made a heavy smoke.

The tugboat Katheryn of the Old Dominion Line aided the fireboat New Yorker in fighting from the river. Firemen also ran long lines of hose from West Street and worked two engines together. Many lengths of hose broke because of the strain. The damage was about $2,500.

The liner Cedric was tied up to the northern side of the pier, but was at no time in danger. Every preparation was made to shift the boat to Pier 50 should the flames come dangerously near.

FOR ALL-AMERICAN CANAL.

Atlantic Carriers' Association Would Have American Materials Carried in American Ships Used.

BOSTON, May 29.—Representatives of 387,000 tons of American coastwise shipping met here to-day at the annual meeting of the Atlantic Carriers' Association. A resolution was adopted declaring that all materials and supplies for the trans-isthmian canal should be of American production and should be carried in American ships; that Congress should enact such legislation as shall make all proposals for the construction of this canal or any part of it subject to these conditions, and that the canal should be under American control.

A resolution also was adopted on the matter of an amendment to the Cuban reciprocity treaty so as to provide for concessions to American vessels in handling the commerce between Cuba and the United States. The following officers were elected:

President—Fields S. Pendleton, New York.
Vice President—Frank A. Small, Bath, Me.
Treasurer—Eleazer W. Clark, Portland, Me.
Secretary and Attorney—Edward C. Plummer, Bath, Me.
Board of Managers—Francis A. Washburn, Thomaston, Me.; W. A. Anderson, New York; James W. Hawley, Bath, Me.; George W. Jones, Baltimore, Md.; Peter H. Crowell and John G. Crowley, Boston; E. H. Weaver, New Haven, Conn., and S. B. MacDonnell, Philadelphia.

EMPLOYERS AND UNION AGREE.

Iron Manufacturers and Workmen Secure Harmony at Conference in Detroit.

DETROIT, May 29.—"We have signed the iron wage scale for next year, and industrial peace in the iron world is assured for another twelve months," said President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers this evening after the closing session of the wage conference here with the iron manufacturers' committee, headed by Col. G. Watson French, Vice President of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. "Our conference was harmonious throughout," continued Mr. Shaffer, "and one of the most gratifying meetings between employer and employed in the history of our association.

"Following are the principal concessions granted the members of the Amalgamated Association by the manufacturers:

"From the 1¾-cent puddling, or boiling, card to the 2-cent card inclusive, the men are given an increase of 12½ cents per ton; an allowance of 50 cents per ton extra has been granted the men for fomented swarth; changes have been made in clauses seven and eight of the sand bottom busheling scale by which our men, if they work heavy scrap without turnings, will get 20 cents per ton extra; it was agreed that in guide mills where heats of iron are kept in the furnace longer than two hours after being ready to roll, 10 per cent. extra shall be paid the puddler; $1 per ton extra will be paid when 10 per cent. of galvanized sheet scrap is worked in puddling furnaces. We also succeeded, after many years of negotiations, in reaching an agreement which will probably prove satisfactory to the members of the association on the crop end question in bar and guide mills. A change was also made in that part of the scale referring to the firemen. This secures full payment of the firemen's wages by the company, where such practices exist."

President Shaffer to-night reviewed the negotiations between the Amalgamated Association and the Republic Iron and Steel Company for the past five years and pointed out the gratifying development of a spirit of mutual concession. He added:

"The Amalgamated Association and the Republic Iron and Steel Company, by their pleasant relations, have done much, very much, toward procuring industrial peace in the United States."

SETTLING CHICAGO STRIKE.

Lake Shore Road Compromises with Freight Handlers—Other Roads Expected to Do Likewise.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The trouble between the freight handlers and the railroads entering Chicago was virtually settled to-night. The management of the Lake Shore Road took the initiative and made a proposition to their men which was accepted.

The men in their demands asked for a wage increase of 25 per cent. At a meeting to-night the officials of the road offered to compromise the dificulty with an increase that averages a little more than 4 per cent. After considering the matter for several hours, the men agreed to the proposition and each side signed the contract.

The new scale will go into effect June 1, and is to exist for one year. The men agree to give thirty days' notice before going on strike, while the contract exists. The other twenty-three railroads involved in the difficulty will endeavor, it is said, to reach a settlement with their employes on the same basis as the Lake Shore agreement.

BOTANISTS TAKE THE FIELD.

Torrey Club Members Start on Annual Search for Rare Flora.

Thirty members of the Torrey Botanical Club started on their annual outing yesterday. The club is an influential one, numbering some 300 members in New York. They include leading professional botanists and many amateurs and students of botany.

The club makes a point of studying the flora within a radius of one hundred miles of New York.

This time the party will make its headquarters in a farmhouse in Sparrow Bush, and will explore the hills and rocky cliffs about Port Jervis and vicinity.

They expect to spend at least three days in the locality, which is noted for its diverse flora. It is especially rich in mosses and ferns in certain portions of the district, while orchids and other interesting plants may be found in the vicinity.

Dr. N. S. Bollton, Director in Chief of the New York Botanical Garden; Mrs. Bollton, and Mr. Percy Wilson of the garden staff are with the party at Port Jervis.

SLAYER OF IRVING CAUGHT.

Callahan Shot His Rival, but Declares That He Only Defended Himself.

Thomas Callahan, twenty-seven years old, of 6 Jackson Street, was arrested at Rosedale, L. I., yesterday by Detective Sergeant Finley on a charge of killing James Irving, twenty-four years old, of 478 Cherry Street, on the night of Saturday, May 9.

Inspector McClusky said that Callahan and Irving were attentive to the same young woman, and on the Saturday night in question Irving started out to find Callahan. The men met about 11 o'clock. It was said that they decided to settle their differences by a fist fight on a neighboring dock. On the way they stopped to argue the matter, and Irving started to pull his revolver. Callahan was too quick for him, and shot him twice. It was said that Irving shot another man early in the evening.

Callahan was pursued by a brother of Irving into a tenement, but made his escape over the roofs. He then went to Boston and remained a few days, returned to New York, and went out on Long Island. Word was received that Callahan was in the neighborhood of Rosedale, and Detective Sergeant Finley was sent to find him.

Callahan was arraigned before Coroner Scholer and was committed to the Tombs, without bail, until Thursday, when an inquest into Irving's death will be held.

"I did not want to stay in prison waiting to learn whether or not Irving died," said Callahan, "and that is why I have been under cover. I have nothing to fear, for I acted in self-defense. I did not learn of Irving's death until yesterday, and then I gave myself up."

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Her Sons.

GROTON, Mass., May 29.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her sister, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, arrived at Groton School shortly before noon to-day, having come from Washington to attend the annual prize day exercises of the school and spend a few days in visiting Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt, who are pupils here.

Cornell Woman Student Dead.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 29.—Miss Lillian B. Tucker of Gowanda, a junior in the arts course at Cornell, died at Cornell infirmary to-day after an operation for appendicitis. Miss Tucker was a well-known and popular student. Her death is the second among the women at Cornell this year.

DROPPING MURDER CASE

Irvington Town Police Quit Inquiry Into Heffernan Mystery.

Private Detectives Only to Work—Rumors Persist About the Ardsley Club—No New Clues Found.

Special to The New York Times.

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, May 29.—Official investigation of the Heffernan murder case was transferred to-day from the Irvington town police to the hands of the county authorities. This means, virtually, that the work of one or two private detectives who have been placed on the case either by the county officials or by rich members of the Ardsley Summer colony, is to be all that is to be done toward solving the mystery.

A statement was made by C. H. Hale, Superintendent of the Ardsley Club, this afternoon, that an arrest was probable within the next twelve hours. Those who are pushing the investigation, however, say that there is little basis for so sanguine a prophecy. The only tangible clues relate to the hatless person reported by Pasquette, the engineer at the Tarrytown Electric Light Works, early Monday morning, and the man seen by James Dunn of Tarrytown leaving the train on which Sarah Campbell came to Ardsley on Sunday night.

Rumors that members of the Ardsley Club can throw some light on the affair still continue, despite the evidence given at the inquest yesterday. There is apparently nothing to support them, but they persist, practically with as much strength as on the three days following the murder.

A statement was obtained to-day from Father Fitzsimmons, the Catholic priest at Dobbs Ferry, who met the wagon in which Heffernan was being carried to the hospital, and later administered the last rites to Heffernan. He said that shortly before Heffernan was put under ether for an operation the man was conscious, and in answer to questions persisted that he did not know who shot him, as the man was a stranger. Father Fitzsimmons asked if it was a foreigner and Heffernan said it was an American.

Head Nurse Davis at the hospital added that he thought the censure passed yesterday by the Coroner entirely uncalled for, because Heffernan was brought there as a patient, and the supposition was that the case had been duly reported to the authorities long before.

It is expected that Miss Campbell, who was with Heffernan when he was shot, will be strictly questioned before the inquiry is given up, to see whether she knows more of the matter than was told at either session of the inquest, when the testimony was confined closely to the possibility of either Mr. Sewall or Mr. Jaffray being connected with the crime. It is known in Tarrytown that Miss Campbell had several men acquaintances, and evidence will be sought that one of these had strong reason to be jealous of Heffernan.

Edward Hammond called at the office of Chief Minnerly of North Tarrytown and said that on last Sunday morning he had heard two men on a train talk of killing some one. The men alighted, he said, either at Ardsley or Dobbs Ferry, and he heard distinctly the remark, "You must kill him," and the answer "I don't like the job."

On Monday of next week an effort will be made to have the County Board of Supervisors offer a reward of $2,000 for Heffernan's slayer. It was said to-day at the club, on the authority of Superintendent Hale, that the Ardsley residents had taken no steps toward offering a reward as yet.

CAPT. MAUDE'S TRIAL ENDS.

Ex-Inspector Clayton and Assistant District Attorney Elder Testify in His Favor—Decision Reserved.

The trial of Police Captain Maude of the Stagg Street Station, Brooklyn, was finished yesterday afternoon before Deputy Commissioner Piper.

Among the witnesses called to testify for the accused Captain, who is charged with having permitted poolrooms to exist in his precinct, were ex-Inspector Elias P. Clayton and Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder. Mr. Clayton testified that he had received anonymous complaints about alleged policy shops and poolrooms in Capt. Maude's precinct, and he found on investigation that the complaints were groundless.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter Shaw Brewster, who conducted the prosecution, asked the witness if he ever discovered a poolroom himself. Mr. Clayton replied:

"I did, when I was assigned as Deputy Chief of the Borough of Queens. I found several places that had existed in Long Island City before I took charge, and I cleaned them out."

"Did you make the same effort in Brooklyn that you did in Queens?"

"I did not, and I would like to state the reason why."

Commissioner Piper, however, would not allow the witness to explain. Just as he was about to leave the stand he was asked by Mr. Brewster:

"At the time you retired, was it because you thought your district too difficult to handle?"

This question evoked strenuous objection from Capt. Maude's attorney, and the question was not allowed.

Assistant District Attorney Elder testified that Capt. Maude had given valuable assistance to the District Attorney and had done his work faithfully and efficiently.

Several policemen were called as witnesses for the accused Captain, saying that they had received instructions to look for poolrooms and could find none.

In reserving decision the Commissioner said:

"I am sorry that Commissioner Ebstein has not been here to try this case, because he knows the conditions and the Captains here better than I do. I will say this much, however, and let it go on the record that Commissioner Ebstein held Capt. Maude in high esteem, and, in fact, considered him to be his best Captain."

BIG RAID AT CONEY ISLAND.

Three Resorts Visited and One Hundred and Twenty-five Prisoners Taken.

Coney Island was crowded last night and the visitors were edified by a triple raid conducted on a great scale by Police Captain Knipe, Sergt. Myers, sixty uniformed policemen, and twenty detectives upon alleged disorderly resorts.

The places were seized at precisely 11:15 o'clock. They were the hotel of Archibald Davis, in West Fifteenth Street; a place kept by Louis Fringo, and an Italian hotel of James Massa, all close by. The result was 85 men prisoners and 40 women. Action was taken upon warrants issued by Magistrate Voorhies, before whom the prisoners will be arraigned this morning.

It was decided to make the descents simultaneously to obviate all likelihood of a general tipping off of the resorts. When the police started for the station house with their small army of prisoners they were followed by a crowd of excited sightseers numbering fully 5,000.

TRIED TO TRAP A POLICEMAN.

Person with a Plan to Beat the Poolrooms was Arrested.

Roundsman William F. Maher of Capt. Piper's staff answered an advertisement in a morning paper on May 17, in which a return of $10,000 in a few weeks was promised on an investment of $2,000. Two men called at his house several days ago, and an appointment was made at the Astor House for Thursday noon.

Maher with one of the men visited the Postal Telegraph Building, and the stranger unfolded a scheme whereby the returns of the races to the poolrooms could be beaten seven minutes. On the eleventh floor they met a man rushing along with a bundle of telegrams, who said he was "too busy to talk business." Another appointment for the evening was made.

Detective Sergts. Cronin and Hennessy went with Maher to the Vendome Hotel in the evening. There William Greene, thirty-eight years old, of 246 West Forty-sixth Street, Maher's original guide, and James Cohen were arrested. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Greene was held for examination Monday as a "suspicious" person, while Cohen was discharged.

SUPREME COURT CANDIDATES.

Two Nominees Will Probably Be Chosen by the Fourth Judicial District Republican Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 29.—The Fourth Judicial District Republican Convention, which will assemble here on June 25, will probably nominate two candidates for the Supreme Court bench, and, as the district is intensely Republican, the nominations will be equivalent to an election.

Justice John M. Kellogg of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, who was appointed last Autumn to succeed the late Justice Leslie W. Russell of Canton, will undoubtedly be one of the nominees. Who will be the other is a matter of conjecture.

It is reported that Justice S. Alonzo Kellogg of Plattsburg, Clinton County, who is in failing health, is contemplating tendering his resignation at an early date, with the hope that the June convention will nominate as his successor his son, Henry T. Kellogg, who is now County Judge of Clinton County. Justice S. Alonzo Kellogg was elected for the term ending Dec. 31, 1904.

GOULDS DISPUTE AWARDS.

Verdicts of Condemnation Juries for Maryland Right of Way Held to be Excessive.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—It was announced here to-day that, as a result of a conference in New York yesterday of the Gould Wabash Railroad interests, at which Chairman Pierce of the Board of Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad and George R. Souther of counsel for the road were present, it was determined to fight in the courts here the excessive awards of a condemnation jury of Baltimore County for land for the right of way of the tidewater extension. This means that the Gould interests are determined if possible to push the road through by the original route as soon as possible to the tidewater terminals, instead of either postponing the construction work indefinitely or going by another route entirely within the city limits.

Just what course will be pursued in event of the court's decision being unfavorable the railroad representatives will not discuss. On the two land cases that have now been appealed will hinge the future policy of the railroad, and the outcome is of vital importance to this city. The railroad contends that both verdicts given by the Baltimore County juries are most excessive.

VANDALS INVADE CEMETERY.

Wanton Destruction of Flowers in Borough President Cassidy's Plot at Calvary.

Some time ago President Joseph Cassidy of the Borough of Queens, who owns a large plot in Old Calvary burying ground, gave orders to a landscape artist that he wanted to have it planted with flowers and otherwise made beautiful. The gardener and his assistants fixed up the plot, planting about $200 worth of flowers.

This work was only finished a couple of days ago. Thursday night vandals got into the cemetery and completely spoiled the entire plot. They uprooted the plants and flowers, threw away all the sodding, and fired the dirt around and made the place look as though a cyclone had wrecked it.

CAR STRUCK FIRE ENGINE.

Leg of One of the Horses Broken—Passengers of Car Shaken Up.

Car 1,219 of the Lexington Avenue line hit the engine of Fire Company 35 at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, breaking a leg of one of the engine horses. Capt. James Tiernan of the engine was thrown to the street, but not injured.

The engine was crossing the street when the car came along, and did not stop. It hit the engine and knocked one of the off horses against a lamppost. One of his legs was broken, he was cut in several places, and severely bruised. It was said he would probably have to be shot.

A few passengers were in the car, and they were shaken up by the shock, but not injured. Frederick Fisk, the motorman of the car, was locked up.

JUVENILE ASYLUM RECEPTION.

Children Give Exercises for Visitors to the Institution.

The semi-annual reception to the Directors and friends of the New York Juvenile Asylum took place yesterday afternoon at the institution, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. About 300 visitors were present. A luncheon was served early in the afternoon, and then there were exercises in the kindergarten by thirty of the children. The visitors were well pleased with the intelligence and training shown by the pupils in their work.

Exercises in the chapel by the 250 girls and 600 boys of the institution were held, President Williams presiding. The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of the Collegiate Church delivered an address on "Courage" to the boys and girls. Justice Julius Mayer and Magistrate Olmstead also spoke.

Fatally Hurt in School Fun.

Jane H. Leslie, eleven years old, of 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, died yesterday morning of peritonitis caused by injuries she received in school on Tuesday. She was playing with the other scholars in a room in the public school on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues, and struck her abdomen against the corner of the teacher's desk. She went home, and that evening became ill, and was found to have peritonitis.

Girl Falls Five Stories and Lives.

A marvelous escape from instant death was that of Keneff Walsh, six years old, of 532 West Fifty-third Street, who yesterday fell from a fifth-floor window to a flagged yard. Her fall was broken by numerous clotheslines, but she sustained internal injuries. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mr. Willcox May Succeed Mr. Morris.

The matter of the selection of a successor to Robert C. Morris as President of the Republican County Committee is still undecided, although the question has been discussed by party leaders. Mr. Morris says that Capt. Norton Goddard, Job E. Hedges, or George R. Sheldon will not accept the position. Indications are believed to favor the selection of Park Commissioner William R. Willcox. The latter saw Senator Platt yesterday, went driving with Gov. Odell, and was a guest at the Sheldon dinner at the Union League Club.

Sailor Cricketers Badly Beaten.

The cricket team of the steamship Minnetonka played an eleven of the New Jersey C. C. yesterday at Livingston, where the sailors received a severe drubbing by no less than an innings and 85 runs after their opponents had declared their innings closed with only 3 wickets down.

The occasion was made memorable by a "century" by R. E. Bonner, who hit out in his usually vigorous style for 102, not out. R. St. G. Walker also did fine work with the bat, and put on 56 before he retired. S. E. G. Cook bowled in effective style for the winners, and captured 7 wickets for 12 runs in the sailors' first attempt at the bat. The totals of the game were New Jersey C. C., 164, (declared for 3 wickets;) S. S. Minnetonka, 35 and 44.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club Regatta.

The Knickerbocker Canoe Club of this city will hold a two days' camp at Egg Beach, on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson River, opposite Mount St. Vincent, to-day and to-morrow. A regatta will be held this afternoon, at which the following events will be contested:

PADDLING EVENTS.

1. Singles—Decked canoes, double blades.
2. Tandem—Open canoes, single blades.
3. Club Fours—Open canoes, single blades.
4. Tournament—Open canoes, single blades.

SAILING EVENTS.

5. Cruising Class—Limit sail area, 35 square feet.
6. Cruising Class—Sail area, 65 square feet.
7. Cruising Class—Sail area no limit, (man overboard.)

The committee in charge of the camp and regatta is composed of M. Ohlmeyer, Jr., Chairman; W. G. Harrison, and E. Howe Stockwell.

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McDONOUGH'S DISCUS RECORD.

Montclair High School Boy Further Advances the Record Distance Made a Short Time Before.

Seven new school records were made at the seventh annual field day meet of the Newark High School Athletic Association at Hillside Oval, Newark, yesterday. Aside from this, William R. A. McDonough of the Montclair High School, who holds the world's interscholastic discus record, in an exhibition throw, lowered the record he made at Montclair Tuesday by hurling the missile 124 feet 10 inches, his previous record being 122 feet 6 inches. McDonough made the world's interscholastic record of 111 feet 8 inches at the Pingry Oval, Elizabeth, N. J., last year. The school records lowered to-day were as follows:

Pole Vault.—By H. Gies, 9 feet 8 inches; previous record, 8 feet 8 inches.
220-Yard Run.—By M. Brennan, 0:24; previous record, 0:24 2-5.
440-Yard Run.—By R. Honiss, 0:55 3-5; previous record, 0:56.
880-Yard Run.—By R. Honiss, 2:15 2-5; previous record, 2:20.
Mile Run.—By Victor Schwartz, 2:46 2-5; previous record, 2:59 4-5.
Shot-Put.—By H. Schwinn, 37 feet 4 inches; previous record, 36 feet 8 inches.
Broad Jump.—By James Gill, 20 feet 7¼ inches; previous record, 19 feet. H. Schwinn won the Principal's Cup with 22 points; R. Honiss was second with 21, and J. Gill was third with 13.

French Automobile Speed Rules.

PARIS, May 29.—In the Senate to-day M. Le Provost Delaunay interpellated the Government regarding the speed at which automobiles were run, and insisted on a discrimination being made between racing and ordinary motor cars. He asked that a commission of experts, who are not Government functionaries, be appointed to inquire into the matter. Premier Combes replied that automobilists constantly exceeded the regulation speed and promised to appoint a commission to study the matter and report on what regulations of automobile traffic were necessary.

New $1,000,000 Rubber Concern.

TRENTON, N. J., May 29.—The Franklin Rubber Manufacturing Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day, to manufacture rubber goods. The incorporators are William S. Sayer, James F. Austin, and William P. Huston of Philadelphia and John E. Clancey and John A. Sloan of Trenton.

New Service to North Beach.

The new water service to North Beach from East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street has been started, and gives to persons in the Bronx an opportunity of visiting this resort without a long ride in the cars through Manhattan. The attractions at North Beach are now in full operation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SOUTH DEERFIELD, Mass., May 29.—A loss of $20,000 was caused to-day by a fire which burned two business blocks, a dwelling house, and a barn. One of the blocks was owned by Capt. Edson M. Roche and the other by the Moser estate.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 29.—The Hall Iron Works were damaged by fire this afternoon to the extent of between $20,000 and $25,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 29.—One of the oil storage buildings of the Will & Baumer Company was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 29.—Fire early to-day destroyed sixty houses and a number of other buildings in the town of Mariesville, twenty miles from here, on the Vermont Central Railroad. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

MONTREAL, May 29.—Fire in the plant of the Montreal Cotton and Wool Waste Company caused a loss of $40,000.

MONTREAL, May 29.—John Crowe & Co.'s hay barns and several hundred tons of hay were burned to-day. Adjoining property, including a livery stable, a wooden bridge across the railroad track, and ten Canadian Pacific cars, were destroyed. Loss, $60,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:00 A. M.—159-161 East Fifty-fourth Street; American Cigar Company; damage, $100.
7:45 A. M.—53 West Fifty-second Street; Sol Kalvin; damage, $15.
7:50 A. M.—824 Third Avenue; Bertha Suineval; damage, $25.
10:55 A. M.—61 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; George Weiss; damage, $50.
11:15 A. M.—26 Avenue B; Otto Fischer; no damage.
11:20 A. M.—Locomobile at 107 Chambers Street; Mrs. Tingley; damage unknown.
11:30 A. M.—110 East Fourth Street; B. Valtmer; damage trifling.
2:30 P. M.—148 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.
3:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Tenth Street and Columbus Avenue; G. G. Gude & Co.; damage trifling.
3:45 P. M.—11 Coenties Slip; Kurtz Bag Company; damage, $100.
4:45 P. M.—Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Third Avenue Railroad Company; damage trifling.
5:15 P. M.—205 Avenue B; Edna Hireuna; damage trifling.
5:35 P. M.—1,710 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.
5:50 P. M.—165 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; J. Kerr; damage, $50.
6:45 P. M.—313 West Thirty-fifth Street; J. Lindauer; damage, $125.
7:10 P. M.—7 Avenue C; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:15 P. M.—3,239 Second Avenue; Amelia Frankee; damage trifling.
7:50 P. M.—152 Allen Street; Rebecca Albein; damage trifling.

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RUSSIA'S EXPULSION OF A CORRESPONDENT

Details of Arrest of London Times's Representative.

Minister de Plehve Said the Government Objected to the Hostile Tone of Mr. Braham's Dispatches.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 30.—The Times publishes an account of the circumstances of the arrest and expulsion from Russia of Mr. Braham, its St. Petersburg correspondent. Mr. Braham mailed the dispatch at the German frontier, whence it was telegraphed here.

The correspondent says that at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning he was summoned by a police officer, who ordered Mr. Braham to accompany him to a police station. There Mr. Braham was kept waiting half an hour. He then sent back for his passport, which he presented to the Commissary. He was again asked to wait.

In reply to his inquiries as to the meaning of all this, the correspondent was told that he was arrested by order of the Chief of Police, Gen. Kleigells, but that there was some doubt as to his identity, for the name in the order of arrest was not Braham, but Graham. Final instructions were being awaited. Further information was refused, and Mr. Braham was forbidden to send any message, even to his wife or to Sir Charles Scott, the British Ambassador.

After further delay a message came that there was no longer any doubt as to the correspondent's identity. A telegram from Gen. Kleigells was read to him, in which it was stated that Mr. Braham had been expelled from the country by order of Gen. von Wahl, the Assistant Minister of the Interior, on account of his "hostility to the Russian Government and invention of false news." In the meantime he was to be kept under arrest and lodged in the transit prison.

As Mr. Braham was about to be removed to the prison a message arrived from the Prefecture saying that nothing more was to be done till further orders. In the meantime Mr. Braham might write to the British Ambassador, which he immediately did. After half an hour final orders arrived to the effect that Mr. Braham might be liberated after he had signed a promise to leave Russia by the first train. If he refused, it was stated, he must be expelled in the ordinary manner.

There being no alternative, Mr. Braham signed the promise at once. Then he visited Sir Charles Scott and laid the whole case before him. From the embassy Mr. Braham went to the Ministry of the Interior, as he considered it possible that the Russian Government's action was due to a mistaken impression that he might be responsible for the publication of the letter alleged to have been written by Minister of the Interior de Plehve to Gen. von Raaben, the Governor of Bessarabia, in anticipation of the Kishineff riots, with which publication the correspondent had nothing to do.

On returning to the embassy Mr. Braham was informed by Sir Charles Scott that he must quit the country. M. de Plehve had told Sir Charles that the Government had been prepared for the step for some time. It did not object to the correspondent personally, but it disliked what M. de Plehve called the hostile tone of his correspondence. The Minister said that ever since Mr. Braham had been its correspondent The Times had attacked Russia and Russian policy.

The members of the Government, M. de Plehve declared, had made up their minds that The Times's correspondent could no longer be tolerated. They knew that this would provoke an outburst in the British press, but they had resolved to read The Times a lesson. Personally they regretted the inconvenience to which the correspondent was put.

Afterward Mr. Braham had to sign a promise to leave Russia within three days. He says the police officers behaved with the greatest consideration and courtesy.

The expulsion of the correspondent will, says a dispatch to The Times from Copenhagen, undoubtedly create a sensation in all the Scandinavian countries, where the feeling toward the Russian dictatorship in Finland is purely indignant.

Several of the most prominent of the expelled Finns, passing through Copenhagen, described the Russian official brutality in Finland. The articles by Mr. Braham have been much quoted in the Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian press, being considered the best guarantee that the descriptions from the Finlanders themselves were not exaggerated.

WU'S ABILITY IGNORED.

It Is Doubtful If He Will Accept the Post Offered to Him in the Foreign Office.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 30.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that Na-Tung, the most intelligent, or rather the least incompetent Minister of the Wai-Wu-Pu, (Foreign Office,) has been promoted to be President of the Board of Revenue, which has caused a rearrangement of several offices.

Wu Ting-Fang, the ex-Minister to the United States, has been appointed the second of the eight Secretaries of the Wai-Wu-Pu. This, says the correspondent, is an inadequate recognition of Wu's attainments and his remarkable services in America. The appointment subordinates him to men whose combined ignorance of foreign affairs is colossal.

The correspondent says it is doubtful if Wu Ting-Fang will accept the appointment.

GERMAN PRESS CAUTIOUS.

BERLIN, May 29.—The newspapers here treat the assent of Premier Balfour to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's plan for a preferential tariff within the British Empire and Mr. Chamberlain's second speech on this subject as serious matters, saying that anything which might irritate British feeling should be carefully avoided. They argued quietly that for Great Britain to engage in tariff hostilities with Germany over Canada would lead to a trade controversy with the rest of Europe and the United States.

The official attitude is to wait and see how Mr. Chamberlain's policy develops.

ST. PETERSBURG CELEBRATION.

The City's Bi-Centenary Observed—No Disorder, in Spite of Disquieting Rumors.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—The celebration of the bicentenary of the foundation of St. Petersburg was inaugurated to-day with salutes and a procession of the Image of the Saviour and Peter the Great's Boat, styled the "Grandfather of the Russian Navy," from Peter's House in the Fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul to the Cathedral of St. Isaac. At the cathedral a great assemblage of dignitaries, diplomats, and representative bodies awaited the arrival of the Czar and Czarina.

While the procession was on its way to the cathedral the Troitski (Trinity) Bridge was opened in the presence of the Czar and Czarina. Their Majesties drove to the imperial tent, erected in front of the Peter the Great Monument, near St. Isaac's. After the arrival of the ecclesiastical procession a Te Deum written for the occasion was sung and the Prefect handed to their Majesties commemorative medals.

After a parade of the troops the Czar and Czarina proceeded to the Winter Palace. They were acclaimed by immense crowds.

The celebration was attended by disquieting rumors, which created considerable impression in high society, but for which there was apparently not the slightest justification. People with official connections advised their friends to remain indoors, and there was vague apprehension of disturbances directed against the educated classes. There were even rumors afloat that mines had been laid under the Nevsky Prospect. As a matter of fact, the workingmen and Radicals were uncommonly quiet, and no leaflets or manifestoes were circulated.

Strict precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent any possible disorder, and all the decorations were removed by order directly the celebration was ended. During the entire ceremonies none but the guests were allowed to approach the quay from the Summer garden to the Nicholas Bridge, a distance of nearly two miles, or any street near the Peter the Great Monument. Many street cars and boats did not run to-day, and popular amusements were arranged in the suburbs with a view to attracting and keeping the working classes there.

LONDON, May 30.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at St. Petersburg says the authorities displayed much anxiety during yesterday's celebration. Many arrests and domiciliary searches were made the previous night. Those arrested include important political suspects and agitators. The illuminations which were arranged for last night were suddenly forbidden in consequence of instructions from high quarters that directly the celebrations were ended all traces of them should be removed.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily Telegraph says the fact that the Czar and the imperial family did not enter the Cathedral of St. Isaac caused keen disappointment. All the working population kept indoors, as the factories were kept open by Government order.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg printed in the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin on May 23, said the Jews in the Russian capital were fearful of similar outrages to those at Kishineff occurring at the celebration of the city's two hundredth anniversary. All the Jews who were possessed of means were preparing to go to Finland, and the poor Jews were panic-stricken.

It was added that the authorities hoped to avert rioting by diverting the attention of the masses by giving free shows at the theatres and other entertainments.

VENEZUELA'S CLOSED PORTS.

Minister Bowen Reports That There Is Not a Technical Blockade—Effect the Same, However.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A cable message was received at the State Department to-day from Minister Bowen relative to Castro's decree closing some of the Venezuelan ports. He makes it appear that there is not a technical blockade, but it is said at the State Department that the decree would have about the same effect, as vessels will not be permitted to enter the closed ports. Mr. Bowen's cablegram is as follows:

"Said ports are not blockaded; their Custom Houses are suppressed temporarily. Steamers from Europe have thirty days' grace; sailing ships sixty days. Steamers from United States, fifteen days; sailing ships, thirty. Ten days for all vessels from Demerara and the Antilles; two days from Trinidad and Grenada; all counting from June 1. Guanta and Sucre included in Custom House of La Guayra; Guiria, Cano Colorado, and Ciudad Bolivar in that of Carupano, and Coro in that of Puerto Cabello."

MONT PELEE AGAIN ACTIVE.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 29.—Considerable anxiety has been aroused by a recrudescence of the activity of Mont Pelée.

The General Council urges the immediate evacuation of the entire northern part of the island.

HONOR FOR GEORGE F. KUNZ.

University of Marburg Makes Him a Doctor of Philosophy.

BERLIN, May 29.—The University of Marburg has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon George F. Kunz of New York.

George Frederick Kunz is one of the best-known experts on precious stones in the world. Since 1883 he has been a special agent of the United States Geological Survey. He was in charge of the Department of Mines at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and at the Kimberley Exhibition in 1892, and a special agent at other international exhibitions.

Mr. Kunz is a member of many American and foreign societies. In 1889 the French Government made him an Officier de l'Académie. He is the author of "Gems and Precious Stones of North America," and of a large number of papers on precious stones, minerals, meteorites, folklore, &c., in magazines and reviews. For many years he has been connected with Tiffany & Co.

SCOTTISH TOWN SINKING.

Alarming Subsidences of the Earth at Motherwell, Lanarkshire.

GLASGOW, May 29.—Alarming subsidences of the surface of the earth have occurred at Motherwell, thirteen miles from here, having a population of 20,000. Motherwell is the centre of the Lanarkshire coal and iron district.

The County Hospital, which cost $250,000, has been badly damaged, necessitating its partial abandonment; the High School, erected in 1901 at a cost of $75,000, has a wide rent in one of its walls, and the street railway power house and many other buildings have been damaged.

The subsidences are attributed to the mines beneath Motherwell.

Would Welcome American Warships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 30.—General hopes are expressed in British naval circles that the United States squadron which is going to Kiel will also visit British waters, either going or returning. Nowhere could it have a heartier welcome.

New Haven Railroad Change.

NEW HAVEN, May 29.—An order issued to-day from the general office of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad says E. L. Somers is appointed Freight Traffic Manager of the company's rail and water lines, with offices at the South Terminal Station in Boston, vice J. M. Williams, resigned. Mr. Somers has been the General Western Freight Agent of the New York Central Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago.

Eight-Hour Movement in Germany.

BERLIN, May 29.—The Social Democratic Party has decided to start an eight-hour movement throughout Germany. A test is now being made at Bremen, where the tinsmiths are striking for an eight-hour day. If they are successful all branches of the trade will join the movement.

Croatian Demonstration in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—At a meeting of representative Croatians of Alleghany County in Turner Hall to-night a Hungarian flag was burned on the stage as a protest against the Hungarian treatment of the Croatians. The wildest excitement prevailed.

INTENSE INTEREST IN CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY

Protectionist Plan the One Topic of Discussion in London.

Government Likely to Appeal to the Country Soon If the Propaganda Now Undertaken Succeeds.

LONDON, May 30.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's protectionist policy is the all-prevailing topic of discussion here. His masterful assertion that he would make reciprocal trade between the mother country and her colonies the question of the hour has been sensationally fulfilled. Columns of comment fill the newspapers, and every one is asking: "Does it mean dissolution?"

Some people maintain that the Government contemplates appealing to the country on preferential trade and old age pensions immediately after the close of the present session of Parliament, at the beginning of August, while others declare that the Government has not the slightest intention of giving up its unexpired term of office.

The Daily Telegraph, generally semi-inspired, says:

"The issue could not be voted on for at least eighteen months, but in the meantime the Government will give the country and Parliament every opportunity to discuss it."

A definite decision will probably be arrived at shortly, and will depend almost entirely on the result of the propaganda now undertaken by the press and the members of the House of Commons. If the indications show that Mr. Chamberlain is likely to have the country at his back, a general election at the end of the present year is extremely probable.

The Colonial Secretary himself, it is learned, is doubtful if he could win just at present, but he is enthusiastically positive that with political agitation the constituencies can be brought to see the wisdom of his policy. Those who have discussed the preferential scheme with its author say he never exhibited such keen interest in any topic. "For the first time in my life," said a friend of the Colonial Secretary, "I can say that Mr. Chamberlain is really excited."

At Brooks's Club, the headquarters of the Liberal Unionist Party, it was stated yesterday that Mr. Chamberlain was determined to stand or fall by his scheme, and that if he failed to obtain the country's support for it he would retire from public life.

In this crusade the Colonial Secretary is absolutely in harmony with Premier Balfour, and harbors no designs on the Premiership. If a general election took place to-morrow and Mr. Chamberlain's programme was carried, Mr. Balfour would again take the reins of government.

The only practical development likely to occur in the near future is a series of political speeches from the leaders on both sides. The Opposition is almost solidly opposed to a modification of free trade, and will endeavor to arouse that public ferment which was associated with the Corn Tax days. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and such Unionists as agree with them will try to extract from the public that degree of support which they may interpret as a popular mandate. All signs point to a lengthy campaign on the lines of protection versus free trade, which is likely to destroy party lines almost as much as did the home rule question.

In all the arguments the example and probable attitude of the United States will figure largely.

The opponents of the scheme point out that the comparative immunity of the American from taxation precludes his prosperity under protection from being applicable to the Britisher, who, as even the Government organs admit, is already so heavily taxed that the initial years of protection, with higher priced food, would be a severe strain on him and possibly create bitter dissatisfaction among the poorer classes.

The Sugar Convention bill, enabling the British Government to carry out the provisions of the Brussels Sugar Convention, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons on Thursday, is taken by the Liberal papers to be an important feature of Mr. Chamberlain's "attack on free trade." The text of the bill, issued yesterday, provides for the prohibition of the importation of bounty-fed sugar, that the origin of imported sugar be proved, and that there be supervision by the customs or inland revenue authorities of all British refineries, which must be worked only by persons authorized by the Commissioners.

Sir Edward Gray is the first of the Liberal leaders to take up Mr. Chamberlain's challenge. Addressing the Oxford University Liberal League last night, Sir Edward denounced Mr. Chamberlain's proposals on the ground that they meant protection. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, played on the big trumpet while Premier Balfour played the same tune on the small flute, but it must not be expected that there would be any separation of policy between the two, therefore the Liberals must fight the proposals with the utmost vigor. The margin that Great Britain could gain by preferential trade with her colonies was comparatively small and not worth the risk of dislocating the three-fourths of her trade with the rest of the world.

Thus far the discussion on the question reveals no extreme enthusiasm on the part of the Unionists for Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, although the ventilation of the subject is eagerly welcomed. The Spectator points out the coincidence that while Mr. Chamberlain is offering old age pensions as the compensation to the workingman for the loss he may sustain through the preferential tariff, the vast pension list of the United States was largely created in order to get an excuse for a high protective tariff.

In The Spectator's opinion, if the Colonial Secretary is foolish enough to force his proposals to an issue, he will shatter his party as completely as Gladstone did the Liberal Party with home rule.

That such a rupture of the Conservative Party will occur is admitted among the best informed members of the party. At least four Cabinet Ministers are said to be strongly opposed to the scheme, while Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil, who are credited with the intention of organizing opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's plans, claim to be able to count already thirty Conservative members of the House of Commons in their following.

The Conservative politicians and newspapers, in many cases, view the proposals with considerable doubt. The Standard, in its leading article, confesses that to forego any considerable part of the British trade with foreign countries would be too serious a drawback to face for greater access to the colonial markets, and the other Conservative organs express grave doubts whether the colonies will ever be able to supply all Great Britain's foodstuff requirements. It is also pointed out that the case of the United States does not offer a fair comparison, because the United States enjoys internal free trade, while it is impossible ever to hope for free trade between Great Britain and her colonies.

There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain has achieved one aim in securing public forgetfulness of the Government's muddling over the Education bill, the army reform scheme, and other local matters, but he has also opened such floodgates of discussion that all parties will be anxious to appeal to the country at the earliest possible moment, in order to arrive at a definite issue.

POLITICAL ENEMIES MEET AT DINNER TO CHAMBERLAIN.

Premier Balfour Presides—John Morley, H. H. Asquith, and Rudyard Kipling Among Those Present.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 29.—A dinner at the Athenaeum, Europe's leading literary club, to-night, at which Colonial Secretary Chamberlain was entertained by twenty-five personal friends, furnished an illustration of the fact that political differences in England are not allowed to interfere with personal friendships.

All the political parties were represented. Premier Balfour presided, and those present included:

Lord Roberts, Commander in Chief of the Forces.

Lord Kelvin.

Lord Goschen, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. W. C. Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Rudyard Kipling.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster General.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, ex-Home Secretary.

The Right Hon. John Morley, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Lord Chief Justice.

Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy.

The Bishop of Ripon.

Henry James.

George E. Buckle, editor of The Times.

Sidney Colvin.

Prof. Hubert von Herkomer, R. A.

Lord Rosebery and Sir Oliver Lodge were unavoidably absent.

MINISTER LESSAR AT PEKING.

Indications Are That Russia Will Enforce Her Policy in Manchuria.

PEKING, May 29.—Paul Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, returned here to-night after his visit to St. Petersburg.

No radical action regarding Manchuria is expected, but the course of events indicates that Russia will enforce her policy there, notwithstanding China's formal refusal to grant her demands.

The attempt to open new towns in Manchuria to foreign trade is likely to fail. The diplomats are watching this feature of the situation eagerly, as being a test of Russia's influence. The Chinese continue to oppose the proposal, representing that they never intended to open new Manchurian towns, and they add that under the present circumstances it is particularly undesirable because it would cause complications with Russia.

Although the Treaty Commissioners point out that the admission of other foreigners to Manchuria and the establishment of trading centres of other nations there would strengthen the opposition to the Russian advance, the United States and Japanese treaties are likely to be signed without this provision.

JAPANESE MINISTRY DEFEATED.

YOKOHAMA, May 29.—The combined opposition parties defeated the Government's followers in the Diet to-day.

Two resolutions were passed demanding the fixing of the Ministerial responsibility in connection with the official scandals.

Lightning Explodes Torpedoes.

PARIS, May 30.—The Matin's correspondent at Cherbourg telegraphs that while a violent storm was raging yesterday afternoon lightning caused the explosion of three submarine torpedoes at the west entrance to the harbor. The explosion threw up a column of water to a great height and caused a panic among the vessels at anchor. No damage was done, but the Hamburg-American liner Fürst Bismarck, on her way from Hamburg and Southampton to New York, had just entered the harbor. Had the explosion occurred a few minutes earlier it might have caused a great disaster.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S PLANS.

$25,000,000 Will Be Spent on Improvements—Double Tracks to be Laid.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company, who is in Washington, said to-day that the road will be double tracked between Washington and Atlanta, and $25,000,000 spent on improvements, including double trackage. It will be impossible to complete this work in one or two years, but it will be prosecuted until finished. The Washington division will be the first section of the road to get two tracks. The shops and yards in Alexandria, Va., will be enlarged and the greater portion of the present equipment will be rebuilt.

Mr. Spencer said there is no intention to remove the general offices of the Southern from Washington to Atlanta or to change the official personnel of the road.

LACKAWANNA MUST PAY.

Court of Appeals Affirms Judgment for $77,648 Growing Out of Milk Traffic.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower courts awarding John H. Paul of 214 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, the sum of $77,648 in his suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which the plaintiff sued to recover in payment of a claim for the building up of the milk traffic business of the road.

In 1886 Robert E. Westcott entered into an agreement with the railroad company whereby he was to take charge of the developing of the milk carrying business of the road. In twelve years this traffic was increased from 140,000 cans a year to 2,000,000 cans a year, and creameries were established all along the company's lines. The agreement was that Westcott was to have the exclusive privilege of handling the milk, and that he was to pay over to the company 30 per cent. of the gross receipts from the business.

Before his contract with the Delaware Company had expired Westcott entered into a similar agreement with the New York Central Company. When later Westcott made a second contract with the Central Company agreeing to extend its business, objection was made by the Delaware Company on the ground that Westcott was injuring the Delaware's business and pushing the Central's interests too hard. A revised contract was then entered into between Westcott and the Delaware Company, whereby the company was to transport the milk on its lines and collect the receipts, paying Westcott his 20 per cent. of the money.

He claimed that the company had failed to pay him $70,000 due to him as his share of the profits, and assigned his interests to Mr. Paul, who brought suit to recover the amount. The judgment is for the amount claimed, with costs.

ERIE'S $50,000,000 MORTGAGE.

To Secure a Bond Issue—Real Estate Purchase in Jersey City.

The Erie Railroad, to secure an issue of fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, has mortgaged its rights in Piers 20 and 21 North River, with ferry houses, boats, rolling stock, franchises, &c., to the Standard Trust Company, as trustee, in the sum of $50,000,000.

The Erie Railroad Company yesterday added to its real estate holdings in Jersey City by purchasing sixteen lots on Grove, Erie, and Tenth Streets, adjacent to its tracks which run through the block bounded by Ninth and Tenth Streets. Mrs. Anna V. H. T. Hervey of New York, who owned the property, was paid $70,000. The property had been in the possession of her family since 1658, when it formed part of the tobacco plantation of Jan Pottagie, one of her ancestors.

DOES NOT WANT DIFFERENTIAL.

Wisconsin Central's Attitude on Twin City-Chicago Business.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 29.—General Passenger Agent J. C. Pond of the Wisconsin Central says the Central has not asked for a differential in connection with the Twin City-Chicago business, and that the road does not contemplate any such action. This leaves the situation in a somewhat peculiar state. The securing of a differential was generally supposed to be the Central's best means of defense, but it is evident from Mr. Pond's denial of the differential story that the company has some other line of operations.

New Division for Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—It was officially announced by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day that it had been decided to create a new division comprising the line between Butler and Kane, Penn., and it will be known as the Butler Division. A portion of the division is narrow gauge, and it has been a part of the Pittsburg Division. J. A. Spielman, Division Engineer of the Chicago Division, will be Superintendent, with headquarters at Foxburg, Penn. J. E. Muehlfeld, Superintendent of motive power, at Newark, Ohio, has been promoted to the position of General Superintendent of motive power, succeeding F. D. Casanave.

$4,000,000 Railroad Mortgage.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—A $4,000,000 mortgage was recorded here to-day. It is given by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, to secure a bond issue of $4,000,000. The company's purpose is to double-track and otherwise improve its plant.

SEEN AND HEARD IN VAUDEVILLE LAND

Where and When Some of the Laughs Come In.

Marshall P. Wilder's Latest Bits—The Nobles in "A Blue Grass Widow"—Crane Will "Do a Turn."

A landscape drop with a view of green fields and blue skies. Guns stacked beside a small canvas tent. The Stars and Stripes floating in the stage breeze.

Two women, a child, and a man come on the stage at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, the side cards announcing the Four American Trumpeters. The women wear short skirts of black, with red braid trimming, and the man is in the uniform of a United States soldier. The little girl is clad in a gown of white fluffy stuff, a pink rose jauntily placed in her hair providing the necessary touch of coyness.

The quartet begins its entertainment with a selection in which the two women play guitars, the man a mandolin, and the child a 'cello. The music is pleasing and evokes applause. Then follows a cornet trio, and finally the four performers take their places before as many xylophones.

"Suppé's Military Overture," announces the leader, and the quartet pounds out that number from the metal keys.

* * *

Mildred Flora is the next name that goes up on the brackets. She is set down on the bills as an "eccentric comedienne." One quickly discovers that she is not a comedienne, though her dress is eccentric. She wears a white skirt big enough to contain three women of her size, a fragment of a hat with one solitary feather rising vertically from the front.

On her entrance she comes straight to the footlights.

"Merry Christmas," says she.

The audience thinks this greeting funny, and she follows it with an announcement that she will sing.

"I will now render that beautiful, pathetic ballad entitled 'No Matter How Large the Pane of Glass May Be, You Can Break It with a Hammer.'"

After singing a verse or two she announces her next song as "Don't Worry, Father, Mother Is Going to Work on Monday."

Miss Flora presses one of the stage hands into service, and for a few minutes becomes really funny with his assistance. She tells him they will waltz, then grasping him firmly, places her head on his shoulder and slowly—very slowly—circles about in one spot.

A drop is raised and Miss Flora's chief claim to consideration becomes evident. A slack wire is stretched across the stage. She mounts it, then suddenly tosses off her white skirts and her waist, revealing pink fleshings and tights. Thus attired she indulges in some graceful posturings on the wire, upon which she evidently is quite as much at home as on terra firma. In fact, one might say more so, since she is more successful when on the wire than when off of it.

* * *

Hanley and Jarvis are gentlemen who engage in cross-fire conversations in the Proctor bill.

"What soft hands you have," remarks one.

"Yes," replies his companion, "I sleep with my gloves on."

"Indeed," says the other, touching him on the head, "you sleep with your hat on, too, don't you?"

Then, lest any of the auditors miss the point, the man addressed exclaims: "No, no, my head isn't soft!"

Later he tells about a runaway, in which a young woman was injured. Asked how it came about, he says the horse wouldn't listen to her tale of whoa.

The conversation turns to hides, and one remarks:

"You know they make boots and shoes out of all kinds of skins."

"No," says his friend, "not all. There's banana skins for example. They make slippers out of those."

And finally this brilliant shaft of merriment:

"Who is the best man at the wedding?"

"The one who stands there and sees the other man get the worst of it."

* * *

A darkened stage gradually illumined, revealing a canvas representation of the sky. A moon of colossal size slowly rises, and the increasing light reveals a woman in flowing skirts reclining on the moon. The moon takes the centre of the stage and the woman rises and shakes out her draperies while a man at the stereopticon "gets busy."

"La Ciel," as this act is termed, is a variation of the sort of thing that Loie Fuller, Papinta, and others do, the main purpose being the projecting of rich colors on the woman's draperies. In this the present performer is successful. She does not dance, but stands on a revolving globe while the colors play about her face and figure. After a riot of color portraits of famous personages are revealed.

The picture of King Edward, the late Queen Victoria, and President Roosevelt aroused much enthusiasm yesterday afternoon, but the demonstration was greatest when the portrait of the late President McKinley was shown.

* * *

In the Proctor bill an exceptionally pleasing singing turn is that of Nellie Floreda, a dark-haired young woman, who has a power of dramatic expression unusual in vaudeville vocalists. Others who score are Bobby North, a Hebrew comedian; Swan and Bambard, grotesques, and Reed and Shaw. An ambitious effort is a comic opera satire, "Princess Flora, or the Rajah of Titititoopumpum," in which Eddy Lang, Teddy Simmonds, Fred Rose, and Charles Whyte appear in some dozen or more different characters, representing all the various elements of the average comic opera.

* * *

Of the performers at Keith's this week none creates more amusement than Herbert Lloyd, an eccentric juggler. Mr. Lloyd makes his entrance in a remarkable automobile. The affair is built of rough pine boards, and the packing case suggestion is emphasized by the words, "Use no hooks" and "This side up," stenciled on the dashboard. Two candles take the place of lamps.

The performer is made up like a tramp, but his clothes suggest sybaritic luxuriousness. He wears a long coat of red cloth trimmed with vivid green and his shirt front glitters with jewels. Brilliants sparkle in his beard and at various places on his apparel. He wears red gloves and a green hat, about which a circle of spikes glistens.

When he dismounts from his vehicle he carries a suit case, and the foreign travel bag is burlesqued in the labels pasted all over the case, the points visited by this tourist evidently having been Greenpoint, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c.

Before beginning his juggling Mr. Lloyd removes half a dozen bracelets from each arm. Then he reaches down and turns a miniature spigot which protrudes from his vest pocket. A dark brown liquid runs out and is caught by the performer in a tiny glass. After drinking the liquor he takes off his coat, revealing bare arms and a pair of cuffs held by a long string.

Every now and then during his act he removes half a dozen or more shirt fronts until the stage is littered with them. When he has occasion to call his assistant he presses a button on his vest and a bell rings. Mr. Lloyd's juggling is not remarkable, but he manages to provide no end of fun during his act.

* * *

Milton and Dolly Nobles appear in the Keith bill in "A Blue Grass Widow," and the pair once again demonstrate their ability in the line of farce. Both Nobles and his wife have the rare faculty of so blending the serious and the comic that the right note of burlesque is obtained and the spectator is not moved too much one way or the other. There is no more difficult phase of the actor's art than this. In the present sketch the pair have the assistance of Marion Leonard, a sweet-faced young woman, who plays her part in just the right key of moderate and reserved emotion.

"A Blue Grass Widow" tells the story of one Will Benedict, a young husband who through vanity has been led into a flirtation. A woman friend of his wife discovers the fact and determines to teach him a lesson and cure him of his folly. She lets the wife in on the secret, insisting that she deceive her husband to the extent of pretending to have a flirtation with a West Point cadet.

The Blue Grass Widow (Mrs. Nobles) dons a uniform, makes love to the young wife, and is discovered by the husband. When he rages, however, she tells him she is a crack pistol shot and orders him to throw up his hands while she makes her escape through the window. Eventually of course the husband is told of the deception, he promises to be good ever after, and the curtain falls.

The sketch is lightened by many deft touches and by any number of bright comedy lines which Mr. Nobles has written. While the plausibility of the deception must not be too carefully considered, the little affair, generally speaking, is more consistent than most vaudeville farces, and quite as much so as the average farce set forth in more ambitious surroundings. And Mr. Nobles's quiet, restrained, and clean comedy methods are worthy of study.

* * *

In the Keith bill Marshall P. Wilder this week ranks easily as one of the most popular features. Not everything he says is new, but old jests as well as newer ones bring the responsive laughter.

Mr. Wilder puts his audience in a good humor by prefacing his stories with a little speech, in which he tells how hard it is sometimes to get people to laugh.

"You see," he says, "there are always some people out front who don't want to smile. For example, there's the man with the 'I-dare-you-to-make-me-laugh' face." Here Mr. Wilder screwed his face up in a manner to accentuate all the vinegary characteristics possible in the human countenance.

He told of experiences crossing the ocean. One man meets another on deck and asks:

"Say, who is that homely woman over there?"

"That's my wife."

"But you haven't looked."

"I don't have to."

Several poems with incidental music add variety to the effort of "The Prince of Entertainers and the Entertainer of Princes," as Mr. Wilder is pleased to dub himself on the bills.

* * *

J. Raymond Finley and Lottie Burke provide an amusing feature of the Keith bill, and in the course of a song, "Just the Same Old Story," they illustrate the fact that "there is nothing new under the sun," even going so far as to show that many of the popular ballads of the day are simply old airs with words and time changed. Kherns and Cole provide a German comedy sketch, and Delmore and Oneida do some graceful pole balancing. Miriam Ainsworth, a character change artist; Chinese Johnny Williams, magician; Evans and St. John, songs and dances, and Mr. and Mrs. Darrow, smoke artists, are other features.

* * *

William H. Crane, the veteran comedian, will make his first appearance in vaudeville at the benefit performance to be given at the Chicago Olympic Theatre June 1 for "Biff" Hall's family. In response to a telegram sent by George Ade, Mr. Crane wired from Salt Lake City that he would make arrangements to be in Chicago June 1 and might be counted on to take part in the big bill which is now being arranged. "Biff" Hall and Mr. Crane were warm personal friends during the life of the former, and it is this fact that induces Mr. Crane to come all the way from Utah to participate in the benefit. He has not designated what his "specialty" will be, but it is likely he will present a scene or two from "David Harum."

* * *

At the Circle Theatre John Ford is billed as "The Champion Dancer of America." He is a young man, smooth faced, agile, and trim of figure.

He comes on the stage in the full glory of an Inverness coat, evening clothes, white kid gloves, and an opera hat. Beginning with a song and dance, he warms up to his work, removes his hat and overcoat, and from that time on he is a very busy young man.

His turn occupies some eight minutes, and for at least six of the eight he is dancing steadily without interruption. At one point he turns a back flip-flap, lands on one foot, and continues his dancing without interrupting the regular click-clack of the steps. He does a series of cork-screw whirls, and a sort of walking step, extremely graceful, which win him much applause.

* * *

Seen in his dressing room immediately after his act, the dancer takes on the appearance of a human shower bath. The perspiration flows from every pore, and there is every indication that this is indeed the strenuous life while it lasts.

"But," says Ford, "I love it. I'm unhappy if I'm idle a week. And really, it's the best thing in the world for health. I've never been sick a day in my life except for the measles. My appetite always is good."

There's a pointer for dyspeptics.

"People talk about dancing affecting the heart. Why, I've never suffered the slightest inconvenience. I suppose I lose a pound every time I do my turn, but I make it up when I get to the dinner or the supper table."

But he has his little song of woe.

"The American public," he asserts, "does not appreciate good dancing. A man comes out and tells a few jokes that some one else has written for him, and the people think he is great. So, too, with a performer who has been gifted by nature with a voice. Both the monologist and the singer get more credit generally, but for the actual labor involved neither of them compares with the dancer. And it very frequently happens that the steps that cost the most time and work do not create any applause, while some simple showy movements arouse enthusiasm. That's because people haven't learned to discriminate between what is difficult in dancing and what is not."

Mr. Ford will leave shortly for London, where he is under contract to appear for four weeks at the Tivoli.

A THEATRICAL INNOVATION.

"The Admirable Crichton" Company to be Taken from London to Paris for a Single Performance.

PARIS, May 29.—A novel performance is promised for June 8 at the Renaissance Theatre.

Charles Frohman will transport the entire production of J. M. Barrie's fantasy, "The Admirable Crichton," to Paris by special trains and special boat in order to give a single performance.

The company and scenery will be taken back to London in time to give a performance the following night at the Duke of York's Theatre, where the play is now running.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Alterations at Wallack's—Duss's Venice a Gorgeous Resort—Gossip of Stage Folk.

Plans were completed yesterday by the management of Wallack's Theatre to effect extensive alterations and improvements in the house during the Summer. This puts to an end all rumors concerning the tearing down of the theatre. The stage is to be deepened about twenty-five feet. The dressing-rooms are being removed to a building one door east on the Thirtieth Street side of the old building, and a new building will be erected immediately at the rear of the stage, which will be used as a green room. In view of these alterations and improvements the decision has been reached to close the run of "The Sultan of Sulu" at Wallack's on Saturday, June 13. "The Sultan of Sulu" has been running continuously since it opened in Chicago on March 11, 1902, and will have completed sixty-six weeks when it concludes its New York engagement. The next attraction at Wallack's is to be another George Ade play, "Peggy from Paris," which opens the house in September.

* * *

The Madison Square Garden, the interior of which has been fitted up as a miniature Venice for the Duss Summer night festivals, was thrown open for inspection last night, and will be formally opened to-morrow night by John Duss and his orchestra, with Edouard de Reszke and Mme. Nordica as the concert singers. A considerable sum of money has been spent in arranging there a cool-air apparatus and building the proper scenery. The Garden walls resemble the interior of a Venetian theatre, and the roof appears as a starry blue sky, the flood of light at the entrance dimming into distant moonlight at the far end of the Garden, where is disclosed a striking view of the harbor from the city gates. First in the view are seen some tumble-down, weather-worn houses, with their brilliant shades, then boats swinging at anchor, then the now fallen Campanile, then the glimmering water, and finally an arm of the shore jutting into the Adriatic.

After this familiar view has been noted the sight returns to the centre of the Garden, where gondolas swing around a light little island. On one of its ends is a pillared platform supporting the busts of world-famous musicians and composers. It will be beneath their shadows that John Duss will lead his orchestra this Summer.

* * *

Charles Dana Gibson has objected to Blanche Ring's new musical production being called "The Gibson Girl," and consequently the name has been changed to "The Blonde in Black."

* * *

Herbert Kelcey, who has been playing in "Sherlock Holmes," is trying to become a detective in real life, and find out who broke into his apartments at 200 West Eighty-sixth Street. He closed his tour last week and came home. The house was in an unspeakable state. Some one had been living in the apartments during his absence, and left only upon his near approach, purloining a few articles and leaving others which Mr. Kelcey wishes had been taken.

* * *

George Ade came to Wallack's from Chicago last night. The first thing he did upon entering the theatre was to mistake a large mirror in the lobby for an exit, and walk plump into it, crushing the brim of his new straw hat. He was heard to remark that he thought he had seen a cross-eyed yellow dog the day previous, and now he was sure of it.

* * *

The latest addition to the cast of "The Runaways" at the Casino is Mrs. Eleanor Dole, the recently divorced wife of Edmund P. Dole, Attorney General in Hawaii, who will make her début as a member of the chorus within a few days. She came to New York about two weeks ago, applied for a place with the Shuberts, and was given it because of her mezzo-soprano voice. Mrs. Dole is one of the two Gallagher sisters, daughters of a San Francisco lawyer, who were as young women noted for their beauty. She met and was married to Mr. Dole in 1891 and was divorced last Winter.

* * *

One of the latest compressed air inventions for cooling buildings has been put in at the Grand Opera House, and thereby a temperature of about 60 degrees will be maintained during the Summer run of the Stuart Opera Company.

* * *

"The Exile," which Martin Harvey recently produced at the Royalty Theatre in London, is not the play in which he is to be seen in America next season. That will be a drama of the Cromwell times, introducing in contrast the Roundheads and the Cavaliers. "The Exile" deals with the last days of Napoleon's life at St. Helena. In the London reviews of this play the critics resent the fact that in the play the British officers treat Napoleon harshly.

* * *

So successful has "The Earl of Pawtucket" been with Lawrance D'Orsay in the title rôle that Kirke La Shelle has signed that actor for the unusual period of ten years. It is Mr. La Shelle's purpose to continue him in farce-comedy, and the next one will also be by Augustus Thomas.

* * *

Following the announcement last week from London of the approaching marriage of Henry Ainley and Suzanne Sheldon came a rumor yesterday from the same source that Anthony Hope might wed Elizabeth Sheldon. Mrs. Sheldon, at Carnegie Hall, says she believes the report unfounded.

Activities of the Letter Carriers.

The annual convention of the New York State Letter Carriers' Association will take place to-day at Elmira, N. Y., and will be attended by M. A. Fitzgerald, John J. Egan, and Charles P. Skelly as delegates from this city. The New Jersey State Association of Letter Carriers will also hold a convention to-day at Elizabeth, N. J. It was announced yesterday that the National Association of Letter Carriers has made an annual appropriation for decorating the "Sunset" Cox Monument, in Astor Place, to-day and all other Decoration Days.

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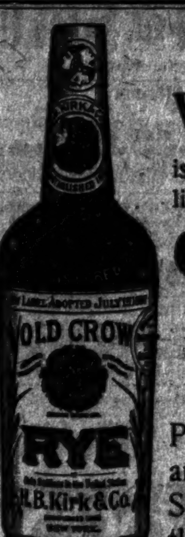

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If your skin is yellow; your tongue furred; if you have backache and headache and a nasty taste in your mouth; it's because your liver is out of order. You are bilious.

IRON-OX Tablets CURE Bilious People

They do it by so toning up the nerves of the liver and digestive organs that the blood is freed from poisons, and Nature restores the torpid liver to full power and activity.

Fifty tablets in an aluminum case, 25c. at drug stores. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

Terrace Garden 58th & 59th Sts. near Lex. Ave.
LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE.
OPENING THIRD SUMMER SEASON, TO-NIGHT.
THE TERRACE GARDEN OPERA CO., IN OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE
"THE BRIGANDS."
Vaudeville and Music in the Open Air.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
Special Prices Wed. Mats., 50c. to 1.50.
Henry W. Savage's New Musical Comedy Success
PRINCE OF PILSEN
100TH TIME—Monday, June 8—SOUVENIRS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Hit
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Beginning TO-MORROW EVG. DUSS' Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra.
Soloists. Opening night NORDICA and DE RESZKE.
VENICE IN NEW YORK, the $72,000 Setting.
Seats on sale. Opening night $1, $2 & $3. Gen. ad. $1.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c, 50c. Every Aft. & Ev. Res. 75c. Bx Sts. $1
23rd St. Big All-Star Vaudeville. | 5th Av. The Rajah. Vaudeville.
58th St. The Smart Set | 125th St. On the Wabash. Big Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Wed., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ BEST SEATS, Wed. Mat., $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50.
with Montgomery & Stone.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Ev. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2.
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

CONEY'S BEST BOSTOCKS
ADMISSION 25c. CHILDREN 10c.

CASINO Mat. & Night THE RUNAWAYS

VICTORIA, 42 St. B'y & 7 Av. Mat. Sat. Last Mat. To-day. Last Time To-night.
WARFIELD in "The Auctioneer."
Next Mon., Opening Paradise Roof Gardens.

BELASCO THEATRE Last Matinee To-day at 2.
Last Performance To-night at 8.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

CIRCLE 2:15 8:15 Broadway & 60th St.
THE GREAT FULGORA.
O'BRIEN & HAVEL, YORKE & ADAMS, 3 LIVINGSTONS, and a Host of others.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY.
BOWERY BURLESQUERS.
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. T'dy. 2:15.
DAN DALY IN BIG LAUGH, "JOHN HENRY."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. EV'GS, 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY and WED., 2:15.
HENRY E. DIXEY in FACING THE MUSIC.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th. Last Times To-day, Matinee at 2. Night at 8.
Liebler & Co.'s All-Star Production of ROMEO AND JULIET. Seats selling.

LUNA PARK THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND. All the Thompson & Dundy Shows.

Final contests to-day in the 28th Annual Intercollegiate Athletic Games at Berkeley Oval, at 2 P. M.

BIJOU Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y. MABELLE GILMAN in "The Mockingbird."

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.
To-day (Decoration Day) Doors Open 11 A. M.

AMERICAN Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day. JACOB ADLER
Last 2 Performances MERCHANT OF VENICE.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee To-day. "A WIFE'S SECRET."
Next Week—"The Cattle King."

14th St. Theatre, nr 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE 4 COHANS LAST 2 WEEKS RUNNING FOR OFFICE

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music.

Grand Mat. To-day. FRANCIS WILSON "The Toreador." N'xt week—"THE GEISHA."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

WEST END Mat. To-day. ROYAL LILLIPUTIANS. Nxt Wk—Kate Claxton, "Two Orphans."

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. "Across the Rockies; or, Home, Sweet Home."

ACADEMY of Music. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. A Working Girl's Wrongs.

ROWING CREWS ARRIVE.

Prominent Oarsmen in Attendance Upon Annual Harlem Regatta To-day.

Rowing men from all the Eastern rowing centres from Boston to Washington and New Orleans arrived at the boathouses along the Harlem River yesterday to attend the annual races of the Harlem Regatta Association, which will be held over the speedway course on the Harlem River to-day. Many of the visitors are entered in the races, and these brought their boats, which were distributed among the various boathouses. Others are present merely as officials or spectators.

At the Harlem Rowing Club house are the New York Athletic Club junior eight, junior quadruple sculls, and junior double crews, and Demourelli, the senior single sculler of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club of New Orleans. At the Metropolitan Rowing Club house, next door, are the junior doubles of the Clifton Boat Club of Clifton, S. I., and of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, and Dunn, the intermediate sculler of the Brooklyn Rowing Club.

The intermediate four-oared gig crew and Coburn, the intermediate sculler of the Institute Boat Club of Newark, N. J., are at the Wyanoke Club house, together with Von Sholly, a junior sculler of the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing.

At the Lone Star Boat Clubhouse are the intermediate four-oared gig crew of the West Philadelphia Boat Club and Johnson, the intermediate sculler of the Arlington Boat Club of Boston, Mass.

The junior single and the junior double of the Potomac Boat Club of Washington, D. C., and the senior four-oared shell crew of the University Barge Club of Philadelphia are at the Atalanta Boat Clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. The shell of the latter crew was badly damaged while being towed up the river from the railroad freight yard to the Atalanta Boathouse yesterday morning. In some manner it got adrift and was run into by the eight-oared shell of the Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia, which was also being towed around to the "Scullers' Row," with the result that the University shell was so badly damaged that it cannot be repaired in time to use to-day. The University four accordingly will use a shell which has been loaned to them by the Friendship Boat Club.

The junior eight of the Malta Boat Club and the intermediate four-oared gig crew of the West Philadelphia Boat Club, both of Philadelphia, are at the Dauntless Rowing Clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The junior quadruple-sculls crew of the Philadelphia Barge Club is at the Union Boat Clubhouse, next door, and the senior single and double crews of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia are at the Nonpareil Rowing Clubhouse.

The regatta will be held over the new Speedway course, extending from Washington Bridge to Fordham Dock, and will be started promptly at 9:40 A. M.

TULLOCH NOW ACCUSED

Washington Postmaster Charges Irregular Proceedings.

Payne Reduces Salaries and Corrects Designations of Men Promoted Under Beavers.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Postmaster General Payne to-day made public the reply of Postmaster Merritt of this city to the Tulloch charges. It makes accusations against Mr. Tulloch.

"Before I became Postmaster," says Mr. Merritt, "one of the employes of the Post Office was suspended from duty from May 5 to June 8, 1898, without pay, without any reason of record, so far as I have learned, and without any departmental authority. Mr. Tulloch, the cashier, retained this man's pay for the time stated, amounting to $140, against his protest, I am told, obtaining his signature to the customary form of pay roll, however, and then sent the account to the auditor for the Post Office Department, as though payment had actually been made. The cashier probably had the Postmaster's order to do this, and it seems he did not make personal use of the money. But the transaction appears nevertheless to comprehend the presentation of a false voucher, which is made a crime by Section 5,483 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The money thus unlawfully taken was divided by the cashier or by his direction among a number of persons, upon orders signed in the name of the Postmaster by his assistant, (though in one case no order has been found,) until all of it was used up except $7.68, which is now in the official possession of one of the bureaus of the Post Office Department."

Postmaster Merritt also charges that his predecessor, James P. Willett, told him that he (Willett) had found his accounts for the last quarter of his term in bad condition and had asked Cashier Tulloch to straighten them out, but Tulloch refused to do it unless Willett paid him $500. Willett, upon Merritt's advice, refused.

It is also alleged by Mr. Merritt that it was the habit of Tulloch as cashier to make up the quarterly pay rolls in blank, getting the signatures of the employes thereto and filling in afterward the dates and amounts paid. Mr. Merritt says he does not charge that these amounts were ever improperly filled in, but that this practice offered an open door to fraud.

Mr. Merritt denies that there was any wrongdoing in the assigning of employes to work for which their positions do not call.

Postmaster General Payne to-day announced his approval of instructions reducing the salaries of Assistant Postmasters at the following second-class Post Offices to 50 per cent. of the salaries of the respective Postmasters:

Cairo, Ill.; Clarinda, Iowa; East St. Louis, Ill.; Flushing, Fredonia, and Geneva, N. Y.; Freehold, N. J.; Warren, Penn.; Hagerstown, Md.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Stamford, Conn.; Stevens Point, Wis., and Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico.

He has found thirty-six officials in the Postal Service who hold offices under designations not authorized by law and has directed that their positions be changed to conform to the law governing them. They were in the following offices: New Orleans, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, Chester, Penn.; Los Angeles, Louisville, Nashville, Newburg, N. Y.; Utica, and Chicago.

Among those designations not authorized by law are "Superintendent of Stations," (although there is a Superintendent for each separate station,) "Auditor of Stations," "Inspector of Stations," &c. Violations of the law which fix the maximum salary of clerks in second-class Post Offices at $1,000 a year, except in the case of Assistant Postmasters, will be corrected at Leadville, Col.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Tarrytown, N. Y., and San Juan, Porto Rico. The investigation disclosed eight Post Offices at which in all thirteen clerks receive more than the salaries to which their designated positions as "Assistant Superintendents" entitle them, and in these cases the Postmaster General has directed that the salaries be accordingly reduced. This order affects two positions in Louisville, Ky.; two in New York City, one in Brooklyn, one in Philadelphia and Detroit, four in St. Louis, and two in Boston. The maximum salary of these positions by law is a stated percentage of the salary of the Postmaster. The Postmaster General has directed that such of these changes as involve corrections of violations of the law shall take effect next Monday and changes made to conform to the rules and practice of the department will be operative July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year. Most of these excessive allowances were made during the administration of George W. Beavers, who suddenly resigned his position as Superintendent of Salaries and Allowances immediately after the investigation of affairs of the Post Office Department began.

When questioned concerning Postmaster General Payne's order, Postmaster Van Cott said:

"I have not received the scratch of a pen from the Post Office Department in regard to any official under me holding an office under a designation not in compliance with the postal laws and regulations, and am as ignorant in the matter as you are. Until the department notifies me I shall be in the same position. I know of no designation not authorized by law as existing in my department. I don't believe that there is any violation or evasion of law here. I certainly don't know of any."

George H. Roberts, Jr., Postmaster of Brooklyn, said that a result of the order issued by the Postmaster General might be the redesignation of four Superintendents.

W. T. Young, in charge of the delivery system at the main office; salary, $2,000.

G. W. Thomas, General Superintendent of Stations, who inspects all in Brooklyn daily and reports on the amount of money handled at each; salary, $1,800.

Charles Milligan, in charge of the inquiry division; salary, $1,700.

William Mass, who directs the special delivery letter distribution; salary, $1,500.

These men, of whom Thomas and Mass are veterans of the civil war, are rated by the Postmaster as among the most efficient and faithful of the staff of the Brooklyn Post Office. He contends that their titles were accepted at Washington, but that now they are held not to have legal titles as Superintendents. Mr. Young will be returned as "Superintendent of the home station," Mr. Milligan as "bookkeeper," Mr. Thomas as "cashier," and Mr. Mass as "foreman." It is likely that the latter's salary will be reduced by $100 a year.

Postmaster Roberts added that he held that if a man is superintending a certain branch of work at the main office he is as much of a Superintendent as the Superintendent of a station subordinate to the main Post Office. He was unable to say what the decision of the department would be in regard to Messrs. Young, Thomas, Milligan, and Mass, but believed that the only one who would suffer in reduction of salary would be Mr. Mass.

AMERICAN COAST DEFENSE.

Instructions Issued to Commandants of the Thirteen Naval Districts Into Which the Country Is Divided.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Naval General Board has completed its elaborate scheme for the defense of the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and great lakes coasts of the United States. Admiral Dewey declares the scheme to be "vitally important to the country at large." The purpose is to approximate an impregnable defense of the entire coast line of the United States and its foreign possessions.

Acting Secretary Darling to-day signed the instructions to the commandants of the thirteen naval districts into which the country has been divided regarding the establishment of a permanent basis of the naval patrol. The duty of the patrol will be to secure and forward information and to communicate with ships at sea. The Treasury, War, and Agricultural Departments will co-operate with the navy in this work. The general lines of the Coast Signal Service, put into operation during the war with Spain, will be followed. Special naval patrol stations, life-saving stations, lighthouses and lightships, army signal stations, coast stations of the Weather Bureau, and auxiliary scouting, lookout, or patrol ships will be called on to participate in the scheme, and at appropriate stations telegraph, telephone, cable, and wireless means of communication will be provided and kept constantly in working condition. The Naval Militia, to a large extent, will be called on to make up the naval patrol crews.

Should war break out, the Commanders in Chief afloat will be furnished a list of the naval patrol stations within the limits of their command, and also a private signal to be used in communicating with these. Until this signal shall have been given, the naval patrol stations are forbidden to give any information to ships. The general policy contemplates centralization in the commandant of each naval district of the direction of the auxiliary forces of that district, including enrollment, records, organization, and development of the naval reserves, so far as applicable to the State Naval Militia.

Keen interest is shown by army and navy officers in the defense plan. It is believed to be the most effective system of American coast defense ever drawn up. The prominent part to be played by the State Naval Militia in its execution, it is hoped, will aid in building up the Naval Militia.

MAKING PROGRESS IN TARLAC.

Governor Reports Good Work in Philippine Province, Particularly in Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Governor of Tarlac in the Philippines reports to the War Department that during the past year there was no violent nor disturbing interruption of the peace of the province. Public instruction has been materially advanced. The seven most important pueblos have good schools and are provided with American teachers. Seven others have Filipino teachers, most of them from the Normal Institute of the capital. The attendance of pupils during the year was good, 2,980 boys and 1,253 girls having received instruction.

At the provincial capital, in addition to the leading residents, a large number of municipal and provincial officials and employes attend the night schools. A high school has been established, the pupils of which, after terminating the course of studies prescribed, will be prepared to enter any college or higher institution of academic or professional study. The high school is supported from the provincial treasury, and the Provincial Board has authorized the construction of a larger building.

The Governor further reports that the province is free from cholera, and that a normal state of healthfulness prevails. Vaccination has been practiced in all the pueblos as a result of the activity of the municipal Boards of Health. In the several municipalities the people have undertaken and completed new and repaired old roads and made other local improvements, including the construction of school buildings and the lighting of village streets.

MANILA LABOR LEADER HELD.

President of Organization Arrested on Charges of Misappropriating Funds and Aiding Insurgents.

MANILA, May 29.—Following the seizure and examination of the books of the Democratic Labor Union, the Government to-day arrested President Dominador Gomez on charges of misappropriating funds, brigandage, fraudulent sales of stock, and organizing an illegal association. Over 100,000 pesos were collected in dues and contributions. The books show a deficit of 2,000 pesos. It is believed to be possible that part of the amount was stolen before Gomez was elected President. The Government charges that part of the fund was used to furnish arms and food to the insurgents of Rizal Province. This, with Gomez's correspondence with Guillermo and other leaders in the field, forms the basis of the brigandage charge.

The union has a membership of 15,000, is closely affiliated with the Nationalist Party, and is strongly in sympathy with the insurgents.

The arrest of Gomez has excited the natives. No disorders have occurred, but the Government's action will increase the feeling of unrest in Manila, which has been disturbed lately by reports of the landing of arms. The situation, however, is not serious.

Practice March of Hospital Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Hospital Corps stationed at the Washington Barracks will start out on a practice march Monday next, the purpose being to march the corps to Gettysburg, Penn., and back to Washington. Capt. Frederick Reynolds and First Lieut. F. A. Dale will be the officers in charge. The men will carry full field equipment, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be mounted, and two hospital ambulances of the latest pattern will accompany the command.

Census Clerks to be Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the course of the first half of June nearly 100 clerks of the Census Office will be dropped for the reason that the work of that office is being rapidly completed, and there is no longer necessity for retaining the present clerical force. Provision for this reduction was made in the appropriation act for the year, which begins July 1. Lists of the least efficient of the force are being prepared, and it is expected that heads will begin to drop next week. The bulk of those to be discharged are women.

LOCAL BOWLERS WIN.

Defeat Philadelphia Teams in Inter-City Bowling Match.

Local bowlers made a clean sweep in the first series of the Inter-City Bowling League at Starr's alleys on Thursday evening, winning all four matches with the Philadelphia team in straight games. On June 3 the Brooklyn team will play the New Yorkers on Starr's alleys, and on June 5 the Newark team will meet the local bowlers on the same alleys. The return games will be arranged later in the month. The scores follow:

INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Bauer, New York	214	202	210
Worden, Philadelphia	180	177	176

TWO-MEN TEAM MATCH.

Beam, New York	165	225	257
Kirk, New York	182	203	226
Total	347	428	483
George, Philadelphia	188	163	203
Worden, Philadelphia	173	151	176
Total	361	314	379

THREE-MEN TEAM MATCH.

Bauer, McAdam, and Beam, New York	601	678	597
Worden, Horen, and George, Philadelphia	512	497	507

FIVE-MEN TEAM MATCH.

New York	972	926	1,077
Philadelphia	922	844	829

College Crews Prepare Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 29.—The six college crews that will take part in the intercollegiate races on the Hudson at this city in June have engaged quarters, with the exception of Georgetown. Columbia's oarsmen will room at Putnam Hall and take their meals at the Nelson House; Pennsylvania will go to Bellevue Villa; Cornell to Oakes, where they will have the Shaffer place, as usual; Syracuse will arrive on June 20, and will have the Hicks house on Prospect Street and Wisconsin, through the courtesy of Major J. B. Bisbee, will be entertained at the Riverview Military Academy. It was first the intention of Georgetown to obtain quarters at the Jesuit Novitiate, St. Andrew's-on-Hudson, but this plan has been given up.

Pennsylvania will leave for Poughkeepsie on June 8, and will maintain their record of being the first crews to go into practice on the Hudson, so far as anything to the contrary is known up to this time. The local Regatta Committee will on Monday begin the erection of Pennsylvania's boathouse, and will make needed changes in Columbia's boathouse. The river work of repairing and rebuilding the floats is going on satisfactorily. The old ice house at Clearwater's, which has sheltered the crews for several seasons, having been torn down, a big tent will be provided to cover the contesting crews during the interval of preparation for the several events.

Cornell Won Lacrosse Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 29.—Cornell won the lacrosse game with Harvard here this afternoon, the score being 4 goals to 3. Harvard scored soon after play began, but at the end of the first half the score stood 3 to 1 in Cornell's favor. Harvard scored two goals in the second half and Cornell one. This game was the last of the intercollegiate series between Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Cornell. The championship now rests between Cornell and Columbia, each of which has won two games and lost one. Columbia defeated Cornell, but as several Columbia players were protested, the result of the series depends on the decision in their cases.

COLLEGIANS IN TRIALS

Intercollegiate Athletic Championship a Battle Between Yale and Harvard.

Beck Breaks Record for the Shot-Put—Old Eli's Team Appears to be Stale—Brighter Prospects for the Crimson To-day at Berkeley Oval.

In no respect was interest lacking yesterday at the qualifying trials and heats of the intercollegiate championship athletic games held on the famous old track at Berkeley Oval. Many of the trial heats in the sprints and at the longer distances were done in time that was amazingly near the record figures. In one event, the shot-put, F. G. Beck of Yale beat the old record held by him exactly three inches, his throw yesterday being the second of his trials, which measured 44 feet 11½ inches. But the most important feature of the trials was not the time nor the distance, but the fact that Yale's chances of winning the championship to-day by capturing the points in the various events are by no means as rosy as they appeared to be a few days ago. Harvard's team has loomed up in somewhat gigantic proportions, for the Crimson has twenty-one men well placed in the finals to-day as point winners, while the Blue has only nineteen, and they are by no means the flower of Old Eli's strength nor are they as comfortably placed as they might be. Yale's stanchest supporters admitted last night that the track team had not shaped up to the championships as had been expected and hoped for. The absence of E. A. Deming left a big gap for Yale in the half-mile run, which he had been expected to win. In consequence Yale did not get a man placed in the finals of this event. On the other hand, Harvard got two of her good men, J. W. Foster and G. E. Behr, placed where they are likely to score somewhere behind Pennsylvania's great runner, I. A. Orton, who appears likely to capture first place, barring accidents.

VIETOR OUT OF HIGH JUMP.

The same ill-fortune followed the Yale men in the running high jump. G. F. Vietor, who performed so cleverly at the dual games last Saturday and won for Yale, was evidently a trifle too fine, for he could not get the take-off in his accustomed form and failed at 5 feet 9 inches. This threw him out, as it was necessary to clear 5 feet 10½ inches in order to qualify. As the final record stands, J. R. Alexander is the only competitor that Yale got in this event, in which she had counted on winning either first or a second. There was some more disappointment in the way E. T. Glass put the shot. He qualified, but only got fourth. The one thing that heartens Yale in this event is that J. R. De Witt, the great Princeton weight thrower, failed to qualify, as he fouled a number of times and his best throw was half an inch behind the necessary mark that was put out by J. I. Tingley of Harvard, at 43 feet 1½ inches.

The conditions which face the athletes when they meet to-day in the finals are exceedingly interesting, for should Harvard win the championship with the greater number of points she ties with Yale for the possession of the cup. Yale has now scored five victories for the trophy, and Harvard and Pennsylvania have each scored four. This is the final year on the piece of plate which has been the trophy for fifteen years. Because her chances have taken a turn for the better Harvard is bent upon putting forth every effort in the present meet to defeat Yale, and then the possession of the much-coveted cup will probably be decided in another set of dual games in addition to the twenty-eighth annual meet.

When the athletes first came upon the track yesterday there were rumors that Arthur F. Duffey of Georgetown, the record man at 100 yards, would not compete. But Duffey did come on the track and acquitted himself in fine fashion. As the matter now stands Duffey will start with Schick of Harvard, Moulton of Yale, Westney of Pennsylvania, and some less famous sprinters in the finals. It is doubtful, however, if such a fast quartet as the men named ever faced the starter in any meet. Harvard also got M. T. Lightner placed in the 100 yards, and from his sprinting qualities he is not to be despised.

H. E. Taylor, the speedy Amherst man, won the first heat of the half mile in pretty fashion. He led all the way and never appeared to extend himself even when hard pressed by the Williams College man, W. A. Newell. The second heat at this distance was a romp for Orton of Pennsylvania. All of the other men were bunched about him as they turned into the stretch and headed for the tape. Orton let out a sprint that beat J. A. Taylor of Columbia by three yards, the third place in the heat going to M. Overman of Cornell. Behr of Harvard scored the first in the third heat rather easily from a field that got considerably mixed up on the turns. In this heat Hastings of Yale made a game effort to get a place, but ran himself out before he reached the tape.

In the quarter mile run J. E. Haigh, upon whom Harvard depends, led the runners home in the first heat. Rogers of Cornell and Hyatt of Yale were close up to him, but Haigh only wanted the place and did not try to kill himself on the trial. Reilly of Georgetown proved lightning fast in the next heat, which was the best timed of the trials. He was so good that Moulton did not get placed for Yale, while Harvard got in a man in the heat at the tail end in E. J. Dives.

Schick, Lightner, Clerk, and Grills all got places for Harvard in the 220-yard run. Yale was successful here with Moulton and Long, two of the best runners in the team, and it is safe to predict that Yale men depend more upon what points Moulton will score to-day than upon any other single man wearing her colors. For a victory in the championship means nothing less than a superb string of first places for the Yale runner in his events.

The pole vault dragged itself out to an almost unending length. At 11 feet there were still fourteen competitors clearing the bar, an unheard of performance in this contest. Then the bar was moved up to 11 feet 3 inches and the weeding out began. Robeson was the last of the Harvard vaulters to fall, and the Crimson was left without a representative in this event. McLanahan of Yale, Horton of Princeton, and Gardener of Syracuse, all managed to clear in good style. As Squires of Williams, Adriance of Yale, Carroll of Cornell, and Behr of Yale were still jumping, the bar was put down an inch and they were allowed to try again. Squires and Adriance cleared and were qualified with the first three for the finals to-day.

From the performances of the athletic collegians yesterday the majority of the men are in excellent condition, and should the weather be favorable this afternoon it is more than likely that several of the old records will be broken. A complete list of the best performances in the past follows:

100-Yard Dash—0:09 3-5. A. F. Duffey, Georgetown University, 1902.
220-Yard Dash—0:21 1-5. B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, 1896.
440-Yard Run—0:49 2-5. M. W. Long, Columbia, 1899.
Half-Mile Run—1:56 4-5. E. Hollister, Harvard, 1896.
One-Mile Run—4:23 2-5. G. W. Orton, Pennsylvania, 1895.
Two-Mile Run—9:51 3-5. Alexander Grant, Pennsylvania, 1900.
Running Broad Jump—24 feet 4½ inches. A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.
Running High Jump—6 feet 3 inches. J. D. Windsor, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1897.
Putting the Shot—44 feet 8¾ inches. F. Beck, Yale, 1902.
Throwing the Hammer—164 feet 10 inches. J. R. De Witt, Princeton, 1902.
Pole Vault—11 feet 7 inches. R. G. Clapp, Yale, 1898.
120-Yard Hurdle—0:15 2-5. A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.
220-Yard Hurdle—0:23 3-5. A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898.

The finals in all of the events will be contested to-day and the men who qualified in the trials are indicated in the following summary:

100-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by M. T. Lightner, Harvard; J. W. Elwell, Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by W. A. Schick, Harvard; J. S. Westney, Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:10. Third Heat—Won by W. D. Dear, Pennsylvania; F. R. Moulton, Yale, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by A. F. Duffey, Georgetown; W. L. Wallis, Cornell, second. Time—0:10.

Half-Mile Run.—First Heat—Won by H. E. Taylor, Amherst; W. A. Newell, Williams, second; J. W. Foster, Harvard, third. Time—2:01 2-5. Second Heat—Won by I. A. Orton, Pennsylvania; J. A. Taylor, Columbia, second; M. Overman, Cornell, third. Time—2:08. Third Heat—Won by G. E. Behr, Harvard; O. M. Bishop, Columbia, second; L. M. Adsit, Princeton, third. Time—2:05 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by J. H. Converse, Harvard; H. W. Eales, Yale, second. Time—0:16 1-5. Second Heat—Won by E. J. Clapp, Yale; L. T. Ketchum, Cornell, second. Time—0:15 4-5. Third Heat—Won by E. S. Amsler, Pennsylvania; L. G. Blackmer, Williams, second. Time—0:16 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by F. W. Bird, Harvard; W. L. Anderson, Yale, second. Time—0:17 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—First Heat—Won by J. E. Haigh, Harvard; H. A. Rogers, Cornell, second; R. B. Hyatt, Yale, third. Time—0:52 1-5. Second Heat—Won by J. A. Reilly, Georgetown; S. R. Burnap, Yale, second; E. J. Dives, Harvard, third. Time—0:51 3-5. Third Heat—Won by F. G. Warren, Cornell; C. B. Long, Yale, second; W. G. Clerk, Harvard, third. Time—0:52.

220-Yard Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by E. J. Clapp, Yale; E. Cairns, Cornell, second. Time—0:24 4-5. Second Heat—Won by J. B. Thomas, Jr., Yale; F. R. Bauer, Harvard, second. Time—0:26 1-5. Third Heat—Won by E. S. Amsler, Pennsylvania; A. Peterson, Harvard, second. Time—0:25 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. M. Armstrong, Princeton; F. W. Bird, Harvard, second. Time—0:25 4-5.

220 Yards.—First Heat—Won by W. A. Schick, Harvard; J. W. Elwell, Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:22 1-5. Second Heat—Won by M. T. Lightner, Harvard; W. D. Dear, Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:21 3-5. Third Heat—Won by F. R. Moulton, Yale; W. G. Clerk, Harvard, second. Time—0:22 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by L. Grills, Harvard; C. B. Long, Yale, second. Time—0:22 2-5.

Putting Shot, 16 Pounds.—Won by F. G. Beck, Yale, with put of 44 feet 11½ inches; F. G. Schoenfuss, Harvard, with put of 44 feet 3 inches, second; C. H. Robinson, Harvard, with put of 44 feet 2½ inches, third; E. T. Glass, Yale, with put of 44 feet, fourth; J. Q. Tingley, Harvard, with put of 43 feet 1½ inches, fifth.

Running High Jump.—Five men qualified for finals with the bar at 5 feet 10½ inches as follows: R. P. Kernan, Harvard; N. B. Tooker, Princeton; G. P. Serviss, Cornell; W. C. Lowe, Syracuse, and J. R. Alexander, Yale.

Throwing Hammer, 16 Pounds.—Won by J. R. De Witt, Princeton, with throw of 155 feet 3 inches; C. Van Duyn, Syracuse, with throw of 151 feet 5¼ inches, second; G. M. Harris, Yale, with throw of 142 feet 10 inches, third; T. L. Shevlin, Yale, with throw of 140 feet 5 inches, fourth; W. T. Piper, Harvard, with throw of 132 feet 9 inches, fifth.

Running Broad Jump.—Tie between A. T. Foster, Amherst, with jump of 21 feet 9 inches, and W. P. Hubbard, Amherst, with jump of 21 feet 9 inches; M. H. Bowman, Yale, with jump of 21 feet 6¼ inches, third; W. S. Fulton, Yale, with jump of 21 feet 4 inches, fourth; J. L. Grimes, Princeton, with jump of 21 feet, fifth.

Pole Vault.—Won by D. S. Horton, Princeton; W. McLanahan, Yale, and H. L. Gardener, Syracuse, who qualified at 11 feet 3 inches. On another trial W. Squires, Williams, and W. M. Adriance, Yale, qualified at 11 feet 2 inches.

YALE DECLINES CHALLENGE.

Refuses to Send a Team to Contest Against the Cambridge Athletes.

Yale has declined to accept the challenge for an international athletic meet from Cambridge University, England. This was formally announced yesterday at the intercollegiate championship games by Charles H. Sherrill, Chairman of the Graduate Committee on Track Athletics of Yale University. A week ago the first move toward bringing about a meet between the Americans and Englishmen this year was received in a cable from the Rev. Mr. Gray of Queen's College, Cambridge, asking if Yale would meet Cambridge alone in an international meet this July. The reason that the challenge was couched in these terms is possibly because Harvard would not enter into joint games with Oxford and Cambridge against Yale and Harvard. Mr. Sherrill said that Yale's reasons for declining was that the athletic body could not afford to send the team, which is now about to go out of training. Also, that the challenge was late, as many of the Yale athletes have already planned for their Summer vacation.

Mr. Sherrill, referring to the Oxford-Cambridge challenge to Yale and Harvard, said he was sure that all Yale men regretted very much that Harvard had decided not to join Yale in an acceptance. Harvard's refusal was rather a surprise to the Yale management, he said, because the result of the conferences between Mr. Thomas, the Captain of the Yale team, and Mr. Clark, manager of the Harvard team, during the month of March on the subject was that Mr. Clark had said that Harvard would be very desirous of arranging some international match jointly with Yale in London this July. Later Mr. Thomas was informed by Mr. Clark that the challenge should come from Oxford and Cambridge, because they were the losers of the last match. When the full and formal challenge came in duplicate to Yale and Harvard, on April 18, Yale rather expected that the international match was assured. After Harvard's refusal to join in the acceptance of the challenge, Yale let the matter drop and gave up any idea of any international meet this year.

GIRLS IN ATHLETIC MEET.

In Dual Contest at Montclair the High School Maidens Beat the Pamlicos.

The first athletic meet between track teams composed entirely of girls was successfully run off yesterday at Montclair, when the Montclair High School won the "Dual Meet Cup" for the first time from the Pamlico Athletic Association, which is the athletic body of the Pamlico School for Girls, at Pompton, N. J. The scoring was done in the same way as at the intercollegiate meet, and while the victors tallied 57 points, counting the relay race, to their opponents' 13, the victory was not so easily won as would be supposed. Nearly all the events were keenly contested, and the times are very good, coming within a fraction of those made at Vassar on May 17.

The champion athlete of the day was Miss Gertrude Giffin of the High School, who captured three firsts, one second, and one third, besides winning the relay race in the last lap. She won the 50 yards' dash in seven seconds, which is only two-fifths of a second slower than the Vassar record; in the high jump her mark was only a quarter of an inch less than the record. The broad jumping of Miss M. Richards of the Pamlico School was especially good. Her style was that of a college athlete, and the winning jump was only three and a half inches less than that made at Vassar, which is the record for women.

The relay race was very exciting. It was of 300 yards, in four relays of seventy-five yards each. Until the last relay, which was run by Miss Giffin and Miss L. Lindo of Pamlico School, it was a tie, until about ten yards from the tape Miss Giffin, by a desperate effort, passed her opponent and won by a scant yard, the time being only two-fifths slower than the Vassar record.

The weather conditions were perfect, and the girls in their costumes of bloomers and shirtwaists looked very smart and neat. The Montclair girls wore blue and white, while the others used red and gray as their running colors. There was an attendance of about 200 invited guests, who came with flying colors to cheer their favorites. In comparing the records made yesterday with those of Vassar, it must be remembered that the girls who contested yesterday are younger than those at Vassar. These times will all go on record for the interscholastic performance of girls. All events were scratch, and the summary follows:

Fifty-Yard Run.—Won by Miss G. Giffin; Miss L. Lindo, Pamlico, second; Miss M. Sims, M. H. S., third. Time—0:07.

Putting Eight-Pound Shot.—Won by Miss C. Mancini, M. H. S., with 29 feet 1 inch; Miss G. Giffin, M. H. S., second, with 26 feet 5 inches; Miss E. Glass, Pamlico, third, with 20 feet 5 inches.

Seventy-five-Yard Run.—Won by Miss G. Giffin, M. H. S.; second, Miss L. Lindo, Pamlico; third, Miss C. Mancini, M. H. S. Time—0:10 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Miss M. Richards, Pamlico; second, Miss M. Johnson, M. H. S.; third, Miss G. Giffin, M. H. S. Distance, 14 feet 8 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Miss G. Giffin, M. H. S.; second, Miss M. Sims, M. H. S.; third, Miss M. Richards, Pamlico. Height, 4 feet 2 inches.

300-Yard Relay Race.—Misses M. Sims, H. Gallagher, E. James, and G. Giffin, M. H. S., against Misses M. Richards, E. Glass, M. Sylvester, and L. Lindo, Pamlico. Won by Montclair H. S. Time—0:42 2-5.

Athletes for Celtic Park Games.

A rare gathering of champion athletes will compete on the track and field to-day at Celtic Park, Long Island City, in the games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. All of the local clubs have representatives in the various events. W. S. Edwards, New West Side Athletic Club, is the back-mark man in the 100-yard handicap, and close by him are Frank Rickert, New York Athletic Club; Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and others. In the five-mile special invitation race John J. Joyce, Pastime Athletic Club; S. A. Mellor, Jr., Mohawk Athletic Club, and Irving E. Coleman, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, will be among the starters. There will be two relay races, one for Grammar School teams and another for athletic clubs.

The superiority of this meet, viewed from the point of the number of events and the quality of the competing athletes, cannot be overlooked. In nearly every event a champion is entered, and in several, notably the weights and the broad jump, a record-holder is on scratch. Moreover, besides the athletic events, a game of hurling for the championship between the champion Meaghers and the Wolfe Tones, and a game of lacrosse between the teams of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association and Columbia University.

DOUGLAS TO MEET MOLLER

Metropolitan Golf Championship Lies Between These Two.

Kennaday and Ward Both Beaten at Deal—Travis and Cory Win the Best Ball Foursome.

Findlay S. Douglas of the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, and John Moller, Jr., of the Lakewood Country Club will meet to-day at Deal in the final round for the metropolitan championship. It will be a 36-hole contest, and the critics who watched the semi-final rounds yesterday on the Deal Club links picked Douglas as the ultimate local champion. He held the honor two years ago, but Walter J. Travis won it last season at Tuxedo. The latter, however, has been out of the present championship ever since the first match play round, when he was defeated by John M. Ward.

Ward, in turn, met his match yesterday, being defeated in the morning round by Moller. It was the closest match of the morning round, Moller winning by two up and one to play. Moller led by two holes in the ninth green, Ward being weak in putting, and his long game was not quite up to its former standard. Moller played a very steady game. He led the St. Andrew's field last week, but was disqualified for stopping in the rain. He has been playing excellent golf all this season, and his victory yesterday was no surprise to those who have watched his game. He was four up on Ward in the thirteenth green, but the latter made a game finish and cut off two holes. The cards are:

Moller, out	4	4	5	5	6	4	6	4	5	—42
Ward, out	4	6	5	6	6	5	6	3	5	—46
Moller, in	4	4	6	3	5	6	4	4	5	—40—82
Ward, in	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	—39—85

In the afternoon Moller beat N. P. Rogers, Jr., the youngest competitor in the tournament. Rogers is a lad still in his teens, and this is his first appearance in a big competition. He surprised some of the talent by defeating the veteran Joseph Lynch in the morning by 3 up and 2 to play, but Moller was too much for him in the semi-final round, and won by 3 up and 1 to play.

Douglas had two easy matches, one being a veritable surprise, when he beat the New Jersey champion, Allan N. Kennaday, in the afternoon by the unexpected score of 7 up and 6 to play. Kennaday only won one hole in the match, which closed on the twelfth green. The cards are:

Douglas, out	4	5	5	5	5	4	7	4	6	—45
Kennaday, out	4	6	6	8	6	5	3	4	6	—51
Douglas, in							4	4	5	—13—58
Kennaday, in							6	5	6	—17—68

In the morning Douglas beat N. W. Anthony of the home club by 4 up and 3 to play.

The semi-final round in the President's Cup event was finished, leaving J. M. Byers of Dyker Meadow and Joseph Chadwick, Jr., of Powelton for the thirty-six-hole final to-day. The match play results are:

Metropolitan Championship.—Third Round—Allan N. Kennaday, Montclair, beat L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills, 5 up and 3 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau Country, beat N. W. Anthony, Deal, 4 up and 3 to play; N. P. Rogers, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 3 up and 2 to play; John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, beat John M. Ward, Fox Hills, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-final Round—Douglas beat Kennaday, 7 up and 6 to play; Moller beat Rogers, 3 up and 1 to play.

President's Cup.—Semi-final Round—G. M. Byers, Dyker Meadow, beat E. S. Napier, Deal, 5 up and 4 to play; Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat T. C. Eaneuer, Baltusrol, 4 up and 2 to play.

A special event of the day was a best ball foursome which was won by Walter J. Travis and C. B. Cory of the Garden City Club with a combined score of 78 strokes. Those who finished the event with scores were:

Walter J. Travis and C. B. Cory, Garden City—Out	4	5	4	6	5	4	6	3	5	—42
In	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	—36—78

L. L. Kellogg and W. L. Gunther, Fox Hills	41	39	80
Frank H. Croker and Dr. Fredericks, Deal	41	40	81
F. W. Menzies and W. C. Carnegie, St. Andrew's	44	39	83
J. D. Foote and H. L. Downey, Apawamis	45	39	84
S. W. Lockhart and J. Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	45	40	85
F. H. Hurd and N. W. Anthony, Deal	44	42	86
S. M. Allen and J. G. Batterson, North Jersey	45	44	89
H. B. Billings and E. N. Carnrick, Essex County	47	42	89

DOG SHOW AT HEMPSTEAD.

Ladies' Kennel Association Holds Its First Summer Exhibition in the Open.

With the merits of 642 dogs to be taken into consideration, the first Summer dog show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America began yesterday on the grounds of James L. Kernochan, at Hempstead, L. I. The final awards will be made to-day.

Both morning and afternoon sessions were held yesterday, and the interest taken in each by the hunting and social sets was considerable. Fully seven hundred persons visited the inclosure during the day, and they included Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Pulsifer, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson, Miss Morris, Miss Cameron, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, Miss E. N. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Butler Stevenson, Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy, Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mrs. W. M. Carnochan, Charles Keyes, Henry Peters, J. W. Appleton, and Miss Hitchcock.

Several of the classes shown were judged by women, while a goodly number of the exhibitors were also women, and in most cases attended their entries in the ring, the six judging platforms having at all times a group of men and women around them putting dogs through paces. As nearly all the women were dressed in light costumes, white being very much in evidence, the effect was pleasing. The show grounds resembled a country circus more than anything else. Four tents shelter the dogs from the rays of the sun, two being reserved for the smaller dogs and two for the larger ones. A tent was also erected for the musicians, and the usual inclosure for the refreshments was also on hand. Of course the smaller dogs were still further looked after, several of them being in glass houses, while stockings protected their small feet.

Long before the conclusion of the day's programme the show was voted a great success, and Mrs. Kernochan, the President of the association, was congratulated warmly for her earnest work in behalf of the exhibition. She was also one of the most successful exhibitors, and her Irish terriers, which she showed herself, captured a few specials as well as winning in nearly every class. With Erminie she captured two blue ribbons, the winners' ribbon of red, white, and blue, and two cups. The first challenge silver cup, open to all, was presented by Mrs. L. T. Martin, while the Ladies' Kennell Association offered the other cup for the best Irish terrier in the winners' classes. Mrs. Kernochan's Drogheda and Meadow's Little Sister also won blue ribbons in this class, while Drogheda and Erminie paired carried off the Meadows Challenge Cup.

The Newton Abbot Kennels won both winners' classes for smooth St. Bernards, Newton Abbot Squire winning in the dogs' class and Champion Dolly Varden from the bitches. R. D. Winthrop's Chantress was judged the best bloodhound, while John H. Arfman's Caesar outshone the other Great Danes, although hard pressed by J. Burkark's Ewan B. The champion, Mark's Rush, owned by B. F. Lewis, won in the dogs' class for pointers, while George S. Mott's Princess Alice showed superiority over the bitches. Ulverstone Rap and Madcap, from the Bloomfield Kennels of George C. Thomas, Jr., captured the winners' classes for English setters, while Charles H. Snodgrass's Bess's Teddy and B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s champion Red Bess II. did likewise in the division for Irish setters. Lad o' Lad, Charles J. Reynolds's entry, was the best Gordon setter shown.

Other successful dogs were the Potford Kennel's sheep dog, Potford Bob; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis's sheep dog, Lady Stumple; Red Brook Kennels' curly poodles, Champion Rupert of Thrandeston and Red Brook Maluna; the Aquehung Farm Kennels' French bull dogs, Dick De La Mare II. and Du Barry; Charles W. Keyes's whippet, Hillcrest Flyer, and Newton Abbot Kennels' whippet, Northern Flyer; Sabine Kennels' smooth fox terrier, Champion Sabine Result and Sabine Beatrice, and Charles W. Keyes's wire-haired fox terriers, Hillcrest Fencer and Hillcrest Facile. These dogs also won most of the cups and medals in the special classes.

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PLATER WON BY A HEAD

Post Favorite Just Got Home in Race for Selling Stakes.

First Choices Were Defeated in Six of Seven Races at the Gravesend Course Yesterday.

With seven races inviting speculation, the followers of public form made but a modest representation of their ability to pick winners at the Gravesend track yesterday, for six times in seven they failed, and in the one event where the weight of money was placed properly, according to results, the victory was achieved only by the narrowest of margins, Plater then staggering home first by the shortest of noses. The weather was delightful, the track fast, and with the uncommon programme of seven events, on a day following a turf holiday, the bookmakers opened for the afternoon's business in far from a confident mood, while the "regulars," who were out in force, anticipated easy picking, and went at the day's speculation with an eagerness that was infectious, though in the end it proved misplaced. There were a thousand and one things to tangle up form, as demonstrated at the earlier meetings of the season, but short-priced favorites were made and backed in the majority of the races, and with great regularity were beaten, even the single victory for a post choice not being altogether a triumph for backers, as in this event two horses were almost equally well supported at post time, Plater being but a shade the better choice than The Musketeer.

Practically all the speculation on the race, the Patchogue Stakes, at six furlongs, selling, the fourth event on the card, was between the two, for long prices were laid against the seven other runners. Plater was slower than usual at the start, and, though he broke well, did not get to the front until nearly a half furlong had been run. After that Plater showed in the lead, however, attended by The Musketeer, who set out in a desperate effort to snatch first place from him, the two racing at a terrific pace around the far turn and into the stretch, drawing away from the others at every stride, and to that point seeming to have the race between them. On the stretch turn The Musketeer, then only a neck behind Plater, drove the favorite to the whip, and into the last furlong seemed to be winning, though The Musketeer also was tiring and Operator, then third, was closing fast. The Musketeer and Plater were too far in front to incur any real danger, however, and to the winning post the race remained between the two, The Musketeer leading into the last fifty yards, with Plater apparently beaten until Haack, who rode him, went to the whip. Then Plater surprised even the most sanguine of his supporters, for he responded to the whip with a last effort, and close on the post passed the tiring The Musketeer, Plater winning in the last jump by a short nose, while The Musketeer got second place by a length and a half from Operator, who was gaining rapidly on the first two at the finish.

Though the favorites were beaten in the remaining races of the day, close finishes were common and the sport was of the sensational order. Practically the only easy victory of the afternoon was won by the splendidly grown and fast three-year-old Golden Maxim in the mile and a furlong handicap, second on the card. For this race nine horses ran, with Golden Maxim the actual top weight, in addition to his having to concede weight to everything in the race. The colt started at a long price, seemingly not even having the confidence of his stable, and won in impressive style after racing in front all the distance and successively shaking off Bon Mot, Old England, and Carbuncle, all of whom challenged him at different times. Surmise, the favorite in this race, was outrun from end to end, and, though he closed on his field at the finish, was back among the unplaced horses. In the third race State Senator P. H. McCarren seemed to think that he had found an easy place for his smart three-year-old Mackey Dwyer, who was made a 5 to 2 on favorite over the four horses that opposed him in a mile and a seventy yards special weight race. That Mackey Dwyer was the best horse may be open to dispute, but that he had as rough a passage as any horse well could have was clear to even the least interested observer, for, while Akela went on in front, the other three horses took turns pocketing and interfering with the favorite, who did not get clear until the stretch turn was reached. On the straight for the run home Mackey Dwyer made a good bid for the purse, but was not quite good enough to get up to Akela, who won by a length and a half.

For the fifth race there also was more than a little jostling and foul riding, Senator McCarren benefiting this time, however, as his colt Seymour won after racing in front most of the journey, while the favorite, Collector Jessup, had to fight his way through the field, and once was all but hung on the fence. Another horse in this race who was specially badly treated was Masedo, who narrowly escaped being thrown over the rail. After the race Odom, who rode Collector Jessup, made a complaint to the Stewards, which resulted in several of the riders being called up and questioned, but the placing of the horses was not changed.

In the sprint for maiden three-year-olds so many good things were uncovered that it was hard for a time to say which was the favorite, though Many Thanks, from the stable of E. D. Morgan, finally took a decided claim on that position. Many Thanks raced out in front and looked to be winning until close on the post, where Damon closed, and, getting up in the last dozen yards, beat Many Thanks out by a short head. In the opening race Right and True just managed to squeeze home first by a narrow margin. In the last race Roue, hard ridden at the end, stalled off the rush of the favorite Highlander at the finish and won by a trifle better than a length. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; about six furlongs.
A. C. McCafferty's Right and True, br. c., 3 years, by Tristan-Ellerdis, 100 pounds, (McCafferty,) 6 to 2 and 7 to 5 ... 1
P. M. Civill's Irish Jewell, ch. g., 6, 108, (O'Neil,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ... 2
Maurice Krauss's Neither One, gr. f., 4, 101, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 10 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:10 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a head; two lengths between second and third. Ben Mara, Margraviate, De Lato Armeath, Genesco, Anna Daly, and Blue and Orange also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.
J. F. Kraner's Golden Maxim, b. c., 3 years, by Golden Garter-Miss Maxim, 116 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 1
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Carbuncle, b. g., 6, 111, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 2
Perry Belmont's River Pirate, ch. c., 3, 110, (Hicks,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:48 2-5. Won cleverly by a length and a half; a head between second and third. Surmise, Homestead, Bon Mot, Torchlight, and Circus also ran. Value to the winner, $1,080. Winner trained by J. J. McLaughlin.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500, special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards.
The Oneck Stable's Akela, br. g., by G. W. Johnson-Virgie Johnson, 111, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 1
P. H. McCarren's Mackey Dwyer, br. c., 114, (Odom,) 2 to 5 and out ... 2
Julius Fleischmann's Stroller, br. g., 106, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and even ... 3
Time—1:45 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a length and a half, three lengths between second and third. Stamping Ground and Hackensack also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by W. C. Rollins.

FOURTH RACE.—The Patchogue Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; about six furlongs.
A. L. Aste's Plater, b. g., 3 years, by Henry of Navarre-Invermay, 102, (Haack,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5 ... 1
Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. h., 5, by Masetto-Sis Himyar, 111, (Fuller,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5 ... 2
H. B. Durham's Operator, blk. h., 5, by Victory-Thanks, 106, (Mathews,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, (coupled in the betting with General Prig) ... 3
Time—1:09. Won, ridden out, by a head, a length and a half between second and third. Tribes Hill, Tascon, Foxy Kane, Demurrer, Forward, and General Prig also ran. Value to the winner, $2,185. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, with allowances; five furlongs.
P. H. McCarren's Seymour, br. c., Loyalist-Duchess, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and even ... 1
D. Higgins's Collector Jessup, br. c., 112, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and out ... 2
J. L. McGinnis's Tim Payne, b. c., 107, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:00 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a length and a half, four lengths between second and third. Monet, Caucus, Thistle Heather, Masedo, Procession, and Mahone also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by F. Brown.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; about six furlongs.
E. R. McCarter Potter's Damon, blk. c., by Nomad-Rosalie, 112 pounds, (O'Neil,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 1
E. D. Morgan's Many Thanks, br. f., 107, (Minder,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 2
R. W. Walden's Tristesse, b. f., 107, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:11 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a head, a length between second and third. Guy Park, Northern Light, Wyefield, Calcutta, Iconoclast, Cruachan, Bob Hilliard, Mennenfield, Leipsic, Innsbruck, The Loop, and Karna C. also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by F. Berlew.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs.
F. H. Milden, Jr.'s, Roue, ch. g., 4 years, by Inverness-Flirt, 105 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 ... 1
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Highlander, b. c., 4, 116, (McCue,) 5 to 2 and even ... 2
J. H. Carr's Courtmaid, ch. f., 3, 102, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:10 3-5. Won cleverly by a length and a half, a length and a half between second and third. Rostand, Templeton, Sadducee, Tioga, Prancer, Midnight Chimes, Tim D., Jr., Heathville, and Julia Junkin also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by W. Becket.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Carrigan, 126 pounds; St. Finnan, 115; Merry Acrobat, 113; Ben Howard, 111; Futurita and The Guardsman, 108 each; Clorita, 105, and Sweet Nell, 100.

SECOND RACE.—The Empire Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and one-half miles, through the field. Tip Gallant and Lavator, 162 pounds each; Fulminate, 156; Ivon, 154; Plohn, 153; Judge Phillips, 152; Neponset, 151; Adildoumo, Herculean, and Mystic Shriner, 142 each; Fred Ackerman and Dagmar, 140 each; Lord Radnor, 137; Semper Iro, 135, and The Ragged Cavalier, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Bedford Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; five furlongs. Princetonian, 110 pounds; Namsoki, 107; Flagstaff and Col. Kearney, 105 each; Midshipman, Ishlana, and Wizard, 104 each; Sir Carter and Luminosity, 100 each; Wotan, 97; Tendercrest and Walterin, 94 each, and Agnes Brennan, 89. Apprentice allowance claimed for Namsoki, Walterin, Agnes Brennan, and Wotan.

FOURTH RACE.—The Preakness Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $3,000 up to date of entry; special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Fire Eater, Shorthose, and Rightful, 118 pounds each; Fiocarline, 113; Tugal Bey, Mackey Dwyer, and St. Daniel, 108 each; Orloff, 105, and Phaon, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Ben Howard and Remorse, 111 pounds each; Ethics, Kingraine, and Merito, 109 each; Sombo and Caller, 108 each; Potente, 105; Oclawaha, 103, and Colonsay, 99. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for Potente.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five furlongs. Bass, Sais, Waterspout, Andrew Mack, Brooklyn, Gold Dome, Jocund, Dutiful, Clifton Forge, Matamoras, Bashful, and Rush, 112 pounds each, and Hopeful Miss, Divination, Grenada, Favar King, War Times, and Gunwad, 109 each.

OUR LASSIE WON THE OAKS.

Dazzling, the American Entry, Fell in Famous English Race.

LONDON, May 29.—The Epsom Oaks, the oldest fixture of the English turf and the companion race to the Derby, was run to-day at the Epsom course, and was won by the 6 to 1 chance Our Lassie, with Hammerkop, at 2 to 1, second, and Skyscraper, at 100 to 7, third. James R. Keene's American filly Dazzling was a starter in the race, but fell and did not finish.

Only ten horses went to the post. Skyscraper, with Maher up, led to Tattenham Corner, with the favorite, Hammerkop, ridden by J. H. Martin, close up. There Our Lassie drew to the front, followed by Skyscraper, and made the remainder of the running, winning easily by three lengths. A head separated second and third horses. Sun-Rose was fourth.

Witnesses of the mishap to Dazzling agreed that it was quite accidental. Dazzling tripped on Sun-Rose's heels and fell at Tattenham Corner. Lyne walked back to the weighing room, none the worse for his fall. Dazzling's starting price was 10 to 1.

Apart from customary interest in Ladies' Day at Epsom, the open character of the race for the Oaks Stakes, worth $25,000, for three-year-old fillies, at about one mile and a half, attracted an unusually large crowd. The difference in the composition of the Derby Day road procession and that of to-day was particularly marked this morning, four-in-hands, motors, and carriages being almost wholly occupied by smartly dressed people, with a preponderance of women in the daintiest Summer costumes. The trains carried their full quotas. King Edward and the Prince of Wales took a special train, but Queen Alexandra and the Princess of Wales did not go to Epsom.

Vanderbilt's Horses Fail to Win.

PARIS, May 29.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Bright took second place in the race for the Prix Ceany, and his Constanzia was third in the contest for the Prix Alicante at the Maisons Laffitte meeting to-day.

CONSTITUTION WILL RACE.

Has Been Fitted with New Topmast and Will Meet Rivals To-day.

It was announced yesterday afternoon at the New York Yacht Club that the Constitution would enter to-day's race at Glen Cove, the fifth and last of the series. The yacht left Glen Cove on Thursday evening in tow of her tender, the Satellite, and was taken to Jacob's yard, City Island. The new topmast, which Mr. Belmont telegraphed for immediately after the accident, arrived at City Island yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and in a short time the men had it in place. New upper spreaders came with the spar, and the squad of riggers which accompanied the new fittings adjusted them. The yacht left for Glen Cove at 5:30 in tow of her tender.

The accident on Thursday was a severe blow to Mr. Belmont and Capt. Rhodes, for when the topmast snapped Constitution was in the windward berth, well abreast of the Reliance and with an even chance of winning. "It was tough luck," said Capt. Rhodes after the accident. "We all believed that we were going to beat Reliance, but we shall have another try at her on Saturday."

If Constitution beats Reliance to-day she will have something to be proud of, for the new yacht has led at every mark in each of the four races she has sailed. After to-day's contest both Reliance and Constitution will go to Bristol to be overhauled, and it is probable that Reliance will be fitted with the shorter boom and gaff which she carried in her early trials. In the last two races it was evident that she would have done better with less canvas to carry. Her next meeting with Constitution and Columbia will be on June 8 off Sandy Hook.

STRATHCONA LAUNCHED.

Canada Cup Defender Put Overboard at Oakville—Capt. Charles Barr's Nephew Will Sail Challenger.

OAKVILLE, Ontario, May 29.—The Canada's cup defender has been successfully launched here at Capt. Andrew's ship yards. She was christened Strathcona by Mrs. R. S. Smellie, sister of the owner, Norman Macrae. The affair was entirely informal, although there was a large crowd present, including Commodore Aemilius Jarvis of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. The defender will be rigged out immediately, and will be taken to Toronto on June 6.

The general dimensions are as follows: Waterline, 40 feet; over all, 59 feet 3 inches; beam, 13 feet 8 inches; draught, 8 feet 7 inches. She will carry the limit of canvas. She was designed by Payne of England.

The challenger for the Canada Cup, now being built at City Island for a syndicate of Rochester Yacht Club members from the designs of Gardner & Cox, will be sailed by James Barr, a nephew of Capt. Charles Barr of the Reliance.

Shamrock III., Uninjured, Sails.

GLASGOW, May 29.—The report, published by a news agency in the United States, that the Shamrock III., which with the other vessels of Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet sailed from the Clyde for the United States yesterday, had been compelled to return to Lamlash Bay, Island of Arran, and that she started on her journey across the Atlantic again this morning, is untrue. The yacht put into Lamlash Bay while passing there yesterday, in order to rectify a very slight defect occasioned by her throat halyards not working properly, and she proceeded after a slight delay.

Date of International Rifle Contest.

LONDON, May 29.—At a meeting of the National Rifle Association to-day, Lord Cheylesmore, who presided, announced that the international competition for the Palma Trophy would be shot off July 11, the opening day of the Bisley meeting. Six teams had entered, including teams from the United States and France. Lord Cheylesmore added that King Edward and the Prince of Wales were greatly interested in the Palma contest. The latter had promised to be present. The King also hoped to attend, but he had not yet been able to come to a definite decision on the subject.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Both New York Major League Teams Won Their Games.

Brooklyn Had Little Difficulty in Defeating Philadelphia at Washington Park—Scores of Other Games.

Only two National League championship games were decided yesterday, and both were played in Greater New York. At the Polo Grounds the local team scored a shut-out on the Boston contingent, and Hanlon's Brooklyn men defeated the visitors from Philadelphia 8 to 4 at Washington Park.

This will be a banner day for baseball all over the country and particularly in the cities where the major league teams are scheduled to play. At the Polo Grounds there will be two games between the Boston and New York teams, the first of which will begin at 10:15 A. M. and the second will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At Washington Park, Brooklyn, there will be morning and afternoon contests between the Philadelphia and Brooklyn nines. The Cincinnatis will play twice in Pittsburg, and the St. Louis players are scheduled for two games in Chicago after having gone there from Brooklyn, where they finished their series on Thursday.

The American League clubs also will meet twice to-day, morning and afternoon games being scheduled for Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and St. Louis. Griffith's Greater New York players are in Philadelphia, where they won the second game of the series with the champions yesterday, and should they be successful in to-day's contests they will supplant their opponents, who now are leading the second division in the pennant race.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues respectively:

New York, 3; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 4.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 7; Washington, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mathewson Kept the Hits Well Scattered and New Yorks Won Easily.

Christy Mathewson of the New York baseball team was in splendid form during yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds, and he prevented the visiting Boston team from scoring. It was a battle between he and Pittinger, in which the latter was not seen to good advantage, owing to the imperfect support he received from some members of the visiting team. Mathewson was more fortunate in this respect, as, with a single exception, the fielding of the local men was accurate, in addition to being fast and snappy. Mathewson kept the hits made by the visitors well separated, as he did not allow two to be made in the same inning. Pittinger was only hit with any effect in the fourth inning, three singles and an out at first bringing in one run. Errors, which were on the inexcusable order, were responsible for the other two runs made by McGraw's men in the first and eighth innings, so that none of the three runs made was earned. It was a hard-fought game from beginning to end, and over 5,000 persons who witnessed it gave Mathewson a rousing ovation when he accomplished the shut-out.

In the opening inning Capt. Tenney was the only one of the visiting side who reached first base. Dexter, the first man up, being quickly dismissed from Mathewson to McGann. Tenney singled safely to right field for a base, but the next two batsmen sent flies in the same direction, each of which was caught by Browne. The latter, who opened the latter part of this inning for New York, bunted to Pittinger, who just got the ball to first in time to put out the runner. Van Haltren got a base on balls. Then he stole to second, and went to third when Moran threw wildly to Bonner. McGann hit safely over second base, scoring the veteran outfielder, but was caught when he tried to steal. Pittinger followed with two bases on balls, to Mertes and Babb, who was playing shortstop in place of Dunn, but when these two tried to effect a double steal Mertes was caught near third base.

For two innings both pitchers were on their mettle, but in the fourth McGann sent the ball to right centre for a base and Mertes drove another to the other side of the outfield. Babb forced Mertes at second, but McGann reached third safely and scored when Lauder singled to left. Gilbert sacrificed and Bowerman retired on Abbatichio's quick throw to Tenney. From this time until the eighth inning only one hit was made off Pittinger, who had settled down and was pitching very steadily. With one out in the eighth, which was the last inning for the local batters, Van Haltren got to first base, Abbatichio having fumbled his infield hit. Van stole to second and went on to third, Abbatichio again being at fault, as he dropped Moran's throw. Bonner secured the ball and threw it very high to Greminger at third, and were it not for an exceedingly brilliant one-hand stop by the third baseman, Van Haltren would have reached the plate on these misplays. McGann, who was the next man up, then brought the spectators to their feet with a mighty drive to the left field pleachers, which scored Van Haltren, while the batter went on to second base. This ended the run getting, as Mertes sent a fly to Abbatichio, and Babb's grounder was fielded ahead of him to Tenney at first base. The ninth inning efforts of the Boston men were unavailing, as Greminger struck out, Carney got a base on balls and went to second on Bonner's safe hit to left, but neither runner got any further, as Moran's fly was caught by Mertes, and Pittinger struck out. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Van H'n, cf.	2	0	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	3	11	0	0
Mertes, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Bo'r'man, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Math'son, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	3	6	27	12	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dexter, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Abb'hio, 2b.	0	0	3	1	2
Cooley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Gre'ger, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Carney, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Bonner, ss.	0	2	0	3	0
Moran, c.	0	1	4	5	1
Pitt'ger, p.	0	0	0	4	1
*Stanley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	24	14	4

*Batted for Pittinger in ninth inning.

New York ... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 .—3
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—McGann and Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert, Dexter, and Greminger. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, (2,) and Tenney. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 9. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 5; off Mathewson, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5; by Pittinger, 4. Passed ball—Bowerman. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

Consecutive hitting by the Brooklyn baseball team in the opening inning of yesterday's game at Washington Park enabled them to score four runs off Mitchell, and the Philadelphians never were able to overtake the local men during the contest, the home team winning by 8 to 4. Garvin, who pitched for Brooklyn, held the visitors to six hits, but a single by Douglass and a three-bagger by Hulswitt followed by Gleason's grounder to Doyle scored two runs for Philadelphia in the second inning, and base on balls to Wolverton and Keister's double to right brought in another run in the third. Two singles and an out in the eighth tallied the fourth run for the visiting team, but the Brooklyn side having scored four more runs in the fifth and seventh innings won an easy victory. Outside of the heavy batting the game was practically featureless. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	2	1	3	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	2	1	0	0	0
McCr'die, rf.	2	3	4	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	3	10	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	4	0
Jack'ch, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Flood, 2b.	0	2	0	2	0
Jordan, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0
Garvin, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	12	27	10	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wolv'ton, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1
Keister, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Douglass, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0
Hulswitt, ss.	1	1	4	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1
Dooin, c.	0	0	4	3	1
Mitchell, p.	0	0	1	5	0
*Hallman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	5	24	16	2

*Batted for Mitchell in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn ... 4 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 .—8
Philadelphia ... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hit—Keister. Three-base hit—Hulswitt. Stolen bases—Sheckard, McCreedie, Dahlen, Douglass. Double plays—Mitchell, Gleason, and Douglass; Mitchell and Douglass; Hulswitt and Gleason. Sacrifice hit—Barry. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 4; off Mitchell, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn. Hit by pitched ball—By Mitchell, 1. Struck out—By Garvin, 5; by Mitchell, 1. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Umpire—Mr. Holliday.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	24	10	.706	Cincinnati	17	18	.486
Chicago	25	11	.694	Boston	15	17	.469
Pittsburg	22	16	.579	Philadelphia	10	25	.286
Brooklyn	19	17	.528	St. Louis	10	27	.270

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York (A. M. and P. M.)
Philadelphia in Brooklyn (A. M. and P. M.)
Cincinnati in Pittsburg (A. M. and P. M.)
St. Louis in Chicago (A. M. and P. M.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Won a Seven-Inning Contest from the Philadelphias.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Greater New York's American League baseball team won another game from the champion Athletics here this afternoon by the close score of 3 to 2. The local men outbatted the visitors, but the latter bunched hits in the third inning, scoring three runs on three singles and a triple. Only seven innings were completed as the game was called on account of a heavy rainstorm in the eighth inning, when with two men out Philadelphia had two men on bases and Murphy at bat.

New York won the game in the third. O'Connor singled, and was forced at second on Tannehill's grounder to M. Cross. L. Davis singled and Keeler's sacrifice advanced each man. Fults singled, scoring Tannehill. Williams hit one over Pickering's head, which the latter jumped for, but could not reach, and the ball went to the flag pole. Davis and Fults scored and Williams reached third safely, but he tried to stretch it into a home run, and was easily thrown out at the plate. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Davis, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Fults, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
C'tney, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	6	3	0
Tannehill, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	21	8	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
P'kering, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
H. Davis, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
L. Cross, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Seybold, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	5	2	1
Hoffman, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
M. Cross, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
Sch'gost, c.	0	1	2	6	1
Bender, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	8	21	16	3

New York ... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3
Philadelphia ... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Seybold, 2. Three-base hit—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Bender. Stolen bases—Fults, Conroy. Left on bases—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Bender, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Bender, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 5; by Bender, 2. Balk—Bender, 1. Wild pitch—Tannehill. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

BOSTON, 7; WASHINGTON, 2.

BOSTON, May 29.—The home team defeated Washington again to-day by batting Lee at opportune times, although errors accounted for several of their runs. Dineen was wild at the start, but steadied with batting and fine support behind him. Collins played one of his best games, and Boston's whole infield was fast. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	.	—	7	10	1
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	5	4

Batteries—Dineen and Criger; Lee and Clark.

ST. LOUIS, 7; DETROIT, 3.

DETROIT, Mich., May 29.—Siever held his old team safe after the opening inning and did some wonderful fielding. The locals went all to pieces in the second inning, when five unearned runs were scored. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	7	9	1
Detroit	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	3	6	2

Batteries—Siever and Sugden; Mullin and McGuire.

CHICAGO, 3; CLEVELAND, 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29.—Chicago had the luck to-day, and again won by one run. Green's batting and fielding and the pitching of Joss and White were features. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—	3	3	2

Batteries—White and McFarland; Joss and Bemis.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	19	12	.613	Philadelphia	17	16	.515
Detroit	17	15	.531	New York	15	16	.484
Boston	17	15	.531	Cleveland	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	14	.517	Washington	10	21	.323

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia (A. M. and P. M.)
Washington in Boston (A. M. and P. M.)
Chicago in Cleveland (A. M. and P. M.)
Detroit in St. Louis (A. M. and P. M.)

HARVARD, 9; GEORGETOWN, 7.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 29.—Harvard won from Georgetown to-day more through good luck than any especially good playing on her own part. Georgetown made more hits and less errors than the Crimson, yet when the score came to be added up Harvard led 9 to 7. Harvard won by bunching her hits, and made 8 errors. The score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Randall, 1b.	2	2	8	0	2
Steph'nson, c.	1	1	14	0	1
Matthews, ss.	1	2	2	1	1
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Stillman, cf.	1	1	0	0	1
Carr, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
H. Kernan, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Story, 3b.	1	0	1	0	2
Coolidge, 2b.	1	0	0	2	1
Total	9	8	27	3	8

GEORGETOWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowling, 1b.	2	1	9	0	0
Dorman, ss.	1	3	1	2	1
Morgan, 3b.	0	2	1	2	3
Hart, c.	1	1	3	0	0
M. Gett'n, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Hanr'ty, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Thomps'n, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Scheller, 2b.	1	1	2	0	0
Titus, p.	1	1	1	6	1
Total	7	10	24	11	5

Georgetown ... 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—7
Harvard ... 1 1 4 0 0 1 2 0 .—9

Home run—Dowling. Three-base hits—Dorman and Randall. Two-base hit—Stephenson. Sacrifice hits—Carr and Coolidge. Stolen bases—Matthews, Carr, and Story. First base on balls—By Clarkson, 3; by Titus, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Titus, 2. Passed balls—Hart and Stephenson. Wild pitch—By Clarkson. Struck out—By Titus, 1; by Clarkson, 13. Double play—Coolidge to Matthews to Randall. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

TUFTS, 6; DARTMOUTH, 1.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 29.—Tufts outplayed Dartmouth this afternoon, and the final score was 6 to 1. Clay, the Tufts pitcher, allowed only three hits, gave no bases on balls, and struck out seven men. In seven of the nine innings Dartmouth went out in one-two-three order. The Tufts batters found Keady easy. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Tufts	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	.	—	6	11	0
Dartmouth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	3	1

Batteries—Clay and O'Brien; Keady and McGrath.

WILLIAMS, 9; WESLEYAN, 2.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 29.—Heavy batting by Williams, aided by weak hitting by Wesleyan, won the game to-day for the former team, 9 to 2. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Williams	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	2	.	—	9	10	3
Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2	5	3

Batteries—Wadsworth and McCarthy; Chapman, Munroe, and Hanlon.

ANDOVER, 10; YALE, '06, 1.

ANDOVER, Mass., May 29.—Phillips Andover easily defeated Yale freshmen to-day 10 to 1. Yale could do nothing with the Andover pitchers and Andover batted hard. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Phillips Andover	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	2	.	—	10	12	1
Yale Freshmen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	5	6

Batteries—Pratt, Baker, Brown, and R. C. Brown; Whittlesey and Rockwell.

Eastern League Games.

AT JERSEY CITY.

											R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	.	—	3	8	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	2

Batteries—Pfanmiller and Dillon; Moriarty and Shea.

AT WORCESTER.

											R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	.	—	4	7	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	6	2

Batteries—Lovett and McCauley; Jones and Diggins.

AT BUFFALO.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	.	—	5	7	2
Toronto	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	4	9	5

Batteries—McGee and Shaw; Wolfe and Toft.

AT ROCHESTER.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	10	3
Baltimore	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	—	6	8	2

Batteries—McAleese, McFarlan, and Steelman; Mills and Robinson.

American Association Games.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 16; Toledo, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Louisville, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Johnstown—Schenectady, 8; A. J. & G., 5.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Binghamton, 4.
At Ilion—Utica, 6; Ilion, 2.

MEMORIAL DAY SPORTS

Unusually Big List of Important Events on Land and Water.

College Athletes, Yachtsmen, Golfers, Lovers of Racing, Baseball, Rowing, and Automobiling All Have Interesting Events.

Sporting events on both land and water to-day will be unusually numerous, and provided the weather is propitious, they will be characterized by exceptional excellence. Practically every department of out-door sport will be represented to a greater or less extent, in some cases the competitions being among the most important of the year. This fact applies with peculiar force to the college sports, for the final contests of the intercollegiate championship games will be held at Berkeley Oval and the condition of the leading athletes in the preliminaries yesterday gave strong assurance that a few new records may be made to-day. In other college sports there will be several important baseball games, Yale and Princeton meeting at New York in their championship match, while Columbia will play the strong Manhattan College team at Jasper Oval. The League baseball games in this city and Brooklyn will attract the customary holiday crowds.

The Columbia oarsmen, having found it impossible to enter the junior regatta at Ithaca, will be seen in some of the events of the big Harlem regatta, which will be the leading rowing feature of the day.

Yachting will claim a large share of attention, not alone from the fact that the Reliance, Constitution and Columbia will sail another trial race over the Glen Cove course, but because the day will mark the formal opening of many clubs, races having been arranged for the occasion in most cases. The Atlantic, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Indian Harbor, Harlem and Bridgeport clubs have all planned races for various yacht classes, and one of the biggest yachting seasons in America will be virtually inaugurated to-day.

Every golf course will be alive with its devotees. Although the final match for the local championship will be played at Deal, it will not detract from the interest or large entry lists in a number of special club events. Many of these holiday contests have been planned for women and mixed foursome contests will be the leading features at many clubs. Harbor Hill, North Jersey, and Richmond County will have such events and among the players will be a number of competitors for the coming women's metropolitan championship. Mrs. Frank Enos has offered a prize for the Englewood golf women, and a big mixed foursome has been arranged at the Innis Arden Club, near Sound Beach, Conn. For the men there will be any number of interesting events. The semi-annual championship of the Morris County Club will be finished and the President's cup contest will be started at Ardsley. The H. W. Maxwell memorial cup competition will be an important event at Dyker Meadow, and Percy Jackson has offered a cup for a 36-hole contest at Yountakah, near Nutley, N. J.

An excellent card has been arranged for the lovers of racing at Gravesend. The novelty of an open-air dog show will attract many dog fanciers to the grounds of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, at Hempstead. The automobile enthusiasts expect to see some record-breaking times made at the Empire City Track, where some of the fastest machines in America are entered.

The Irish Athletic Association has arranged an excellent programme of events for Celtic Park, and there will also be interesting events in cycling, lacrosse, lawn tennis, trotting, and other outdoor amusements.

The list of the more important local sporting events is:

YACHTING.

Fifth race of the Glen Cove series; Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia at Glen Cove.
Harlem Yacht Club—Annual regatta at City Island.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club—Opening of the clubhouse at Oyster Bay; first race for Jennings Cup for raceabouts; club races for Seawanhaka knockabouts and Seawanhaka fifteen-footers.
Indian Harbor Yacht Club—Opening of the clubhouse at Greenwich; open race for thirty-foot class of sloops and handicap race for club yachts thirty-six feet racing measurement and under.
Atlantic Yacht Club—Opening of clubhouse at Sea Gate; races for Class J and classes below.
Bridgeport Yacht Club—Races at Bridgeport.
Brooklyn Yacht Club—Opening of clubhouse at Bensonhurst.
American Yacht Club—Opening of clubhouse at Milton Point, Rye; election of officers.
Bergen Beach Yacht Club—Opening of clubhouse.
Canarsie Yacht Club—Opening of clubhouse.
Jamaica Bay Yacht Club—Opening of clubhouse.
Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club—Opening of clubhouse at Bay Shore.

ATHLETICS.

Intercollegiate championships at Berkeley Oval.
Greater New York Irish Athletic Association games at Celtic Park.
Brooklyn Athletic Club games at Monterverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth.
Orange County Interscholastic games at Goshen, N. Y.

RACING.

Gravesend, 2:30 P. M.

CRICKET.

Columbia Oval Cricket Club vs. Essex County, at Newark, for New York Cricket Association championship, Manhattan, at Newark.
Thistles vs. West Indian; Kings County vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park.

CYCLING.

Century Road Club of America 50-mile handicap over Springfield, L. I., course.
Irvington-Millburn 25-mile race.
Vailsburg, N. J., amateur and professional races.
New York Motor Cycle Club hill climbing contest.

TROTTING.

Interstate Park Driving Club, Queens, L. I.
Staten Island Driving Club, Houseman Cup contest.

ROWING.

Harlem River regatta, 9 A. M.
Ithaca junior intercollegiate regatta.

CANOEING.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club regatta.

AUTOMOBILING.

Empire City track races, 2:30 P. M.
Automobile Club of America, run to Empire City track.
Long Island Automobile Club, run to Empire City track.
East Orange five-hour trip around the world.

DOG SHOW.

Open-air show at Hempstead.

LACROSSE.

Toronto, at Crescent Athletic Club, 2:30 P. M.; Columbia, at Celtic Park.

TENNIS.

West Side Club, championship.
New York Tennis Club championship.
Canoe Brook, N. J., men's singles and doubles.

GOLF.

Deal—Finals metropolitan championship and open handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Handicap for Henry W. Maxwell Memorial Cup.
Baltusrol—Club handicap.
Richmond County—Men's handicap for Classes A and B and mixed foursomes.
Harbor Hill—Team match contest and mixed foursomes.
Fox Hills—Bestball handicap, 36 holes.
Newark—Handicap for H. O. Cristi Cup.
Morris County—Finals for club championship.
Innis Arden—Kickers' handicap and mixed foursomes.
Yountakah—Handicaps for men and women.
Englewood—Handicap for George C. Austin Cup and women's competition.
Ardsley—President's Cup contest.
Montclair—Memorial Day handicap.
Apawamis—Handicaps for Classes A, B, and C for Frank A. Moore Cup.
Colonia—Handicaps for President's and Secretary's Cups.
Dutchess County—Club events for men and women.
Oakland—Memorial Day handicap.
St. Andrew's—Handicap for two holiday prizes.
Flushing—Thirty-six-hole handicap.
Marine and Field—Handicap for Club Cup.
Crescent Athletic Club—Club handicap.
Westchester—Final for President's Cup and club handicap.
Canoe Brook—Mixed foursomes.
North Jersey—Mixed foursomes and handicap.
Nassau—Handicap for Howard F. Whitney Cup.
Mount Pleasant—Memorial Day Cup and women's putting contest.
Wee Burn—Mixed foursomes and club handicap.
Hillside—Holiday Cup and Greens Committee Trophy.

BASEBALL.

The teams of the professional leagues will all play double-headers.
Princeton vs. Yale at New Haven.
Columbia vs. Manhattan College at Jasper Oval.
Seventh Regiment vs. West Point at West Point.
Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Ithaca.
Catholic Club vs. Rutgers at New Brunswick.
Georgetown vs. Brown at Providence.

Splendid dining car service helps to make the trip to mountain and lake resorts on the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

a genuine pleasure. To the Rockies, to the lakes of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, to Yellowstone Park and to the Pacific coast, many inexpensive trips are offered. A postal will bring further facts.

W. S. HOWELL, G. E. A., 381 Broadway, New York.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races

May 28, 29, 30, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17.

Six Races Each Day at 2:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 30,

Empire State Steeplechase Handicap

SPECIAL TABLE FOR MAY 30TH.

LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, N. Y.
ALL TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK, via LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, 11:30, 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:50 P. M. Parlor car on all trains.
Leave NEW YORK TERMINUS OF THE BRIDGE, via 5th Ave. Elevated, every 12 minutes from 10:05 A. M. to 12:05 P. M.; from 12:05 P. M. every 3 minutes thereafter. All elevated trains will stop at City Hall, Bridge St., Fulton St., Flatbush Ave., 9th St., 16th St., 25th St., 36th St.

SPECIAL TROLLEY TABLE.

Leave WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry and the Culver line every twenty minutes from 12 M.
BROOKLYN—Leave BROADWAY and GREENPOINT FERRIES, via Tompkins Ave., Lorimer St. and the Culver line.
Leave HAMILTON FERRY, via 15th St. and the Culver line.
VANDERBILT AVE. AND COURT ST. LINE FROM N. Y. SIDE OF BRIDGE DIRECT TO TRACK.
SPECIAL TROLLEY PARLOR CARS WILL LEAVE NEW YORK SIDE BROOKLYN BRIDGE 12:00, 12:45, 1:15, 1:40.

Admission to Grand Stand, $2.00. Admission to Field Stand, 75c.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

ROCKAWAY LOSES IN POLO

Meadow Brook Wins the Country Club Cups at Westchester.

Final Match in the Tournament—Brooks and Stevens Score Many Goals for the Victors.

Meadow Brook and Rockaway lined up yesterday afternoon on the polo field of the Westchester Country Club in the final match for the Country Clubs cups. The event closed the Westchester polo tournament for the year, and a large delegation of club members with a sprinkling of Meadow Brook and Rockaway visitors was on hand to watch the game. Meadow Brook won the contest and the trophies by a score of 16 goals to 10¼. This is the second important victory for the Meadow Brook polo fraternity within a week, for last Saturday the team, with Harry Payne Whitney among the players, won the Westchester cups.

Meadow Brook had to allow Rockaway three goals by handicap, but this was nearly cut down in the first period, and as Meadow Brook did all of the scoring in the second period, four goals, the latter secured a big lead at the close of the first half of the game and held it easily to the end.

Rockaway was weakened by the absence of Daniel Chauncey, Jr., who left for Europe yesterday with his father. H. D. Babcock, Jr., took his place. La Montagne and McMurtry did excellent work for Rockaway, but the superior team work of Meadow Brook was too much for them, with but indifferent support, to break through. The Rockaway contingent really showed to its best in the final period, an element of recklessness contributing to dashing individual work. Knowing that they were beaten, La Montagne and McMurtry depended more upon their personal exertions than in strict adherence to team form and the result was that of nine goals scored Rockaway made five.

This period opened with a series of lively plays, but the long, powerful hits of Stevens and Brooks soon gave each of those Meadow Brook players a goal. Then McMurtry came to the front with a goal in 15 seconds, and soon after he made another in that unusual time. In both instances his mallet got the ball right on the throw-in and by three good strokes McMurtry carried the ball well in front of the bunch straight for the goal posts. La Montagne made a pretty goal in this period, carrying the ball three-quarters the length of the field, with Brooks and Alexander riding desperately in the rear.

Brooks and Stevens each made 6 goals for Meadow Brook. Their hitting was accurate and powerful. Alexander, who was well up to his game, and the entire team held together well. Stevens's big goal scoring is something unusual for the back of the team, but he played his position well, even if running up frequently to put the ball out the line.

The line-up and score:

MEADOW BROOK.		ROCKAWAY.	
1. Max Stevenson	3	1. G. G. McMurtry, Jr.	2
2. Reginald Brooks	3	2. R. La Montagne, Jr.	5
3. A. S. Alexander	4	3. H. D. Babcock, Jr.	1
Back. R. L. Stevens	3	Back. C. P. Dixon, 2d.	2
Total	13	Total	10

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
	FIRST PERIOD.		
1	Alexander	Meadow Brook	0:30
2	McMurtry	Rockaway	10:00
3	Brooks	Meadow Brook	2:30
4	Brooks	Meadow Brook	0:30
	Rockaway lost ¼ of a goal for a safety.		
	SECOND PERIOD.		
5	Brooks	Meadow Brook	1:00
6	Stevens	Meadow Brook	1:00
7	Brooks	Meadow Brook	2:00
8	Stevens	Meadow Brook	8:30
	THIRD PERIOD.		
9	Stevens	Meadow Brook	0:30
10	Alexander	Meadow Brook	1:30
11	Dixon	Rockaway	1:30
12	Stevens	Meadow Brook	2:00
13	Stevens	Meadow Brook	0:30
14	La Montagne	Rockaway	8:00
15	Alexander	Meadow Brook	2:30
	Rockaway lost ¼ of a goal for a safety.		
	FOURTH PERIOD.		
16	Stevens	Meadow Brook	2:00
17	Brooks	Meadow Brook	0:30
18	McMurtry	Rockaway	0:15
19	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:15
20	Brooks	Meadow Brook	1:00
21	McMurtry	Rockaway	0:15
22	Alexander	Meadow Brook	1:00
23	McMurtry	Rockaway	3:30
24	McMurtry	Rockaway	2:30

Summary.—Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 16; Rockaway, 8. Allowed by handicap—Rockaway, 3. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ½. Net score—Meadow Brook, 16; Rockaway, 10¼. Referee—F. H. Allen.

Oldfield to Try for Mile Record.

It was announced yesterday that apart from the contest with Charles G. Wridgeway in the five-mile match race for the track championship of America, Barney Oldfield at the Empire City track to-day will make a special trial to break the world's record for a mile.

He believes that he can make the mile circuit in a minute, and if he does not make that time in his race with Wridgeway, he will make special effort with his seventy-horse power racing machine.

The advance sale of seats indicates that a big crowd will be present. The Automobile Club of America and the Long Island Automobile Club will have special runs to the races, arriving there in time for luncheon. The first race will begin at 2:30 P. M. and will be started by Mayor Walsh of Mount Vernon. Almost forty entries have been received for the various events, including the fast machines of J. Insley Blair, Lafayette Markle, L. A. La Roche, Albert C. Bostwick, and O. H. Keep, Jr. There are six races on the programme.

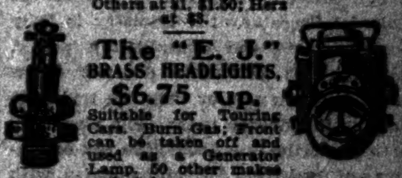
In addition to the service on the Harlem Railroad going to the track, it has been arranged for special trains to leave Mount Vernon at 5:45, going direct to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and to Grand Central Station. The track can best be reached by way of the Harlem Railroad from Forty-second Street to Mount Vernon and thence by trolley to the track. Trains leave at 11:25, 12:06, 12:35, 1:25, 2:08, 2:35, and 3:08. The track can also be reached by the "L" road to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and thence by Putnam Division trains to Dunwoodie, and from there to the track by trolley. Trains leave One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street at 12:35, 1:25, 2:00, and 2:25, or upon reaching One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street one can cross Macomb's Dam Bridge and take the Jerome Avenue trolley direct to the track gates.

Handball Champions to Play.

Two handball champions will play the best three in five games at Egan's Jersey City court this afternoon. Mike Egan, the world's champion, and Oliver Drew, the former champion of Ireland, will be the contestants, and as these two have had a long standing argument as to which is the better player, this afternoon's match should be unusually interesting. The first game will begin at 2 o'clock.

AUTOMOBILES.

WILLIS AUTO SUPPLIES
FRANCO SPARK PLUGS, 75c.
Others at $1, $1.50; Here at $3.



The "E. J." BRASS HEADLIGHTS, $6.75 up.
Suitable for Touring Cars. Burn Gas; Front can be taken off and used as a Generator Lamp. 50 other makes and styles.

HORNS Largest assortment on earth, at prices that sell them.
Batteries, Coils, Goggles, Jacks, &c., ¼ reg. price.
See our new Name Pads at $1.50.
Largest Auto Supply House in the World.
Why be robbed any longer?

WILLIS, 8 PARK PLACE, Near 6th Av. L Station.

Partner with $25,000 to be used as working capital to extend business of automobile manufacturing plant; location, New York City; complete in all details; business well established, well advertised; now manufacturing best runabouts and delivery wagons; demand increasing; amount already invested, $85,000. For particulars address Juno, Box 135 Times Office.

One Winton carriage in first-class condition cheap, $325. Larkin's Automobile Station, 304 Park Av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

LOCKE & COMPANY,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
Latest models in Spring and Summer Vehicles.
Exceptional bargains in second-hand Carriages of best makers; all in splendid condition.
Fine Repairing a specialty, and estimates furnished.
Unrivalled facilities for the storage of carriages at low rates.
WAREROOMS AND FACTORY,
218-220 WEST 56TH ST.

Small panel boot victoria, low wheels; cushion-tire runabout; also cutunder, light driving trap, and several second-hand carriages; fine carriage repairing. Carey, 34 West 66th St., opposite Durland's.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, JASPER OVAL, TO-DAY, 4 P. M. Manhattan College vs. Columbia; local college championship.

BASEBALL, POLO GRDS, TO-DAY, 10:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Boston vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

BASEBALL, Jersey City, West Side Park, to-day, 4 P. M. Newark vs. Jersey City. P. R.R. ferries.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

Whatever fortune may await Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. BALFOUR is plainly done for. It is easy for the Prime Minister to talk of "the right of any Minister to freedom of speech," but when his Colonial Secretary publicly proclaims a new and revolutionary fiscal policy for the United Kingdom, which the Prime Minister, having first declared it to be quite inadmissible, in a little less than two weeks espouses, advocates, and makes his own, it is evident that according to all the traditions of British politics a change in the Ministry is due. The weak BALFOUR must give place to the strong CHAMBERLAIN, unless both are to go down in a common political ruin through the rejection of the new leader and the old on an appeal to the electorate.

We quite too hastily assumed yesterday that the Chancellor of the Exchequer knew what he was talking about when he said that no scheme of preferential duties on colonial products would be made a part of the finance measure. In this singular pulling and hauling of the Balfour Ministry it is, of course, unsafe to assume that any particular Minister at any given moment will know what is in the minds of his colleagues or in the mind of his chief. By the speech of the Prime Minister and the speech of the Colonial Secretary the Ministry is fully committed to the Chamberlain policy. Either these gentlemen do not know what the policy is, or they are trying to deceive the British voter. The plan they both prescribe is a protective tax on imports of food from foreign countries, with a lower range of duties upon imports of food from the colonies. Mr. BALFOUR says that this policy is "as far removed as the poles" from the controversy of half a century ago, when the agitation carried on with such tremendous vigor by RICHARD COBDEN compelled PEEL to abandon the corn tax and institute what was then a new fiscal policy for the United Kingdom, the policy of free trade, which has continued to this day. Now that there is any difference between the corn tax of PEEL and the corn tax of CHAMBERLAIN is a proposition which it would be exceedingly difficult to sustain. The sophistries of the Prime Minister will not assuage the pangs of a working man's hunger, nor put back in a working man's slender purse the money this new policy would take from it through the enhanced cost of bread and meat. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN gallantly volunteers to go into the homes of the workingmen and supply them with cheerful tables showing how much the new taxes will cost them and how great will be their increase in wages under the protective tariff he proposes. Statistical tables are useful, but they are not meat, they are not money. We must take leave to doubt whether the persuasive powers of the Colonial Secretary are equal to the task he has assumed of persuading the British workingman that it will be good for him to pay higher prices for pork and corn.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's definition of his policy is as puzzling as that of the Prime Minister. He adopts COBDEN's definition of free trade, "to bring about a free interchange of commodities at their natural prices," and audaciously assures the House of Commons that what he proposes is precisely that thing. No wonder the great body of the Conservative members listened in chill silence to this amazing discourse. It is eminently characteristic of the Birmingham statesman that he should suggest that the workingman be wheedled into accepting this food tax through the promise of old-age pensions. He admits that three-fourths of the new duties will be paid by the laboring classes. But, says he, consider what a solace and comfort we offer you in your declining years by putting aside these revenues as a pension fund. He assures them that they will get higher wages and holds out the enticing but exceedingly vague promise of "other social reforms" which cannot now be undertaken for lack of money.

It seems most improbable that this fiscal programme would be sustained on an appeal to the country. It is a fiscal revolution. It is a new policy. It is a startling and radical reversal of British commercial practice. The proposal of it chills the hearts of Conservatives, and gives rise to a universal uneasiness which the press clearly reflects. Most important of all, it gratuitously supplies to the Liberal Opposition a uniting issue, a political asset of which they have been deprived since the Unionists' defection. Between their surprise and their joy at this unexpected good fortune, the Liberals must be excused if for some days they fail to understand what an opportunity lies before them. They can scarcely be so lacking in leaders and public speakers as to fail, with the historic example of COBDEN before them, to make the best use of the issue which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has placed in their hands.

The fiscal and commercial results of the new policy cannot, of course, be judged in advance of the definite formulation of the Chamberlain plan. That, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN assures us, will not be undertaken until the country has given its mandate. In 1901 the United Kingdom imported from foreign countries merchandise to the value of $2,082,080,000, while from the British colonies the imports amounted to $527,870,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the colonial import trade which it is proposed to favor amounts now to a little over one-fourth in value of the imports from foreign countries. The interest of the United States in this declaration of policy is obvious. In 1901 we exported to the United Kingdom food products to the value of $266,177,899, taking into account only the principal articles of export, as included in the following table:

OUR FOOD EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Sheep	$1,665,949
Barley	2,180,524
Corn	37,282,651
Oatmeal	1,465,186
Wheat	56,807,930
Wheat flour	41,655,649
Wheat foods	1,822,315
Canned salmon	3,219,196
Canned beef	3,112,646
Fresh beef	31,569,007
Bacon	30,884,512
Ham	20,269,042
Fresh pork	2,420,037
Salted pork	4,410,610
Lard	16,377,255
Poultry and game	960,852
All other meat products	1,923,660
Butter	2,836,907
Cheese	8,692,179
Syrup	1,721,612
Total	$266,177,899

We need not as yet concern ourselves with devising measures to meet and counteract this new policy of British protection. We are the last country in the world to demand the right to protest against tariff walls erected to keep out our products. Until we radically revise the Dingley act we shall in justice be compelled to submit to whatever legislation other countries may impose in restraint of our export trade. But it is manifest that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's new duties would tend seriously to diminish our exportation of meats and breadstuffs to the United Kingdom.

MAJOR HOWZE AND MAJOR HUNTER.

A singular theory prevails among a small fraction of our fellow-citizens, chiefly residents of Boston, about the officers of the United States Army. It is that men who are known at home as men of cultivation, of humanity, and of a higher standard of honor than that which prevails in civil life, become, as soon as they are sent to the Philippine Islands, not only ruthless brutes, but shameless liars and perjurers.

The instance upon which these theorists have of late most relied to sustain their theory is that of Major HOWZE. He was charged with whipping two Filipinos to death. The charge was brought up, and the affidavits of Filipinos by which it was sustained were collected, nearly three years after the date of the alleged offense, by Major HUNTER, a bitter personal enemy of Major HOWZE. Major HUNTER did not make his charges in the proper military manner to the common superior of Major HOWZE and himself. He made them "confidentially" to the Civil Governor of the islands. He subsequently brought them to the attention of Gen. MILES, who thereupon ordered him to make an impartial investigation of his own charges. This task he undertook, and naturally reported that the charges were sustained. In fact, there was on one side the testimony of Major HOWZE himself and of ten other American officers, and on the other the affidavits, three years after the fact, of fifteen Filipinos. Moreover, upon the rumor that the two dead Filipinos had been beaten to death, their bodies were exhumed, and no marks of violence were found upon them.

Upon these facts the Secretary of War finds in favor of Major HOWZE. But, desirous that the case shall be really investigated, and not by a vindictive investigator bent upon vindicating himself, he orders a competent and impartial court of inquiry, as requested by Major HOWZE. There can be no question of the propriety of this action. For undoubtedly there is one Major too many in the United States Army, and there should be a vacant Majority at the earliest date compatible with a thorough investigation. Whether the vacancy should be made by the withdrawal of Major HOWZE or of Major HUNTER is the real question for this court of inquiry to answer. But, upon the facts as they now appear, it is clear that Gen. MILES possessed no such apparatus of investigation, external or internal, as should command implicit confidence for his conclusions upon such procedures of American officers in the Philippines as he did not personally witness.

"ARTIST," SPARE THAT TREE!

Yesterday morning those who chanced to be in the neighborhood of the Plaza at the southeast corner of Central Park might have witnessed a very sad sight. Because they were in the way of the hideous pine grand stand in front of the Sherman Statue, and lest they might detract from the assertiveness of that piece of sculpture, the Municipal Art Commission ordered two beautiful and vigorous young elms cut down, and cut down they were. These trees were respectively eighteen and twenty-two inches diameter at the base of their trunks, they were as sound and shapely as trees could be, and represented from forty to forty-five years of vigorous growth. It would be difficult to find finer elms on Manhattan Island. Every stroke of the axe which destroyed them was a shock to every lover of the beautiful in nature.

These elms were not in the way of the statue, and their destruction was wholly unnecessary. Had they been, the statue might have been placed somewhere else, where there were no trees to be cut down. The Municipal Art Commission should have known better than to direct an assault upon the beautiful clump of elms which makes this corner of the Park one of the most attractive spots in New York. The city is not so rich in trees that fine specimens can be spared even to make room for monumental bronzes. The destruction of these, in the name of "art," is a piece of vandalism that amounts to crime.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND FEUDS.

The plan of the Salvation Army to invade the counties of West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, and Western Pennsylvania which have been given over to feuds and in which no man's life is safe who has identification or sympathy with either party to the murderous vendettas which are their principal industries, is neither chimerical nor a mere pretense of missionary activity. The idea is original, but not without practical features. If carried out it is likely to appeal strongly to the imagination of the mountaineers of the feud belt, and may be the means of raising new moral standards in communities which are much in need of an awakening.

Feuds survive from generation to generation chiefly because the deadly monotony of the lives of the people who cherish them cuts them off from every other source of interest and excitement. A boy is a morbid creature who has been brought up to think that everything which precedes it chronologically leads up to the supreme moment of his career when he can slay some one representing the clan which he has been taught to hate with a hatred impossible of development except in the comparative solitude of a mountain farm or of a petty village cut off from civilization by its inaccessibility and unimportance. He lacks the moral sense which comes from the wholesome friction of opposing interests, unrestrained by the arbitration of the double-barreled shotgun. He understands that he is ever hunted, and must turn hunter himself in self-protection. He has an exaggerated self-consciousness and a wholly distorted sense of proportion. As a man he is likely to combine the strength of an ox, the intellectual endowment of a child, and the kind of passions which come from an education of hatred of one's enemies and suspicion of all mankind. But his ignorance makes him impressionable, and it might very well happen that the Salvation Army can reach him by appealing to his imagination. It has worked successfully with much more difficult material in the slums of the great cities—world-weary outcasts who have drained excitement to the dregs and are seemingly incapable of experiencing a new sensation unless it be offered by a particularly atrocious and original crime. The emotional in religious exhortation has always appealed powerfully to the mountaineer. The subtleties of theology do not interest him in the least. Salvation Army methods cannot fail to attract him, and its direct and inartificial appeals are likely to reach him even more purposefully than the appeals of the itinerant preacher.

Those who know the work of the Salvation Army only as they see it on the street corners have very little knowledge of its scope or value. To appreciate its wonderful adaptability to existing conditions everywhere one needs to follow its banner around the world. It is a great organization, one of the greatest of modern times. It can do what it proposes in the land of blood feuds better than that could be done by any other existing society.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Temperance work of the new and thoroughly practical sort—of the sort which the railways and other big corporations have been doing for some time—has been performed by the Secretary of the Navy at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. The little town of Bremerton, in which the yard is situated, permitted the street on which it fronted—or is it backed?—to become lined with gin mills and dives of the worst kind, where the sailors of the ships sent there for repairs, as well as the regular employés of the yard, were mercilessly exploited to their own serious injury and the frequent interruption of important business. So Bremerton was informed that it must choose between the dives and the ships—that the first must go or the second would not come, except in case of absolute necessity. Bremerton considered this alternative for a while and then promised to close the dives, but it didn't really want reform—what it really wanted was the ships and the dives both, and, trusting to the promise to keep things quiet for a while, it set about getting political influence exerted on the department to the end that the cruel ultimatum might be withdrawn. The influence was used, but without effect, and again the alternative was presented, with an incidental ordering to another yard of a vessel in need of extensive repairs, just to show that the department was in earnest. It was enough. Bremerton's Town Council gathered itself together in special meeting at midnight and not only resolved to remove every saloon near the navy yard, but promised to issue no more licenses in any part of the town. It is safe to assume that this time the reform will be accomplished. The welfare of Bremerton depends largely upon the navy yard, and idleness there would hurt so many besides the divekeepers that virtue is compulsory. It's a rather mean variety of virtue, but it is better than none, and the victory won by the department is likely to excite considerable attention. For it has a direct bearing on the preservation of order and decency in the neighborhood of army posts as well as navy yards, and people will be sure to ask questions. The pressure that can be exerted will be, of course, in inverse ratio to the size of the town affected, but it seems as if something could be done in this direction wherever the army or navy can send business or take it away.

—Mr. JANVIER's remarks about Lord BELLOMONT, in the article published by us yesterday, should be full of suggestion to others besides the school children for whom they were primarily intended. Of course, all of us grown-ups know—or ought to know—more about BELLOMONT than the purpose of Mr. JANVIER's series permitted him to tell, but he brought out with unusual clearness the reason why BELLOMONT was probably the best, yet certainly the most hated, of our British Governors. And the peculiar interest of the picture thus presented lay in the fact that it proved, not that New York and the New Yorkers have changed so much in 200 years, but that they have changed so little. Our most eminent merchants no longer engage in the "Red Sea trade," but not a few of them say almost openly that they can conduct their business more cheaply and conveniently under a Tammany than under a reform administration, and they whisper the preference for VAN WYCK over LOW that their ancestors in direct line vociferously proclaimed for FLETCHER over BELLOMONT. And it is not without significance that BELLOMONT's grave, in St. Paul's Churchyard, is still unmarked by any monumental token of respect. The reason—or a reason—is not far to seek. Only at far-spaced intervals in the years that have followed BELLOMONT's death would the inscription which any monument to him must bear have failed in some degree to offend the rulers of the city, and often it would have made unendurable reading for them. Just now, however, it would be safe to commemorate the character and the achievements of our first notable fighter of municipal rings, and it would better be attended to immediately. Once in place, even Tammany in power again would not dare to destroy a memorial to a man who illustrates the type Tammany hates most, and for the rest—the saving remnant—of the city's population, there would be consolation in the thought of the pain which the monument would give to their reinstated exploiters. The unmarked grave is a reproach to New York.

—Another and more determined attempt, it is reported, will soon be made to introduce here the game of pelota. Those who purpose the spending of a lot of money in this effort are certainly courageous, for pelota, though unquestionably a good game, whether viewed from the standpoint of players or spectators, has serious faults that sufficiently explain why the Basques had it all to themselves so long and why it has always proved a tender exotic elsewhere. In the first place, it is not a game for amateurs, but distinctively, and almost exclusively, for professionals, who alone are capable of the constant practice and violent exertion it demands. What may be called the plant for it, too, is expensive and immovable—both very serious obstacles to popularity except in conditions exactly like those which prevail in the Pyrenean valleys. What those conditions are, with much about pelota and its players, can be most conveniently learned by anybody interested in the subject from PIERRE LOTI's "Ramuncho," a book in which that silkiest of seadogs goes over the whole ground and gives, amid a lot of his characteristic fluff, a good deal of real information. Of course, if the would-be exploiters of pelota could secure here the gambling privileges they did in Havana, there would be little doubt of their success in attracting gate money, but as they cannot do that the prospects are rather dubious. The experiment is interesting, however, and it is perilous only for people quite competent to take care of themselves.

—A curious sidelight on the drug trade is cast by a letter printed in The Medico-Pharmaceutical Critic and Guide. The writer of the letter begins by saying: "Substitution is bad, but there is one kind, for which I hope you will not blame me too much. I am in a neighborhood where I must sell morphine. Everybody else does, and if I didn't it would interfere with my business and wouldn't do anybody any good." There's morality for you, and how familiar is the line of argument. But the man is not quite without scruples, and he quiets his conscience in a most remarkable way. "We sell it," he says, "generally in dram bottles, but instead of selling pure morphine, we mix it with three to nine parts of quinine. I think this kind of substitution is a good thing. The fiends don't use up so much morphine, and there is less damage. What does The Critic and Guide think?" The Critic and Guide thinks that, as substitution goes, this form of it is pardonable, though it does hold that "everybody else does it" no excuse at all for selling morphine to "fiends." The fact that this druggist's virtue takes the profitable form of substituting a cheap for an expensive drug receives no comment from The Critic and Guide, and yet it has some bearing on the problems involved in the case.

NUGGETS.

Unrecognized.

"Fortune knocks once at the door of every man."

"Yes, but she's generally very cleverly disguised."—Chicago Post.

Working Well.

The Querist—What do you think of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest?

The Egotist—It is all right, so far. I am still alive.—Kansas City Journal.

With One Exception.

"Are your relations friendly toward the defendant?" asked the lawyer who was doing a cross-examination stunt.

"All but my mother-in-law," replied the man in the box. "She ain't friendly toward anybody."—Chicago News.

The Physician's Affront.

"So you have decided to get another physician."

"I have," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "The idea of his prescribing flaxseed tea and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are."—Washington Star.

THE LAST VETERAN.

Louis E. Thayer in Hartford Times.

Cy Perkins is the last one left, an' Cy ain't extra strong;
His comrades, on the other side, won't be kept waitin' long.
An' Cy, he knows the fight's nigh done an' peace is close at hand,
An' sort o' revels in the thought as we can't understand.
He lives out in a little hut, so shiftless an' alone;
He rarely goes outside the lot he speaks of as his own.
Folks seldom stop to look his way—to either smile or frown,
But Decoration Day finds Cy the biggest man in town.

You never hear the argument: "Well, Cy thinks thus an' so,"
For no one seems to care a rap for what he thinks, you know.
You never hear him pointed out by any one with pride;
His name is never printed in The Weekly Fireside.
An' yet, on Decoration Day, you'll see him crowdin' through
The waitin' throng that stands aside for that old coat of blue.
He takes a seat way up in front, where flags are droopin' down,
An' every eye is turned on him—the biggest man in town.

He sits there, in the old church pew, as stiff as turned to stone;
He hears the soldiers' names read out an' answers all alone;
He hears the patriotic songs by girls jes' dressed in white,
An' then the hard face seems to change an' grows exceedin' bright.
God bless you, old Cy Perkins, in your old, torn coat of blue!
God bless your heart! for none of us can boast of one more true,
The feeble hand, the totterin' step, the wrinkled face, an' browh—
God bless you, Cy—the last one left—the biggest man in town!

THE FOUNDING OF NEW YORK

A SERIES OF ARTICLES WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY

THOMAS A. JANVIER,

Author of "In Old New York," "In Great Waters," "The Passing of Thomas," "In the Sargasso Sea," "The Uncle of an Angel," "The Aztec Treasure House," &c.

In Commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the Founding of the City of New York.

The Text for the Prize Essays of the Pupils of the Public Schools of This City.

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CHAPTER VI.

NEW YORK UNDER ENGLISH RULE.

BY THE year 1700 New York had been transformed, under the fostering government of England, into a prosperous, bustling little commercial city with a population of about 5,000 souls. The mass of its inhabitants were Dutch and English, in about equal numbers. With these were a few French, Swedes, and Jews; and about 800 negroes, nearly all of whom were slaves.

In those days, we must remember, slave-holding and slave-dealing were looked upon very much as we look on horse-owning and horse-dealing now. Slaves were considered a necessary part of the working force of the community, and no discredit attached to owning them. In the year 1709 a slave market was established at the foot of Wall Street, where slaves were sold precisely as horses now are sold at the Horse Exchange. What was called the "Negro Plot," in the year 1741, did more than anything else to check the growth of slavery in this city. At that time it was supposed that the negroes had formed a plan to murder the whites and to burn the town. It is highly improbable that they really had formed such a plan; but a great many of the blacks were arrested, thirty-one of them were executed—along with four whites who were supposed to be associated with them—and the whole city for a long while was in a state of very lively alarm. The Negro Plot is a discreditable incident in the annals of our city; but it did have the good result, as I have said, of checking the growth of slavery in New York.

I have told about the illegal sea-trade—the piracy and the trading with pirates—in which many of our citizens engaged in the last years of the eighteenth century; but in that same period, as I also have told, legal trade increased prodigiously—and it continued to increase after Gov. Bellomont had accomplished his great work of making New York into a reasonably respectable town. Our most important foreign commerce of that period was with the West Indies and with England, and it was conducted on triangular lines. Provisions were sent from New York to the West India Islands and exchanged there for products of that region. Those products were carried to England and there exchanged for manufactured goods and wares; and then the ships came home and their cargoes were sold in New York—a round of transactions that left three profits in the hands of our merchants at the end of every voyage. At the same time a considerable trade was carried on along the coast and with the interior of the country, and a large business was done here in shipbuilding—ships even being built in this city and sent to England for sale. In the year 1730 more than 200 ships entered and cleared from our port; and that is a very good showing for a city having, as it had by that time, a population of only about 8,000 all told.

Throughout those prosperous times new houses were being built and new streets were being laid out to build them on. For a great many years, however, the growth of the city was along its eastern side. The region north of Trinity Church (founded in the year 1696—the present structure dates from the year 1846) was neglected, and practically all the business interests of the city were centred on or near the East River front. There all the shipping of the port was harbored; there were the yards of the shipbuilders; there were the warehouses of the merchants; and there, on Great Queen Street (as Pearl Street then was called) were the principal shops. Broadway was of no importance in those days. North of Liberty Street (then Crown Street) the west side of that neglected roadway was bordered by open fields. Down at the very foot of it were some fine houses—around the Bowling Green that was laid out, really to play bowls on, in the year 1732.

A map of the city made in the year 1755 shows its continued expansion, but still in the same northeasterly direction. It grew that way because that was the easiest way for it to grow. Advance up the middle of the island was blocked by a deep pond, called the Fresh Water, or the Collect, that later was filled in. The Tombs Prison stands now where the pond used to be. Advance up the western side of the island was impeded by a marshy valley called Lispenard's Meadows, that still can be recognized in the low-lying land about Canal Street—and that street got its name because a canal to carry off the water from the Collect was dug in the middle of it. Lispenard's Meadows were cow-pastures, and the cows which pastured on them were driven "out of town" along Broadway to about where Leonard Street now is—and there Broadway ended against a fence. Until the road (now Greenwich Street) leading to Greenwich Village was opened—at an uncertain date, but before the year 1760—there was no thoroughfare on the western side of the island; and until about the year 1802 (although the fence at Leonard Street had come down) Broadway was only a country lane and was called "the Middle Road."

Being thus checked in its growth up the west side and up the centre of the island, the city expanded along the line of the single highway to the north. This was the Boston Post Road—called in its lower part, as it still is called, "the Bowery," because it was bordered by farms, or "boueries," dating from the Dutch times. By the year 1767 there was an almost continuous line of country seats along the Post Road as far northward as the present Madison Square; but so late as the year 1782, as is shown on a map of that date, Hester Street was the farthest north of the cross streets. Just beyond Hester Street, as is shown on that same map, was the line of earthworks across the island built by the British to defend the city while they held it against the Americans during the Revolutionary War.

Long before the outbreak of that war the fostering care that had been given to our city by its early English Governors had changed so completely that we were no better off than we had been under the West India Company's rule. Indeed, we were worse off: because the oppressive English laws were imposed upon a more numerous and a richer and a stronger people than were the oppressive Dutch laws of earlier times. It was the difference between ill-treating a boy and ill-treating a man—and it worked out on those lines. While a boy must submit, a man can fight; and the result of England's misrule of her American colonies was the fight that ended in their independence.

We generally think of the first American Congress as the gathering in Philadelphia in the Summer of 1776, but what really was the first American Congress—although it was called a "convention"—met in this city nearly eleven years earlier, on Oct. 7, 1765. It was convened, at the instance of Massachusetts, to take united action against the imposition of the Stamp Act passed by the English Parliament in March, 1765. It was composed of representatives of nine of the colonies; and it was the first assemblage in which the American colonies, by their duly appointed representatives, took common action to defend their common rights. I may add that some of our more enthusiastic historians even go so far as to claim that right here in New York was fought the first battle of the Revolutionary War. That claim goes too far; but I do think that our so-called "Battle of Golden Hill," fought Jan. 17, 1770, in John Street, close to William Street, between the "Sons of Liberty" and a considerable force of English soldiers, is close to equaling in importance the far better known "Boston Massacre" that occurred three months later in the same year.

Our most picturesque contribution to Revolutionary events came just after the Declaration of Independence had been signed, when a company of enthusiastic patriots tumbled down the gilded leaden statue of King George III., that then stood in the Bowling Green, and sent his Majesty off to be melted into 42,000 bullets—which were fired at his own soldiers later on. Tradition has it that the posts of the iron railing surrounding the Bowling Green were capped by crowns, and that the patriots knocked off those crowns. I never have verified this tradition; but it is a fact—as may be seen to-day—that the tops of all those posts have been broken off.

Our melting up of our King was our last act of open rebellion. Only two months later, Sept. 14, 1776, New York was occupied by the British forces; and the city was not evacuated by the British until Nov. 25, a day that we still celebrate annually, in the year 1783, after peace between the United States and England had been signed. New York, therefore, being in British hands, had no active share in the war for independence; and yet it suffered greater hardships than fell to the lot of any other American city while that war went on. It lost more than half of its population; it lost the whole of its commerce; the great fires of the years 1776 and 1778 laid a fourth part of it in ashes; it was occupied by the enemy continuously from almost the beginning of hostilities until after peace was declared.

And I think that the strongest proof that New York ever has given of its tremendous vitality was the wonderful rapidity with which it recovered from what seemed to be its dying condition when that dismal time had passed. Within three years from the date of the evacuation it had regained its lost population; within another five years it had gained 10,000 new inhabitants and had a population of 30,000; and in those eight years of glowing life it also had won back, and had more than won back, its commercial prosperity.

That great revival completed the period of its founding. What followed on from its founding we see in our city of to-day. THOMAS A. JANVIER.

MR. JANVIER'S SEVENTH ARTICLE.

Mr. Janvier's seventh and last article of the series will appear to-morrow, and will be entitled "The Lessons of Three Hundred Years." It will draw general conclusions from the preceding statements of fact, showing the bearing that New York's past has upon New York's future.

CITY HISTORY COMPETITION.

Information for Teachers and Pupils of the Public Schools.

The seven articles of Mr. Janvier, the sixth of which appears to-day, are to be made the basis of a City History Competition, to be conducted under the auspices of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for the pupils of the Public Schools. For the guidance of teachers, the following information is given as to the conditions of the contest:

There will be distributed $1,700 in cash prizes and 1,000 Tiffany medals. The prizes to pupils will be:

$500—Fifty prizes of ten dollars ($10) each for the best essays submitted by the pupils of the High Schools of the Public Schools of New York City. These prizes will be divided as follows: For students in the first year's course, twenty (20) prizes; for students in the second year's course, fifteen (15) prizes; for students in the third year's course, ten (10) prizes; for students in the fourth year's course, five (5) prizes.

$500—Fifty prizes of ten dollars ($10) each for the best essays submitted by the pupils of the four upper grades of the Elementary Schools. These prizes will be divided as follows: For the lowest grade of the four upper grades, twenty (20) prizes; for the next highest grade, fifteen (15) prizes; for the second highest grade, ten (10) prizes, and for the highest grade, five (5) prizes.

1,000—One thousand souvenir merit medals made by Tiffany & Co., to be distributed as follows: One to the writer of the essay chosen by the teacher of the class of the writer as the best of twenty submitted from the class. No medal award will be made for an essay unless it is designated by the teacher as the best of twenty submitted by the class, but the teacher is allowed to designate for a medal award two essays for each twenty submitted from the class.

The prizes to teachers will be:

$500—One hundred prizes of five dollars ($5) each will be awarded to the teachers of the pupils winning ten-dollar ($10) prizes.

$100—A prize of twenty dollars ($20) additional will be given to each of the five teachers of English in the High Schools whose pupil, in the judgment of the Committee of Award, submits one of the best five essays.

$100—A prize of twenty dollars ($20) additional will be given to each of the five teachers in the four upper grades of the elementary schools whose pupil, in the judgment of the Committee of Award, submits one of the best five essays.

1,000—To the teacher having a medal pupil THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be sent for one year. The subscription may be transferred if the teacher desires.

The school prizes will be:

To the school of each of the five boroughs of Greater New York whose pupils win the largest number of prizes a parchment testimonial will be sent as a souvenir of the contest; framed for exhibition in the schools.

For the money prizes there is no stipulation as to the number of essays which must be submitted to the teacher from each class, but in order that either of the best two essays sent in from any class may receive consideration for a medal award it is necessary that the teacher sending them in should specify that they are the best two of twenty essays submitted by the members of the class.

It is only the best two essays from each class which will be considered by the Committee on Award for money prizes, and only the best two essays from each twenty members of a teacher's class, which will be considered for medal awards.

Any essays, to be considered, must come through a teacher of the public schools.

The teacher should not correct any of the essays submitted.

Pupils should be instructed to write only on one side of the paper.

The essays may be written either in the class room or at home, but the teacher is expected to reject from his or her consideration any essay which the teacher is not convinced was both composed and written by the pupil presenting it. The teacher's signature to the essay will be regarded by the Committee on Award as a certificate of the essay's genuineness in all particulars.

All manuscripts must be sent in by June 8. No manuscript received after that date or before June 1 can be considered. Address NEW YORK CITY HISTORY COMPETITION, NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK CITY.

In awarding the prizes the following points will be considered in their respective order: 1—Neatness; 2—Penmanship; 3—Grammar; 4—Best summary of Mr. Janvier's articles.

Penmanship does not mean typewriting. No typewritten essays can be considered.

The length of an essay is limited to 500 words.

What is meant by "best summary of Mr. Janvier's articles" is this: The essay should give the impression left on the mind of the pupil by all seven of Mr. Janvier's articles; that is to say, the pupil should take such facts from Mr. Janvier's articles which he or she considers the most important or striking and put them in connected form in the pupil's own language, with or without comment, as may seem fitting to the writer.

All essays which it is desired to have considered in the competition should be addressed by the teacher to "The New York City History Competition, THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City."

It is essential to a proper consideration by the Committee of Award of the essays sent to THE TIMES to be considered in the New York City History Competition that they should be properly marked by the teacher. Those not so marked it will be impossible for the Committee of Award to classify. In order that there should be no difficulty on this point each essay sent in should be accompanied by a certificate from the teacher in the following form:

ESSAY CERTIFICATE.

Name of writer
Address of writer
Name of school
Grade
Signature of teacher
Address of teacher
Number of essays submitted to teacher by this class.
Indicate by check thus V whether this essay is 1, 2, 3, 4.

The necessity of making the first six entries in the certificate is obvious, and the necessity of the last requirement will be clear with a brief explanation.

The best two essays from any class of the public High Schools or of the four upper grades of the elementary schools will be considered for the money prizes without regard to the number of essays submitted to the teacher from that class. It is only the best two essays of twenty submitted from a class, however, which can be considered for a medal award. If forty essays are submitted by a class the teacher of that class will have the right to send to THE TIMES four essays for consideration for medal awards.

In order, therefore, that the Committee of Award will have no difficulty in awarding the medal prizes, it is necessary that the teacher should state how many essays were submitted by his or her class, and if twenty have been submitted should designate the two essays, which are sent in No. 1 and No. 2, and if forty have been submitted, should designate the four sent in No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, according to the teacher's judgment of their degree of merit.

It is the decision of the teacher which governs the medal awards unless there should be more than 1,000 essays sent in, all of which have been designated by teachers as the best of twenty or the best of forty; in which event the Committee of Award would then select the best 1,000 upon the basis of comparative merit.

The awards will be made before the close of the schools, and it is hoped that the successful essays may be read by their authors on a day to be agreed on. The full list of those awarded money prizes and medals will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the best ten essays will be published.

JANVIER ARTICLES WILL BE REPRINTED

All to Appear in To-morrow's New York Times.

Members of The Times Editorial Staff Will Judge the Essays of Pupils—Hints for the Teachers.

The Committee of Award for the New York City History Competition being conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the benefit of the pupils of the Public High Schools and the four upper grades of the Elementary Schools will be selected from the editorial staff of THE TIMES.

William S. Mills, the Principal of Public School No. 78 of Brooklyn, writes that there is the greatest interest in the competition in his school, but that many of his pupils have not been able to get copies of THE TIMES with the Janvier articles. Similar complaints have come from other sources.

In order that the material on which to base essays for the competition may be obtained by every pupil who is eligible to compete, and who desires to do so, all seven of Mr. Janvier's articles will be printed in to-morrow's issue of THE TIMES. They will be accompanied by full instructions to teachers and pupils as to the conditions of the contest. As these instructions have been somewhat amplified during the week in order to clear up doubts in the minds of those interested, it would be well for both teachers and pupils to give them careful attention.

C. S. Hartwell, one of the teachers of English in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, writes to THE TIMES to call attention to the fact that the grades are numbered differently in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and suggests possible confusion in the classification of the essays on this account. This difference had been taken into consideration, and precautions adopted to prevent any possibility of essays getting into a class to which they did not belong, but nevertheless Mr. Hartwell's kindly hint prompts a suggestion to the teachers of a plan by which they can make assurance doubly sure on this point and at the same time aid those who will have the sorting of the essays into their respective classes. The suggestion is this:

As the fifty prizes for High School pupils are to be divided upon the basis of twenty for the first year's course, fifteen for the second year's course, ten for the third year's course, and five for the fourth year's course, it would be well for the teachers in schools where a year course is split to indicate on the certificate to accompany the essay the year's course of which the grade set down forms a part.

It would simplify matters to have the teachers of the elementary schools follow a similar course in filling out their certificates. In the elementary schools of Manhattan the lowest grade of the four upper grades is known as 7B, while in Brooklyn the same grade is known as the fourth grammar. If after the designations 7B and fourth grammar the teacher would write on the certificate in parenthesis thus, (lowest of four upper grades) the classification of the essays for the consideration of the Committee of Award would be further safeguarded from the possibility of mistakes, as there would then be a uniform designation on every essay sent in.

METHOD OF ONE TEACHER.

Mr. Hartwell gives interesting information of the manner in which he will conduct the preliminary competition in his classes. He says he expects to get about 175 papers. Each boy will be given a number, and he will write this number on the essay which he submits, omitting his name. When Mr. Hartwell has chosen the two essays from each class he will write out their numbers, and the boys holding those numbers will step forward and affix their signatures to their compositions. A number of communications have been received asking what title should be given to such a subject as this. It seems to me probably the best title would be that which THE NEW YORK TIMES adopted for Mr. Janvier's series, "The Founding of New York."

Several prospective competitors have asked whether articles and conjunctions would be considered as words. Being parts of speech, they must be so considered.

Some of the teachers have criticised the condition making 500 words the limit of an essay which will be entitled to consideration in the competition; others have found in this condition one of the most commendable features of the contest. The point made by these latter is that the limitation of the essays to 500 words will compel the most careful analysis of Mr. Janvier's series, that the pupil will have to choose their most salient features for his or her composition. It is composition of close study, they say, which will result in the greatest benefit to the pupil. This was the theory upon which the limitation of 500 words was suggested.

William C. Hess, Principal of Public School No. 80, East Eighty-eighth Street, is President of the School Masters' Club of New York City. He was chosen by City Superintendent Maxwell as one of the medal committee of the Board of Education to accompany the new course of study. He has enthusiastically commended THE TIMES'S Competition to his pupils and their teachers.

"The holding of the exercises of Tuesday and THE TIMES'S competition will make every work of art portrayed in the course of study which deals with local history, he said. "The competition will familiarize with and interest the teachers and pupils in the history of the city, which has hitherto been taken up in rather a haphazard manner. All children should know the history of the city of their birth or in which they live. I have spoken to the boys about the competition and have told them that although they could not all win prizes the work they did would be of benefit to them. I hope it will kindle an interest in the history of the city, and appreciate the value of the competition."

INTEREST IN THE SCHOOLS.

William A. Campbell, Superintendent of Local School Districts 32 and 33, Brooklyn, who was Principal of Public School No. 44 of that borough prior to his election, and who assisted in preparing the syllabus in English, speaking of the competition said: "It is one of the greatest movements that any newspaper has ever inaugurated. It will excite a more lively interest in composition work in our schools and thereby make the work of practical English for both teacher and pupil easier and stronger. Its general influence, while felt throughout all the present time, will be far-reaching in its effects. The intention of the originators of the competition, as has been stated, was to properly celebrate the 200th anniversary of the City of New York, but the contest will set going an influence which will last the next hundred years.

"Many of the children in my district have entered enthusiastically into the competition. The work in English—the practice in composition—has been a bugbear in the schools. In this line of English the hardest work has to be put forth to accomplish any reasonable result. The children do not realize the actual gain in writing compositions, as, to their minds, there appear to be no tangible results. In this competition the child has an opportunity to make a strong effort, and be recognized. Children, as well as men, like to have their best efforts appreciated."

Charles D. Maine, Ph. D., the Principal of Public School 43, Brooklyn, the largest school in the city, having eighty-four classes and 2,900 children, said: "I am charged with the competition. The teachers of the graduating classes, he said, have taken up the competition with spirit. It will afford excellent practice in history and composition, a combination in which our pupils need to be encouraged. The awards offered are a spur to effort. We have some good writers. The character of the population in this neighborhood is such that the children must learn in the school everything pertaining to the history of the city and country.

"The parents know little of the country or city in which they live, except that conditions are different from those in the countries from which they came. They have a foreign tongue in their homes, and think in a foreign language. We encourage that and teach the children to read, write, and think in English. For that reason everything that will assist us in our work and make it more interesting is gladly welcomed by the teachers, and this competition will help us.

"Lyman A. Best, Principal of Public School 108, Linwood Street and Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, and President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, said that the children in his school, being mostly of American parents, were taking much interest in the contest.

"For Brooklyn children," he said, "this competition is doubly important, for so it they will learn that their city has taken part in the great events in the Nation. We have taken up Mr. Janvier's articles, which are read to the boys and girls of the two upper grammar classes. They are most timely. The children, therefore, come to the subject with their minds fully attuned, and will more readily grasp the intent of the articles than if they had no such preparation."

PRAISE FOR SECOND WIFE.

Much of Louis Jackson's Will Devoted to This—$6,000 to be Divided.

Praise of the many virtues of his second wife occupies a large part of the will of Louis Jackson, which was filed with the Surrogate yesterday for probate. Jackson died May 9 of this year at his home, 2 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. A peculiar feature of the will is the fact that, although the closing line of a codicil, which is signed but not witnessed, reads "All the foregoing bequests shall be fulfilled without any dispute or strife," the will may be contested on the ground that the codicil was not witnessed.

After telling his children that he has not left much money, because he tried to lead an honest life, and that they must be satisfied with the good name their parents have left them, the will reads:

"My dear children, the sad calamity of widowerhood led me to contract a second marriage, and I thank Almighty God that my choice of a second wife has been fortunate. It is not within my power to describe all her good qualities. May God bless her, and I beg of you ever to honor her."

The petition states that the value of the personal property is $6,000, with many lodge benefits. There is no real property. The entire estate is left to the widow, Bertha; two sons, two daughters, and twelve grandchildren. The will also forgives the children for the pain and shame which the testator declares they have caused him.

ESTATE OF HUGH O'NEILL.

Appraisement Places Personal Belongings of the Late Dry Goods Merchant at $1,098,686.

According to an appraisement filed yesterday the personal estate of the late Hugh O'Neill, the founder of the dry goods house of H. O'Neill & Company, amounts to $1,098,686 gross and $1,041,239 net. Mr. O'Neill died March 14, 1902.

The appraisement places the interest of Mr. O'Neill in the dry goods firm at a value of $721,586. He has $200,000 cash on deposit with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, thirty-five paintings worth $54,875, 500 shares of stock in the corporation of Tefft, Weller & Co., valued at $40,000, and 500 shares in the Realty Associates, valued at $25,000.

From the gross estate there are deductions for commissions of the executors and administration expenses amounting to $55,298.

The estate under the will goes almost in its entirety to the widow, Mrs. Caroline O'Neill, and to the two daughters, Mrs. Letitia C. Darlington and Mrs. Mary C. Hencken. On this report of the appraisers the inheritance tax will be based by the Surrogate.

University of Vermont Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 29.—Preparations have been completed for the ninety-ninth commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, which will begin Sunday, June 21. The complete programme follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1903.

3:00 P. M.—Baccalaureate sermon by the President, at the College Street Church.
7:00 P. M.—Anniversary of Young Men's Christian Association, the First Baptist Church. Address by the Rev. L. K. William of Montpelier.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

2:00 P. M.—Class Day exercises on the college green.
4:30 P. M.—Senior promenade at the Billings Library.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

9:00 A. M.—Annual meeting of Phi Beta Kappa in senior lecture room.
10:00 A. M.—Annual meeting of Alumni Association in the College Chapel.
11:00 A. M.—Breakfast of Alumni Association in gymnasium.
1:30 P. M.—Meeting of Athletic Association in college chapel.
3:00 P. M.—Phi Beta Kappa oration by Edward Caldwell Moore, Ph. D., D. D., Harvard University, at the College Street Chu.
7:30 P. M.—Kingsley prize speaking, College Street Church.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

11:00 A. M.—Orations by the graduating class. Conferring of degrees.
2:00 P. M.—Corporation dinner at the Van Ness House.
3:00 P. M.—President's reception at the Billings Library.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

9:00 A. M.—Entrance examinations, Williams Science Hall.
5:00 P. M.—Medical Commencement—Exercises of graduation at the Opera House, followed by banquet at the Van Ness House.

Commencement at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, May 29.—The programme of commencement exercises at the Naval Academy during the period of the stay of the Board of Visitors has been issued. The only thing that will detract from the interest of the ceremonies is the fact that there will be no graduation exercises, as these took place in February. The programme is as follows:

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

10:45 A. M.—Reception of the Board of Visitors.
3:00 P. M.—Seamanship exercises on United States Steamer Chesapeake.
6:15 P. M.—Dress parade, at which will take place presentation of colors to division showing greatest excellence during the year.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

9:30 A. M.—Battle drill, target practice, torpedo practice, submarine boat practice on Monitor Terror, gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado, torpedo boat Bonaventure, torpedo boat Talbot, and submarine boat Holland.
4:00 P. M.—Gymnasium exercises.
6:15 P. M.—Dress parade.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

9:30 A. M.—Battalion of infantry.
4:00 P. M.—Fencing, sword drill, and setting up exercises in armory.
6:15 P. M.—Dress parade, during which medals won in athletic contests will be presented.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

9:30 A. M.—Battalion of artillery.
4:00 P. M.—Machine shop drill.
6:15 P. M.—Dress parade.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

9:00 A. M.—Steam tactics in launches and boats under oars and sails.
11:30 A. M.—Addresses by members of Board of Visitors in chapel.
2:30 P. M.—Hop in armory.

Bryn Mawr College Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., May 29.—The conferring of degrees at the close of the eighteenth academic year of Bryn Mawr College will take place June 4. The exercises will be held in the college chapel, and begin at 11 o'clock. After the singing of the National anthem and prayer, the President of the college, Miss M. Carey Thomas, will make a brief introductory address. At the close of this the degrees will be conferred. Eighty-one members of the class of 1903 will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, three graduates of the college that of Master of Arts, and four candidates will take the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

After the announcements of the fellowships and scholarships for the next academic year Hamilton Wright Mabie will deliver an address on "Academic Ideals." The procession will then walk to the site of the beautiful new library building, the gift of the friends of the college. Here Dr. Horace Howard Furness will speak briefly on "The Library." John H. Converse will speak for the givers, and Mr. Charles McAndrews for the Alumnae. Then President Thomas will lay the cornerstone.

TWO DINNERS AT MORRISTOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 29.—Two dinners of much interest socially were given here to-night. One was at the home of R. A. McCurdy, and was in honor of W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The other was at the Golf Club, given by Mrs. A. H. Tiers in honour of Mrs. Truesdale. After the dinner at Mr. McCurdy's home the men went to the clubhouse, where there was dancing.

There were fourteen guests at Mrs. Tiers's dinner, which was at 7:30. The table was decorated in green and white, the flower vases were filled with the blossoms of the season, and sprigs of green and leaves of maidenhair fern dotted the board. Some of the guests were Mr. H. Twombly, Mrs. A. A. Thebaud, Mrs. Richard A. M. McCurdy, Mrs. Robert B. McCurdy, Mrs. A. G. Garretson, Mrs. A. H. Vernam, Mrs. Luther Kountz, Mrs. Charles H. Mellon, and Mrs. Tiers.

The men dining with Mr. McCurdy were the husbands of the women who were Mrs. Tiers's guests.

THE PRESIDENT IN UTAH

Speaks in the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City.

President Smith of the Mormon Church One of His Party at Lunch—600 Cow Punchers in Parade.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 29.—The special train bearing President Roosevelt and party pulled into the Oregon Short Line Station from the north at 8:30 this morning amid the clamor of locomotive and factory whistles, the shrill yells of hundreds of cattle punchers and sheep men, and the enthusiastic cheering of several thousand people congregated in the railroad yard and along the streets leading from the station. As the President stepped from the train he was met by Gov. Wells, Mayor Thompson, Col. J. W. Bubb, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The President greeted them warmly, and after chatting a moment the party was escorted to carriages.

South Temple Street for blocks was lined with military, civic, and fraternal organizations, and as the carriages passed the organizations fell into line. Preceding the President's carriage was an escort of mounted police, while fifty Rough Riders, splendidly mounted and in typical plainsmen's attire, acted as a special escort.

The procession included a battalion of United States Infantry, two batteries of the United States Artillery Corps, National Guard of Utah, under command of Brig. Gen. John Q. Cannon; veterans of four wars, and a large body of fraternal organizations. Bringing up the rear were nearly 600 mounted cow punchers and sheepmen, many of them having come over 150 miles of rough trails to greet the President. The sunburned, brawny plainsmen in their sombreros and blue shirts formed the most picturesque part of the parade, and the President rose in his carriage and bowed in response to their wild cheering.

The procession proceeded through the business section to the city and county buildings, at Fifth Street South and State Street. Excursion trains had been run from every point of the State, and it is probable that more than 80,000 people saw the President here. Among the spectators were old Mormons, many of whom had come across the plains with Brigham Young.

Nine thousand school children, every one of them waving a flag, greeted President Roosevelt as he stepped from his carriage and mounted a platform. The reception given him by the youngsters evidently pleased the President very much, and he smiled and bowed repeatedly.

After speaking briefly to the children, the President reviewed the long parade, and re-entering his carriage was driven to the Tabernacle. When President Roosevelt stepped forward after an introduction by Gov. Wells 1,000 people arose to their feet and cheered wildly for fully a minute.

The President spoke in eulogy of the Utah pioneers, who, he said, came here, not to exploit the land and then go elsewhere, but to build homes here.

Secretary Moody and Wilson also spoke briefly. Secretary Moody created considerable enthusiasm by promising to name a battleship Utah if Congress would grant him new battleships at the next session.

Leaving the Tabernacle the President was escorted to Senator Kearns's residence for luncheon and rest. This was entirely an informal affair. President Joseph C. Smith of the Mormon Church, Senator Smoot, Gov. Wells, Congressman Howell, and a few personal friends of the President and Senator Kearns made up the party. After luncheon the President was driven to the Short Line station and a few minutes later the train pulled out for Ogden.

OGDEN, Utah, May 29.—President Roosevelt was greeted here by thousands of people gathered from all the counties of Northern Utah. Besides his regular party the President was accompanied by Senators Kearns and Smoot of Utah, Dubois of Idaho, and Clark of Wyoming.

The crowds gathered to hear and see the President were the largest ever seen in Ogden. The Southern Pacific Railroad shops were closed to allow the employes to attend the reception.

The procession was more than a mile long and passed through the principal streets. All along the line of march the streets were crowded. Features of the parade were the large assemblies of Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish war veterans, who acted as the guard of honor, and the long lines of railroad employes who followed immediately after the President's party. More than 5,000 children representing the public school pupils, were gathered at Lester Park, and there the President addressed a few words from a pavilion at the public square the President was welcomed by Mayor Glassman. Senator Smoot then introduced the President, who spoke briefly.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Memorial Day in town means finis to the season. Memorial Day in the suburbs and country signifies the opening of clubs, house parties, yacht racing, polo and tennis, and general outdoor sports. It is the second and last day of the bench show at Mrs. Kernochan's kennels at Hempstead, and the members of society who go down in the sea in yachts will sail on the Sound and witness the Reliance and the Columbia make a trial race.

***

Morristown is to have a gay Memorial Day. It began, in fact, last evening. There was a table d'hote dinner at the club, followed by dancing. This afternoon there will be a golf tournament tea, and a concert and dancing in the evening, and the links will be opened for the first time in the history of the club after the morning service hours to-morrow. Baltusrol will have golf and dinners. Every room is taken at the club. There are several house parties at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore are entertaining. To-day there will be games and contests of all kinds. There is to be a dance at the Oyster Bay clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian this evening.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are giving a house party over Memorial Day and Sunday at their place at Garrisons-on-Hudson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have a house party at Florham.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter sailed yesterday on their wedding tour. They will be absent in Europe a part of the Summer.

***

The funeral of the late Col. Johnston de Peyster will take place to-day at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, and a number of people will go up from town for the service.

***

Dr. Louis Faugeres Bishop and Mrs. Bishop will open their cottage at York Harbor, Me., early in June.

***

Funeral services of Dr. Octavius A. White were held Thursday morning in old St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street. The rector of the parish, Dr. Loring W. Batten, read the service. Mrs. White, the widow, was unable to be present owing to her invalidism. Dr. White's son by his first wife, Dr. John Blake White, and Mrs. White, and his two daughters by his last wife, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, and their families and representatives of the Stuyvesant, Winthrop, Fish, Chanler, and other old families were present. The interment was at Woodlawn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick sail for Europe to-day. Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman will go abroad this coming week, to be absent for the Summer.

***

James Henry Smith has chartered the Margarita, the yacht of Anthony J. Drexel, for two months, and will take a party to the North Cape this Summer.

***

The Celtic, which sailed yesterday, had booked Winthrop Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Charles D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney.

***

Miss Emily Hurry had a luncheon given in her honor on Wednesday by Miss Plumley of Philadelphia, whom she is visiting.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 23d and 24th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
WEDDING GIFTS
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 29.—Mrs. Charles Acton Ives, who recently returned from Europe, arrived this evening, and has taken apartments at the Robinson.

Mrs. Charles F. Chickering of New York arrived here to-day.

Mrs. Waterloo, wife of one of the Secretaries of the British Embassy, will arrive at the Porter cottage on Monday.

George Peabody Wetmore joined his family at Chateau-sur-Mer to-day.

Dr. Griffith and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage at Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pepper Norris of Philadelphia, Mrs. H. A. Beatley, and Mrs. Samuel Blatchford of New York, and Mrs. Arthur Rogers of Salem, Mass., are at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., arrived to-night at their recently purchased cottage on the Cliffs.

Mrs. Charles F. Fairchild and family have arrived at their cottage in Washington Street for the Summer.

Milton S. Barger arrived to-day at Edna Villa, where his father and sister arrived several days ago.

Mrs. Cornelius Hartshorn arrived at her cottage on Halidon Hill to-day.

Jesse Y. Boynton of Providence and his daughter have arrived at the La Farge cottage.

Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, United States Navy, and Mrs. Winslow arrived at the Reed cottage in Bellevue Avenue for the Summer.

The Summer residence of George Henry Warren, near Bailey's Beach, was opened to-day for the season. Mr. Warren is expected next week.

Among the arrivals to-day were George L. Rives, Clarence W. Dolan, Dr. William C. Rives, W. Storrs Wells, W. Wetts Sherman, and John Caswell.

IN THE SHOPS.

Among the patriotic designs in bonbon boxes there is one in red, white, and blue with a little gilt cannon on it.

***

Attractive blue and white tiles with crude designs of buildings of old New York, old Trinity Church, Wall Street buildings, and others are to be found at one shop for 25 cents apiece. There are only a few of them left.

***

Souvenir letter paper has illustrations of different buildings and places in New York, twelve different illustrations in a quire of paper, and all this for 35 cents a box.

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For 15 cents one can get a box of paper with some New York scene on the cover. The paper is plain. Different boxes show different scenes.

***

Those gayly colored coaching scenes and reproductions of old English prints are now mounted with a rod of black wood top and bottom after the manner in which a map is mounted, and these are hung on the wall by a ring in the centre of the upper rod.

***

Big plates or plaques in blue and white showing patriotic views of Mount Vernon, Washington's Headquarters, &c., cost $3 each.

***

There are all sorts and kinds of mirrors for the bathroom in addition to those of celluloid, which are considered the best. There are white enameled iron frames and nickel frames to match metal fittings, soap dishes, &c. Mirrors are also set into the marble when the side walls are marble or when there is a big slab of marble back of the set bowl.

***

A pretty little piece of bathroom furniture is a medicine closet of celluloid. This has the entire front of the door a mirror and inside are two glass shelves. A closet like this will retail at about $18.

***

Hand mirrors in burnt wood, colored and uncolored, and good in designs and with very excellent glasses, are selling for 25 and 50 cents at reduced prices.

***

There is a sale of powder puffs up town also at reduced prices, and all sorts and kinds of puffs can be found for comparatively little money. Powder puffs at regular prices are expensive. Great big powder puffs nearly as large as a football, but in the shape of the ball when the wind is out, are selling at $2 apiece and they have been $6. These are perhaps six inches in diameter and have pink or blue ribbon rings at each side. These are the flat two-sided puffs with which the powder is rubbed into the skin, not sprinkled on.

***

There are very fancy puffs with handles at the side like a floor brush, a small round mirror being set in the puff end. There are rabbit's foot puffs and others that are not white. They are all reduced.

***

Those nice little work baskets in the form of a small scrap basket with pretty cretonnes on the outside and on the four sides the pin cushion, needle book, scissors holder, and spool bag, respectively, are to be seen in many of the shops now. These are the baskets which, lined with crepe paper, collapse for packing, and cost only 50 cents.

***

Darning bags made of pretty art tickings in pretty patterns in delicate colors cost $1.50. They are made with one large centre bag drawing up with a string and around the outside of this a number of pockets.

***

In a white sale yesterday was seen one of the prettiest and simplest of nightdresses for the woman who likes her Summer gowns cool and cut rather low at the neck. This was of a fine lawn or nainsook, and around the top was a bias band of the material rather more than half an inch wide. This was finished at the lower edge with a band of fine featherstitching and a ribbon was run through it to draw it up as much as might be desired. There is no opening to the gown, which is slipped over the head. The sleeves correspond, being finished with a similar band and featherstitching and with a ribbon run in each sleeve. The sleeves reach only to the elbows. There was no further trimming on the garment, but with the fineness of the material it was as dainty as need be. It cost only $1, and it is seldom that such a pretty and simple gown is to be found for the money.

***

Another more elaborate and much more expensive gown is run with a fine pink silk braid, and in one or two places on the gown there are numerous ends of this braid finished with many little fancy knots falling like a small waterfall.

Lecture on Irish Literary Revival.

Charles Johnston, President of the recently organized Irish Literary Society of New York, will deliver a free lecture to-night at Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on "The Irish Literary Revival." Mr. Johnston participated in the formation of the London Irish Literary Society some ten years ago, and is the author of a history of Ireland.

TO THE
TEACHERS AND PUPILS
OF THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OF GREATER NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY HISTORY COMPETITION.

Special Announcement.

The seventh of Mr. Janvier's articles on the History of the City of New York will appear in to-morrow's issue of THE TIMES, and for the benefit of those teachers and pupils who have been unable to secure copies of the issues containing the preceding chapters of the series, all of Mr. Janvier's articles which have appeared previously will be re-published in the same issue.

Full instructions to teachers and pupils with regard to the City History Competition to be based on Mr. Janvier's articles will be given.

THE TITLES OF MR. JANVIER'S ARTICLES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

I. THE PLANTING OF THE CITY.
II. THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY.
III. THE DUTCH RULE OF NEW NETHERLAND.
IV. HOW NEW NETHERLAND BECAME NEW YORK.
V. OUR FIRST REFORM GOVERNOR.
VI. NEW YORK UNDER ENGLISH RULE.
VII. THE LESSONS OF THREE HUNDRED YEARS.

If you are competing for one of the Cash Prizes, aggregating $1,700, or one of the 1,000 Tiffany Silver Medals, offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the best essays submitted in this contest, you should secure a copy of THE SUNDAY TIMES.

EX-DETECTIVE REILLY DEAD.

At One Time One of the Foremost Men in the City's Service.

Ex-Detective Sergeant Philip Reilly, one of the most skilled and best-known detectives in this country, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 218 West Twenty-second Street, at the age of sixty-four years. He had been over thirty-three years in the New York Police Department, retiring in 1899.

Reilly was appointed to the force Nov. 23, 1863. He was first in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, but was soon moved to the Detective Bureau, where he made a valuable record. He was in the District Attorney's office a long time, with Jacob Von Gerichten as his partner, and the men went all over the world pursuing criminals and securing evidence in important cases.

While Reilly was in the East Thirty-fifth Street Precinct he helped break up the famous Corcoran gang, which ruled "Corcoran's Roost." He also fought the "Battle Row Gang." The "Corcorans" were a terror to the police, and as a gang existed for the purpose of mauling policemen, Reilly often came into contact with them, and he had a number of scars from wounds on the head and body he received in encounters with the gang. He was the first man to ever go into the gang's "roost" and arrest a "Corcoran." He used to walk through showers of bricks from roofs in that part of town, but his life threatened daily, and was in continual warfare with them, but he broke up the gang. He was often complimented by the Police Board for his work among those people. He got into the hospital through his fights with the gang but as soon as he got out insisted on going back to the same post.

Reilly served in the Detective Bureau under Superintendents Irving, Walling, Kealey, Byrnes, Steers, and McLaughlin, and under Capts. O'Brien and McClusky.

Reilly was a widower and a daughter and four sons. His death was caused by an internal trouble from which he had been suffering for some time. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK PEPPARD, eighty-seven years old, the oldest resident of Peapack, N. J., died at his home Thursday from dropsy. He was born at Mine Mount. For several years he conducted a large wheelwright business in Newark. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Capt. WILLIAM R. WOODIN died of heart disease at his home in Poughkeepsie yesterday. He was sixty-four years old, and had been District Attorney of Dutchess County, City Attorney of Poughkeepsie, and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector. He commanded Company F, One Hundred and Fifth New York Volunteers, during the civil war, and was noted as a wit and after-dinner speaker.

BARKER P. CLARK died Thursday at his residence, 14 East Forty-fourth Street, at the age of eighty-six. He was born in Worcester, Mass., and moved to this city in 1840. For a long time he was senior member of the firm of Clark Brothers, but retired in 1882. He was a resident of Morristown, N. J., several years. He was one of the founders of the Washington Association. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

MRS. R. M. HATFIELD of Evanston, Ill., died at South Orange, N. J., yesterday. She was the wife of the Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, a well-known Methodist clergyman, and the mother of Prof. Henry Hatfield of the University of Chicago, Prof. James Taft Hatfield of Northwestern University, Dr. Mark Hatfield of Chicago, Mrs. J. T. Robertson, and Mrs. S. S. Keim of Evanston. She was a member of the First Methodist Church and prominent in philanthropic and religious work.

REINHARD N. THIEN died at his home, 307 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born forty years ago in Germany, and had been a writer for various German publications. Mr. Thien, was for many years prominent in Republican politics in the First Assembly District, Brooklyn, and was one of Col. Michael J. Dady's most active lieutenants. Of late years he had conducted a hotel at Atlantic Avenue and Hoyt Street. He leaves a widow and three children.

JOHN NIGHTINGALE, Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from the Ninth District, died at his home in Fall River yesterday. He was stricken with neuralgia of the heart in Boston during Thursday's session of the House. Mr. Nightingale was sixty-five years old, a native of Blackburn, England, and had lived in Fall River about thirty years. Up to a few years ago he was an overseer in the Osborne Mills. He was a Republican, had been elected to both branches of the City Government, and was serving his third term in the Legislature.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"H. J. F."—According to the official announcement sent out by Commissioner Sturgis, the firemen's parade will take place on Saturday, June 6.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beautiful hair is always pleasing, and PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM excels in producing it. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

MARRIED.

HUDSON—LEA.—At St. Mary's Church, Wayne, Penn., on Wednesday, May 27, 1903, by the Rev. Hugh McCullch Birckhead and the Rev. John P. Maxon, Percy Kierstede Hudson of New York to Marjorie Yarnall, daughter of Charles M. Lea of Philadelphia.

McCREADY—STRONG.—On Thursday, May 28, 1903, at the Crescent Av. Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. William R. Richards and Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Harriet Ethel Strong to Thomas Leighton McCready of New York.

SMITH—MacLAREN.—May 28, at the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J., by the bride's father, Isabella Williamson MacLaren, daughter of Chauncey Chapman and Mrs. Donald MacLaren of Princeton, to Philip H. Waddell Smith of Pittsburg, Penn.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—May 29, 1903, at her residence, 109 East 36th St., Susan Ashley, daughter of Henry Ashley.
Interment at Catskill, N. Y.

BLONDEL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 28, Theodore Blondel, beloved husband of Emma L. Ransom.
Funeral services at his residence, 18 West 121st St., Monday afternoon, June 1, at 4 o'clock.

BURDEN.—At his residence in Lenox, Mass., Thursday, May 28, Joseph Warren Burden.
Funeral at Trinity Episcopal Church, Lenox, Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock. Buried in Lenox.

DE PEYSTER.—At Tivoli, on Wednesday, May 27, Johnston Livingston de Peyster, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE PEYSTER.—Col. Johnston Livingston, at Tivoli, on Wednesday, May 27.
Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, Saturday, May 30, at 12 o'clock noon. Train leaves Grand Central Station, Hudson River Railroad, at 8:48 A. M. Returning leaves Tivoli at 2:40 P. M.

HART.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., Jane, beloved wife of Edwin J. Hart.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 151 Alden St., Orange, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves foot of West 23d St., via Erie R. R., at 1:25 for Orange Station.

HATFIELD.—At South Orange, N. J., on May 28, 1903, Elizabeth A. Tate, widow of the late Rev. Robert H. Hatfield, D. D., of Chicago, Ill.
Funeral service at White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, May 30, on arrival of 12:35 P. M. train from New York.
Chicago papers please copy.

HIND.—At his residence, Morristown, N. J., Thursday evening, May 28, James Fisher Hind.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J. Please omit flowers.

JERVEY.—On Thursday, May 28th, in the 81st year of her age, Anna Postell, daughter of the late James P. Jervey, of Charleston, S. C.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Saturday, May 30th, at 3 P. M.

KERR.—Suddenly, at her late residence, 165 West 85th St., on May 28th, Harriet Ellen, widow of the late William H. Kerr.
Interment in Trinity Cemetery May 30. Kindly omit flowers.

RORBACH.—Suddenly, at his residence, 212 East 15th St., on Thursday, May 28, Robert M. Rorbach, aged 8 years.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and East 16th St., on Sunday, May 31, at 3 o'clock.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 29.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age Yrs.	Date May
BORNE, James, Jr., 40 W. 84th St.	35	28
BRADY, Bernard, 204 W. 42d St.	2	28
BARR, Frederick, 211 Warren St.		
Jersey City.	29	27
BACHRACH, Jacob, 444 E. 116th St.	78	28
BLUM, Annie, 154 Lewis St.	25	28
BROWN, Mary, 420 Cherry St.	40	28
BUCCIARELLO, S., 58 Mulberry St.	3	27
BROWN, L. G., 671 Lexington Av.	1	27
BERNSTEIN, Rose, 218 W. 123d St.	42	28
CASH, Minnie, 192 Broome St.	2	28
CARACCIOLO, Donato, 2 Jones St.	9	27
CRONIN, A. C., 1,820 Lexington Av.	32	28
DAY, William, 440 W. 26th St.	7	28
DONIGAN, Ellen, 330 E. 74d St.	70	28
DORR, Hannah, 329 E. 20th St.	68	27
DERTINGER, Hattie, 87 1st Av.	2	28
EAGER, Frances, 201 Spring St.	6	28
FALLON, Owen, 151 Park Row.	60	27
FEITEL, Adele, 625 Lexington Av.	23	27
FAIRMAN, Sarah E., 201 W. 83d St.	60	28
FITZSIMMONS, R., 971 Lexington Av.	2	28
FURELLE, Maria, 252 E. 107th St.	38	28
GERSHENFELD, Josef, 132 Rivington St.	7	28
GORMAN, M. T., H., 224 W. 114th St.	44	27
HALL, Frank, 414 W. 46th St.	2	28
HOUSTON, J. P., 1,748 Broadway.	64	28
HALPERIN, Flora, 229 E. 121st St.	1	28
JERSEY, Anna P., 104 East 26th St.	70	28
KERR, Harriet E., 165 W. 85th St.	67	28
KENNARD, C. A., 227 7th Av.	50	28
KALLAN, Alice, 1,074 3d Av.	20	28
LINNARD, Bridget T., 410 E. 60th St.	67	28
MEYER, Jacob, 150 E. 81st

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8; evening subject, "Echoes—Political, Educational, and Religious of New York's Anniversary Week."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. —11 A. M., "The Ministry of Angels." 8 P. M., "Is There a Second Chance?" Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible School 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 104th St. Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin will preach at 8 P. M.; Mrs. Louise B. Slawson, soloist. Hope Baptist Church will be open all Summer.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "For There is No Difference." Evening subject, "The Pause Injustice, or the Martyr's Cry." Baptism at the close of the evening service. Bible Classes and Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Services in this church every Sunday during the Summer months. Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Dr. Judson will preach, morning, 10:45, and evening, 7:45.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., near 126th St.—W. C. Bitting, pastor, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH ST., near 8th Av.—Rev. Wm. J. Noble of Elmhurst, L. I., will preach, 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor will preach at both services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM, (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON AV. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; seats free; choral evensong; preacher, the rector. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Whitsunday, low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass, Cimarosa's Messe Militaire, with orchestra, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4; processions.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon 11 A. M. Musical service 4 P. M. Offertory, "The Heavens Declare," Saint Saens. Evening service 8 P. M. Address by the rector. Subject, "Intuition."

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Orchestra, Concone's Mass and Sermon, 10:30. Evensong, 4 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST. 27e. Rue. —Services divins le dimanche, à 10h. ½ du matin et à 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning services at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant Square, (16th Street, east of 3d Ave.) Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector. Musical service Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The choir will render selections from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," including the Baal music and Fire chorus.

ST. MARK'S, 10th St. and 2d Av., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Musical service, 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Pentecostal Revival"; Sunday school, 9:45.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 4 P. M., oratorio, "The Creation," Haydn.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Morning, "The Thorn in the Flesh." Evening, "A Rare Friendship."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Pentecost." Evening subject, "The Trumpet Call to Battle." The morning subject recognizes Whit-Sunday and the evening subject Memorial Sunday. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week Social Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor. 10:45 and 7:45, preaching by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Open every evening. Seats always free. PATRIOTIC CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th Street, West of Columbus Avenue.—Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "The Function of Memory in the Fulfillment of Destiny." Evening subject, "The Foursquare City." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"A GOOD WARFARE." 8 P. M.—"A PATRIOT'S PLEDGE." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av., Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor. 10:30—"The Resurrection of Christ." 7:45—"A Dauntless Leader's Darkest Hour."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between Broadway and 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—The pastor will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, May 31st. Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Henry S. Coffin and 8 P. M. by Dr. Smith. Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and 55th St. REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. Services on May 31st at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning topic: "The Law of Spiritual Growth." In the afternoon, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Wednesday Evening Service commences at 8:15.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services 11 and 8; Rev. J. Beveridge Lee.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. Corner Seventy-third St. DR. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON will preach, 11 A. M., Babel and Pentecost. 8 P. M., Memorial Day Sermon.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor; Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, in the evening. Bible school classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "The Living Christ." 4:30 P. M., "The Lord's Supper."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, cor. 73d St. Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Friday evening at 8.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, also evening at 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. R. Bates.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Between 6th and 7th Avs., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Gaylord S. White preaches Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:45. Sunday school 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M., and Wednesday evening.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach both morning and evening; in the morning he will speak on Abraham Lincoln and the lessons of Decoration Day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"What Does the Resurrection of Christ Stand For?" Evening—"The Recovery of a Forfeit."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Our Enemies Within the House." Evening—"A Story of Christian Tolerance from the Days of New Amsterdam."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. HERMAN C. WEBER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Gentleness and Greatness." Evening—"The Old Paths."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach a timely sermon with reference to the city's celebration, Memorial Day, and the birthday of Walt Whitman. Subject, "The Heroic Type." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "The Religion of the Disinherited." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. and Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject, "In the Spirit on the Lord's Day." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. Children's Day service, the pastor, FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., will preach. Subject: "Five Lessons from the Bee," a sermon to children. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Holy Communion 10 A. M. Church service 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "An Inspired Life."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45; Rev. James O'Connor, pastor; a patriotic service by Junior Order Men.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av., Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M. } PASTOR PREACHES. 7:45 P. M. } PASTOR PREACHES. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

SPIRITUALISM.—Closing meetings of season First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av., 59th St., Sunday, 3 and 8. Miss Margaret Gaule demonstrates immortality. Extra musical programme.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., near 123d St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Object of Life," Charles E. Birdsall.

PRESBYTERIANS DEMAND EXPULSION OF SMOOT

General Assembly Appeals to the Public and the Senate.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 29.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day unanimously adopted the following resolutions reported by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Halloway from the standing Committee on Home Missions, to which the question of Mormonism has been referred:

"Whereas, this hierarchy, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, persists in the active encouragement and practice of the crime of polygamy, in disregard of their own pledges and oaths to the contrary, in contempt of the ethnical convictions of the American people, and in defiance of the laws and Constitutions of the State and the United States; and,

"Whereas, this hierarchy recently, Jan. 20, 1903, through the Utah Legislature, has had elected to the United States Senate a high ecclesiastic, one of its chief authorities, the Apostle Reed Smoot, in direct violation of its pledges to the Nation to refrain from interference with the affairs of States; and,

"Whereas, this apostle, Senator Reed Smoot, is a direct representative of polygamy, born of its system and in cordial sympathy with it as a divine institution, revealed as a law of primary obligation and made mandatory by the most solemn sanctions; and has encouraged its perpetuation and practice by his personal influence as an apostle; and,

"Whereas, in doing this the apostle Senator aids and abets criminals, menaces the American people, is unfaithful to the laws and Constitution of the United States, pays his first allegiance to the First Presidency and apostolate to which he belongs, and is a reproach to the honor and dignity of the American Senate; therefore,

"Resolved, That this Assembly most respectfully but earnestly calls upon the people of the United States to use their utmost endeavor, employing all honorable means, to secure the expulsion of Apostle Reed Smoot from the halls of the National Senate, and urges the Senate itself and each member thereof to exhaust all legal means to this end, and, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

"This Assembly also calls upon the people and Congress of the United States in both houses and each member of each house to employ and exhaust all legal means to secure such an amendment to the Federal Constitution as shall define legal marriage as monogamic, and make polygamy, under every guise and practice, a crime against the United States, punishable by adequate penalties, including disfranchisement and disqualification to vote or hold office in the United States or in any State or Territory under the jurisdiction of the United States."

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY ENDS.

LOS ANGELES, May 29.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church dissolved this afternoon, all business before it having been completed.

NUN'S GARB IN SCHOOLS.

ALBANY, May 29.—Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction to-day handed down a decision confirming his previous decisions against the use of the distinctive garb of religious orders by persons engaged in teaching public schools. The case arises in a Livingston County school district upon the appeal of Alfred K. Bates, a taxpayer, from the decision of Trustee Patrick Hendricks, who permitted the use of nun's dress by women teachers. It was in the same district that a previous case arose, but Hendricks is a new Trustee. In his decision Superintendent Skinner says:

"Wearing of an unusual dress or garb worn exclusively by members of one religious denomination for the purpose of indicating membership in that denomination by the teachers in the public schools during school hours, while teaching therein, constitutes a sectarian influence and the teaching of a denominational tenet or doctrine, which ought not to be persisted in. It is the duty of school authorities to require such teachers to discontinue, while in the public schoolroom and in the performance of their duties as such teachers therein, the wearing of such dress or garb."

COMMENCEMENT AT COLGATE.

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 29.—Following are the announcements for commencement week at Colgate University:

Sunday, June 14—Baccalaureate sermon, President Merrill; Sunday evening, sermon before Theological Seminary, the Rev. T. B. Anderson, D. D., of Albany.

Monday, June 15, 3 P. M.—Kingsford Prize declamations; 8 P. M., graduating exercises, Colgate Academy.

Tuesday, June 16, 10 A. M.—Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Education Society, State of New York; 11 A. M., Class '84 Prize debate; 3 P. M., Theological Seminary commencement, address to the class, Prof. G. B. Berry, Ph. D.; 4:30 P. M., meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; 7:30 P. M., eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, with address by President Edgar Y. Mullins, D. D., of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Wednesday, June 17, 9 A. M.—Meetings of Boards of Trustees; 10 A. M., senior class chapel service; 10:30 A. M., senior class day exercises on the campus; 12:30 P. M., Trustees' luncheon to the Faculties; 1 to 4 P. M., class reunions; 4 to 6 P. M., President's receptions; 8 P. M., oration before Phi Beta Kappa Society, James H. Canfield, LL. D., Librarian of Columbia University; 9 P. M., annual meeting of the General Alumni Association.

Thursday, 9:30 A. M.—Forming of procession at William Colgate Memorial Hall; 10 A. M., the university commencement; 1 P. M., Alumni dinner in gymnasium.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 7, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck. Acts, xxvii., 33-44.

GOLDEN TEXT—Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses. Psa., cvii., 28.

Paul having appealed unto Caesar, Felix embraced the first opportunity that presented itself to send him to Rome by placing him on board of a vessel returning to Adramyttium, a town in Asia Minor, near to Troas, and which was to stop at, or "to sail unto the places on the coast of Asia." (V. 2, R. V.) With a number of other prisoners, he was under the care of a Roman centurion named Julius, who commanded a company of Italian soldiers. Leaving Caesarea, without any unusual experiences, they "came to Myra, a city of Lycia." (V. 5.) There they found a large corn ship from Alexandria in Egypt, loaded with a cargo of wheat for Italy, but which had probably been driven out of its course by the prevailing northwest winds.

In this vessel Julius and his prisoners sailed from Myra. Their natural course would have taken them almost due west, and directly across the foot of the Aegean Sea, and so on to Italy. But it was about the latter part of our October or early in November, when the three great feasts which closed the Jewish year were celebrated. (Lev., xxiii., 24-34.) "The Fast" spoken of (v. 9) was probably that connected with the great "Day of Atonement." At that time of the year—as we have already seen—the prevailing winds were from the west and northwest. They were thus almost constantly headwinds, and progress could only be made by tacking. So they were now driven to the south—toward the eastern end of Crete—as they had been before driven to the north of Cyprus. Passing "over against" Cape Salmone (v. 7)—its extreme eastern end—they were "under the lee" (v. 7, R. V.) of the island, and soon reached a sheltered roadstead called "The Fair Havens."

This, however, was not a good Winter harbor, but to go on was dangerous and Paul's "perils in the sea" (II. Cor., xi., 26) had given him an experience almost equal to that of a trained sailor. So he said: "Sirs, I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of the lading and ship, but also of our lives." (v. 10.) But about forty miles further along the coast of Crete there was a perfectly safe harbor, then known as "Phoenix" (v. 12, R. V.) but now called "Lutro." This harbor the centurion, the owner, and the master of the ship were all anxious to reach. So they gave very little heed to Paul's admonitions.

While debating the question, however, the wind suddenly changed. Instead of the prevailing northwester, a "south wind blew softly," (v. 13,) and "supposing that they had obtained their purpose, they weighed anchor and sailed along Crete close in shore." (v. 13, R. V.) They had scarcely, however, rounded the promontory which sheltered the harbor of "Fair Havens" before the vessel was struck by a tempestuous wind called Euroclydon, (v. 14,) which evidently came from the northeast and drove them southwest toward the island of Claudia. The little boat dragging astern was filled with water, and even when they came under the shelter of the island they were only "able with difficulty to secure" it. (v. 16, R. V.) But "when they had hoisted it up" (v. 17, R. V.) on the deck—the steering paddles were lashed to the sides of the vessel—it was undergirded—the great mainsail was lowered—and so they were driven before the wind.

It was a fearful experience, for there was great danger that they would "fall into the quicksands" of the greater Syrtis—the most dangerous part of the northern part of Africa, and dreaded by every sailor of the Mediterranean. For two weeks they were thus driven. They were days of darkness and distress. The ship was at the mercy of the wind and the waves. No observations could be taken by which the Captain could tell where he was—they were "exceedingly tossed with a tempest"—"they began to throw the freight overboard"—and "they cast out with their own hands the tackling of the ship." (Verses 18-19, R. V.) Still the danger was not at all diminished. "All hope," Luke says, "that he should be saved was then taken away." (Verse 20.) They had no heart, even to eat.

A STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

In the midst of all this fearful danger Paul was the only one, apparently, who had no fear. All about him the storm raged, but within him there was perfect peace. He could say: "I believe God—that it shall be even as it was told me." (Verse 25.) For in the midst of the darkness the angel of the Lord stood by him with words of cheer and comfort. He heard those words with gladness and gave heed to all that they demanded. God's promises could not fail. Therefore, no waves or storm could harm His servant, or any whom He had given him. Having this faith, he was not only at peace himself, but he was able to speak peace to all about him.

When the centurion and the owner and the master of the ship thought that they could save themselves, when they were in "Fair Havens," and when "the south wind blew softly," Paul's counsel was of no value. But when they were tossed with the tempest, and in great darkness, and "when all hope was taken away," he was heard with all eagerness. His own calm confidence gave them strong ground to believe that his words were true, and suddenly they were confirmed in an altogether unexpected manner. For the sound of waves dashing against the rocks was heard, and "the shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country." (Verse 27.) Possibly, therefore, they might all be saved. They sounded and found it 120 feet deep. A few minutes later it was only 90 feet. So they cast out anchors from the stern and waited patiently for the day. What occurred during these hours of anxious waiting unfold, step by step, how "they escaped all safe to land." (Verse 44.) It is a beautiful parable of spiritual experience.

For in the midst of the darkness and storm, Paul brought to them a great light from his God. It was the promise, "There shall be no loss of any man's life among you." (Verse 22.) Now, this promise was free, complete, and unsolicited. It was given when they were in danger through their own negligence, when they were putting forth every effort to save themselves in their own way, and when these efforts had utterly failed. But then, when they were without hope, it inspired hope. For it assured them that God had provided a way, a way which they could neither see nor understand, but a sure way by which every man's life could be saved. It simply required them to "Believe God," as Paul did. (Verse 25.)

So it has ever been with fallen man. Into his darkness God has brought a great light in the Gospel of His Son. It promises to every man a perfect salvation. This promise is free and full. It is addressed to every drifting soul, and it assures it that it need not be lost. But it demands exactly the same conditions that Paul demanded on the deck of that storm-tossed ship. It says: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." When this storm-tossed company believed, however, they were required to do exactly as Paul directed them, "and so it came to pass that they escaped all safe to land." (Verse 44.) So must the believing sinner, if he would reach the heavenly shore. What, therefore, did they do?

1. "They cast four anchors out of the stern." (Verse 29.) These anchors took hold of the rocks. Thus they were held fast till the morning, for which they "wished" or "prayed," (margin.) A beautiful spiritual significance has been given to them in the familiar lines of Mrs. Helen E. Brown:

The night is dark, but God, my God,
Is here and in command;
And sure am I, when morning breaks,
I shall be "at the land."
And since I know the darkness is
To Him as sunniest day
I'll cast the anchor—Patience—out
And wish—but wait—for day.

Fierce drives the storm, but winds and waves
Within His hand are held,
And, trusting in Omnipotence,
My fears are sweetly quelled.
If wrecked, I'm in His faithful grasp;
I'll trust Him, though He slay;
So, letting go the anchor—Faith—
I'll wish—but wait—for day.

Still seem the moments dreary, long?
I rest upon the Lord;
I muse on His "eternal years,"
And feast upon His Word.
His promises, so rich and great,
Are my support and stay;
I'll drop the anchor—Hope—ahead,
And wish—but wait—for day.

O wisdom infinite! O light
And love supreme!
How can I feel one fluttering doubt,
In hands so dear as Thine!
I'll lean on Thee, my best beloved,
My heart on Thy heart lay,
And casting out the anchor—Love,
I'll wish—and wait—for day.

WORK OF TIMID HEARTS.

2. They abandoned their own way. For some timid souls, with but little faith in the words of Paul, seized upon a plan of their own to make sure of safety. Under pretense of steadying the ship by casting out more anchors, they lowered the little boat which had been hoisted upon the deck, "seeking to flee out of the ship." (v. 30, R. V.) Paul, however, saw through their device, and by his direction the soldiers cut the ropes, and let the boat fall into the sea. Thus they were all shut up to God's way of deliverance.

But it may be asked, How would the escape of these men in this way have interfered with God's way? Could He not have used their boat to save them? Why not let them, therefore, save themselves if they could? Because a very important spiritual truth was involved in it. For if one man may be saved spiritually in his own way—by his own exertions—in his own boat—then why not all men—and why the necessity of God's wonderful plan of redemption? Man's way would set at naught God's way. So it is written, "Paul said to the centurion and to the soldiers, except these abide in the ship ye cannot be saved," (v. 31,) for all must be saved in the same way. Hence the first essential step in the salvation of the soul—as it was here—is to give up all ways of our own.

3. They took food. For the next incident recorded is: "Paul besought them all to take meat." (Verse 33.) This he declared was for their "health" or "safety." (Young.) Enfeebled as they were by anxiety of mind, fatigue of body, and long fasting, the reasonableness of the exhortation was self-evident, and the example of Paul was contagious. So it is with the salvation of the soul. When it has cast off every dependence upon self, and realized its helplessness, it hears the gracious declaration of its Lord saying: "I am the Living Bread, which came down from heaven; if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever." (John, vi., 51.) And God's messengers are to stand forth in the midst of the darkness and hopelessness of man's lost condition, and beseech all to "take meat." Feeding on Christ, they receive strength for every need.

4. They lightened the ship. The reasonableness of this was also very apparent. For drifting before the wind, the ship had probably careened to one side and the cargo had shifted. But now the vessel must ride on an even keel. So they "cast out the wheat into the sea." (Verse 38.) In like manner, the believer must "lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset," that he may "run with patience the race that is set before" him. (Heb., xii., 1.) Even the right hand and the right foot must be cut off and the right eye plucked out.

5. They cut loose their anchors. To have taken them on deck would only have burdened the vessel. So casting them off, "they left them in the sea." (Verse 40, R. V.) for their usefulness as anchors was now passed. So also must the believer do with many things which are of value in their proper place and season, but which may hold him back from fully setting his affections on things above.

6. They used all of the helps within their reach. So "they loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up the mainsail to the wind." (v. 40.) That is, the two steering paddles which had been lashed to the sides of the vessel during the storm were released from their fastenings, and the mainsail, which had lain idle upon the deck, was now raised to its proper place on the mast. So in spiritual life, the means of grace are not counted as of much value until the sinner believes the promises of God, takes His way of safety, feeds on Christ by faith, casts away every besetting sin, and breaks loose from all earthly entanglements. Then he finds that prayer, and the Word and the ordinances of the Church are all gracious helps. The winds of the Spirit breathe in them, and they guide him on in the right direction.

7. They struggled on and overcame. Some "could swim," "some on boards," "and some on broken pieces of the ship," but all buffeted with the waves until the shore was reached. Then they all stood there rejoicing in their common deliverance. Those who "could swim" rejoiced no more than those who were saved "on boards" or on "broken pieces of the ship." If they "could swim" they had had it in their power to help others, but it gave them no louder song of praise. All were saved according to the promise of God, and by the mighty hand of God.

QUESTIONS OF THE LESSON.

What is said of Paul's journey to "Fair Havens"?

What occurred after leaving that harbor?

What enabled Paul to speak words of cheer to his companion, and how were his assurances confirmed?

Why is their escape safe to land a parable of spiritual experiences?

What was the first thing that they did, and how is its spiritual meaning illustrated?

What was the second thing, and how is it explained?

What other things did they do, and what is the significance of each?

Bronx Church's Anniversary.

The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, Washington Avenue, above One Hundred and Seventieth Street, will be celebrated to-morrow. At 7:30 A. M. there will be holy communion, at 9:30 A. M. Sunday school and Bible class, at 10:45 A. M. choral celebration after holy communion, with historical sermon by the rector, the Rev. Franklin Nelson Strader. At 7:45 P. M. there will be a choral service and confirmation by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York. On Wednesday evening a reception will be given in the Parish House, at which the former rectors and prominent clergy of the Bronx are expected. On Thursday a choral service by the combined choirs of St. Mary's and St. Paul's will be given.

AS PARKHURST SEES DEVERY.

Says the ex-Police Chief is Holding Out for His Price and Will Get It.

"Devery is holding out for his price, and he will get it," declared the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst just before he sailed with his wife for a four months' stay in Europe on the White Star liner Celtic yesterday. "Devery knows it would be to the advantage of the anti-Tammany forces for him to make a canvass for the Mayoralty. A man like Charlie Murphy will not allow him to run. Tammany is out of power now and it has nothing to do but fight within its own camp, but when the campaign draws nigh there won't be any fighting. When that time comes the Tammany chiefs will let Devery in. He will get what he asks for. He will get the fatted calf as the prodigal of Tammany Hall, and will have his car fare paid home also. I believe the 'bugs' of the Ninth District will be Tammany bugs when the time comes."

Dr. Parkhurst thought Devery might poll from 15,000 to 25,000 votes, many of these coming from the labor element.

"He has got the money to carry the thing through," continued the minister. "There is no danger of it giving out. He could give a barbecue every day and not mind the expense. When he was in power he took money hand over hand.

"There is one thing about Devery that I admire—he fights in the open. What he thinks he says. Devery is openly indecent. He is not one of those who have a covering of varnish, which makes it difficult sometimes to know how to reply to them."

In Dr. Parkhurst's opinion, the indications are for Congressman McClellan for Mayor on the Tammany ticket. He believed McClellan a good man, in comparison to "the average Tammany stock." Edward M. Shepard was another good man, he said, but he was under the shadow of defeat, and that wasn't at all conducive to the popularity of a candidate.

Reference being made to District Attorney Jerome, the subject was turned off with: "I do not care to discuss Mr. Jerome and I am averse to discussing who will be the Fusion candidate for Mayor."

"Good work has been done by Commissioner Greene," said the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. "He does not pretend to know it all. He seeks help and shows his sincerity by asking the liquor dealers to help him suppress blackmail. I think they should turn in and do as requested. I believe the saloons should be open Sundays during certain hours, but only with the understanding that all should close at the time set. I can understand how the liquor men feel bitter toward Mayor Low. If the movement for Sunday opening should succeed, blackmail be suppressed, and the liquor men given a fair chance to conduct their business, I believe there would cease to be a saloon element in politics, and if that element were out the anti-Tammany forces would triumph."

JOHN NOONAN'S "EXPULSION."

Officials of Tammany Hall yesterday ridiculed the action of William S. Devery on Thursday night in expelling John Noonan and fourteen others from the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District. Noonan was selected executive member for the district by direction of Leader Charles F. Murphy.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall's General Committee, said:

"The law provides that a member can be expelled only by a two-thirds vote of the whole General Committee of Tammany Hall. No District Committee can legally take such action. So Mr. Noonan is still a member of the General Committee for the Ninth Assembly District."

ADVOCATE A TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Lake Mohonk Conference Would Have Arbitration Made Obligatory.

Says This Should Be Followed by Similar Agreements with Other Hague Signatories.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., May 29.—The Arbitration Conference, at its concluding session to-day, adopted the following platform:

The principle of international arbitration has secured the approval of the civilized world. This fact is solemnly recorded by The Hague convention. It is gratifying to state that, largely through the influence and example of the United States, which had so much to do with the success of The Hague conference, prestige has been given The Hague tribunal by the submission to it of international differences.

This conference thanks our Government for what it has done in this behalf, especially in the recent Venezuelan controversy, when its efforts averted war. This conference believes that the next step in the steady march forward should be the conclusion of a treaty of obligatory arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, to be followed by similar agreements between the other signatory nations to The Hague convention, to refer disputes to The Hague tribunal. Such treaties would make the present implied obligations of the nations signing them explicit, binding, and permanent, instead of leaving them, as now, under The Hague convention, voluntary, and to be determined from time to time, and largely by circumstances. This conference believes that the best public opinion of the United States and Great Britain, neighbors and kinsfolk as the are, recognizes the wisdom and justice of such an arrangement, and that the example thus set would be followed speedily by the other powers. It would lead all the nations to The Hague tribunal.

With a deep sense of the Fatherhood of God and the consequent brotherhood of man, the conference looks forward to new victories for its cause even more remarkable than those already won, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of extending the application of international arbitration. Many motives may inspire arbitration, fear, horror of war, dread of expense, but justice is the only safe foundation for the world's peace. In the Alaskan boundary dispute, who would not prefer that justice should prevail even if we make no gain of hills and harbors? America should conduct its claim with such loyalty to justice as to win the honor of the nations.

This conference summons all possible agencies to teach and preach the gospel of justice. Business men and great corporations, teachers in schools, ministers of God, the public press; let our whole country accept the great motto and seek to live up to it. America loves justice, it appeals to every man and woman to aid in increasing and organizing the general sentiment in favor of international arbitration so as to secure, by the invincible power of public opinion, the employment of it in the maximum number of possible cases, in the hope that wars may cease and that peace may prevail.

A variety of topics were discussed by those who spoke before the conference to-day.

William J. Coombs of Brooklyn, who was the first speaker, made an address in which he considered the present industrial situation throughout the world. In the speaker's opinion, the gravest danger of the immediate future lies in the fierce competition between the nations for the control of the world's markets.

Edwin Ginn of Boston made a plea for the institution of a more vigorous campaign in the interests of peace. He said, in part: "The various societies of the world over should decide matters, not as Germans, Britons, Americans, or Irishmen, but as citizens of the world, having at heart the welfare of their fellows everywhere. We, too, should have our parliament of nations, represented by our best men, who should meet together and discuss all international problems in a broad-minded spirit. With such a congress, the armaments of the nations might be reduced to a small peace force and the strained relations which now exist would be removed."

Continuing, Mr. Ginn said the reasons why the nations do not take their differences to The Hague court is because the people are not ready for arbitration. The sovereigns are. We must educate the people.

Virginius Newton of Richmond, Va., spoke of the miseries which war had brought upon the South and the burdens under which its people were still staggering, and declared that in no section of the country did the principle of arbitration have such earnest supporters as in the Southern States. For the evils under which the South was suffering, he said, the whole Nation was responsible, and the whole Nation should help in their removal.

A. Foster Higgins of the New York Chamber of Commerce spoke of arbitration as it appeals to business men, and gave numerous illustrations from his own experience, showing the value of wise and tactful methods in the settlement of controversies.

A resolution was passed that the President of the conference, John W. Foster, be requested to prepare and publish at his convenience a monograph on international arbitration which shall present the substance of what has been said in the successive conferences held at Mohonk Lake as to the history, progress, and prospects of international arbitration.

By a resolution the cordial thanks of the conference were extended to Andrew Carnegie for his generous contribution of $1,500,000 to provide a temple of peace at The Hague.

WINDOW FOR H. H. ROGERS.

Reid's Stained Glass Picture for a Chancel at Fair Haven, Mass.—Novel Effects of Lighting.

A large stained-glass window for a Unitarian church, which is being erected by Mr. H. H. Rogers at Fair Haven, Mass., is shown for a few days at the Gibson Studio Building in East Thirty-third Street by the painter Robert Reid. It is the first large work of the sort by this artist, and presents a number of points of interest. The roomy studio of Mr. Reid is darkened and the major part of the window can be seen to the best advantage.

The scene is the Adoration of the Shepherds. There are five lancet windows which comprise the large choir light over the altar in the apse. In the centre lancet sits the Madonna with the Christ Child on her lap and the light springs from the nude figure of the Child with the glow of a fire, bringing into brilliant relief not only the Madonna, but the two Magi or shepherds standing in the adjoining lancets, the adoring angels above in the three central lancets and parts of the robes of standing shepherds in the outer lancets. The faces of these outer figures, however, are in shadow. The result is not a window which lets in light, but a picture in glass having a powerful central effulgence that diminishes as it falls outward and throws shadows strongly set off from the high lights. To see it at its best the church should be very dark. How it may look at night, when the interior is full of artificial light; how the other windows will affect it by day are problems that can only be solved when the window is in place.

The general color scheme is in light and dark blue, purples, greens, and lavenders, with dull reds only sparingly introduced here and there—a somewhat cold scheme therefore, notwithstanding the violent illumination produced by the focus of brilliancy lodged in the form of the Child. A thin gold aureole encircles the head of the Madonna; that of the Christ is a solid disk of gold. The Madonna has a dark-blue robe which is continued like a hood over her head.

In the lancet on the right an old Oriental leans forward with face and beard sharply lit by the fire from the Christ Child; he has a graceful, youthful figure beside him. The same group of two appears in different attitudes in the left lancet. These four figures are also in robes of dark and light blue, with spaces of bluish green. The man who stands in the extreme left hand lancet with shadowed face holds a lantern; the corresponding man in the extreme right-hand lancet holds up an offering. Into the robes of these outer figures purple and lavender notes have been introduced. Just above the head of the Madonna are two small winged angels looking down, and in each of the adjacent lancets right and left is a larger winged angel, who gets a good share of the illumination on the blue and green feathers of wings and on the draperies. In each lancet higher up appears an archangel or cherub with many wings, kneeling in the air with hands touching in the attitude of adoration. That one in the central lancet is upright, with hands raised above the head. Thus the groups taken as a whole have a slightly pyramidal effect, the figures being arranged so as to balance each other without stiffness or too apparent a regularity. The head of the window, which is not shown for lack of space, will carry on the dark-blue sky-spaces in the smaller openings between the mullions, together with branches and leafage of two trees whose trunks are seen in the upper part of the outside lancets. In the upper or celestial part, including the angels and head of the window, the blues are varied with turquois greens and other shades. But blue is the predominant note, as it is generally in the wall decorations and symbolical figures painted by Mr. Reid.

Another interesting point in the management of this window is the attempt to do away with the difference in quality between the robes and wings of the terrestrial and celestial figures and their faces. Mr. Reid has extended to the faces the same methods that are used in modern stained glass on the figures; that is to say, he has tried by plating to make the faces more purely glasswork and less painting, striving to get the modeling of the flesh, in fact, with as little actual drawing as possible, utilizing the resources of modern wavy and streaked glass as far as feasible so that the entire glass surface of the window shall be homogeneous. This proceeding makes for unity of decorative effect and shows how strong in this painter is the feeling for the treatment of large surfaces. Not so much the story is he concerned with as the general scheme as it belongs to the interior which is to be decorated. The space covered is about twenty-five feet high and fifteen broad, so that even the high north side of the great studio is insufficient to exhibit the entire work.

The window has none of the naïveté of the old work; there is nothing here of the often clumsy, but also often human, attractiveness we find in the mediaeval glass. It must be confessed that by this procedure the artist surrenders much of the value inherent in glass, namely, the value of translucency. The scene is framed in an ecclesiastical setting of that Gothic sort which is dear to the clergy owing to tradition. There are the lancets and mullions, the supporting bars and the leads that keep the glass together. But the whole is conceived in the spirit of the modern wall decoration. It is a brilliant surface rather than a window meant to let in the light of heaven softened and enriched by the warm stains of the glass. And as such it is particularly interesting to the brotherhood of stained glass designers and mural painters. It is a window concerning which we may expect to hear widely divergent opinions, some being delighted by the departure from even the most advanced methods, others unable to accept this way of treating glass as the right one. Some of the painted sketches for the window were exhibited not long ago in the Exhibition of Ten American Painters at the Durand-Ruel Galleries.

New York Central Pleasure Tours.

The New York Central Railroad has published a revised edition of a pamphlet on pleasure tours on its lines, which is a sort of Baedeker in miniature. It contains maps, photographic illustrations, and information about hotels, points of interest, &c.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The southwest storm has advanced slowly to Eastern Kansas. It has been attended by heavy rains over Oklahoma, Kansas, and generally throughout the Middle Mississippi Valley. The high that was central north of Lake Superior this morning has made little progress eastward.

Showers have occurred during the day in District of Columbia, Maryland, Southern Pennsylvania, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Middle Mississippi Valley, and over the eastern slope. It is somewhat colder in the lower lake region, the Middle Mississippi Valley, Eastern New York, and warmer in the Rocky Mountain and plateau region.

Showers are indicated for Saturday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the rains will continue in these regions for the greater part of Sunday.

Important temperature changes are not anticipated. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh south to southeast; on the Gulf Coast light southeast and on the Great Lakes fresh to brisk northeast, probably increasing Saturday. Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the upper lakes and Lake Erie. Flood warning have been issued for the Missouri River at Kansas City and Booneville. Continuous rains in Kansas and Missouri have caused high stages in all the small streams in those States.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair Saturday; cooler on the coast; Sunday fair; fresh north to northeast winds.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, with occasional showers in south portion; light variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, showers Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania, showers Saturday and Sunday; fresh to brisk northeast winds along the lake.

Western New York, fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday showers; fresh northeast winds, increasing.

North and South Carolina, fair on the coast; showers in the interior Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

West Virginia, showers Saturday and Sunday.

North Dakota, fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Saturday.

Minnesota, fair in west, rain in east portion Saturday and Sunday; fresh to brisk northeast winds.

South Dakota, rain Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Occasional showers; variable winds, becoming northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau 1902.	Weather Bureau 1903.	Times 1903.
3 A. M.	44	68	68
6 A. M.	41	66	70
9 A. M.	51	66	74
12 M.	58	74	80
4 P. M.	65	75	80
6 P. M.	63	68	76
9 P. M.	61	66	69
12 P. M.	58	64	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 298 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....71¾
Weather Bureau....70
Corresponding date 1902....54
Corresponding date for last 25 years....64

EXCURSIONS.

OPENING OF THE "MOBILE" COACHING SEASON. THE COACHING TRIPS OF

THE MOBILE RAPID TRANSIT CO.

Along the Historic Region of the Hudson to Philipse Manor Will Be Resumed on SATURDAY, MAY 30th. The Company's Coaches Will Start from the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 A. M. Daily.

Calling at the "Mobile" Company's Building, Broadway & 54th St., the route out includes Central Park, a stop at "The Overlook" at High Bridge, crosses Washington Bridge, through Van Cortlandt Park, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, The Headless Horseman's Bridge, Sleepy Hollow, and ends at Philipse Manor.

The return start is made at 3 P. M., passes through Riverdale, King's Bridge, along the beautiful water view of Lafayette Boulevard, Audubon Park, Claremont, Grant's Tomb, and Central Park, ending at the company's offices, Broadway & 54th Street.

The total trip of about 60 miles in luxuriously upholstered coaches provided with easy springs and rubber tires does not fatigue. Every moment new objects of interest present themselves.

As a day's outing, it has no equal in any part of the world. Seats, $3.00 each.

The experience of last season shows that seats should be booked well in advance. Booking Office, Mobile Company's Building, Broadway & 54th Street.

(Telephone Number, 2020 Columbus.)

The Mobile Rapid Transit Company has for rent by the day, half day, or for trips to points within 100 miles of New York, Wagonettes for 10 persons, Large Surreys, 6 persons; Large Broughams, Upholstered Omnibuses for 6 persons, Dos-a-Dos, Light Surreys and Runabouts, ranging from $6.00 to $20.00 per day. Courteous and careful drivers.

Mobile Rapid Transit Company, Broadway & 54th Street, New York.

THE NEW ROUTE TO NORTH BEACH AND COLLEGE POINT FROM EAST 134TH ST. (Bronx)

Boats leave TO-DAY and TO-MORROW HOURLY 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., then HALF HOURLY. WEEK DAYS—HOURLY 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

East 99th St. Route as Heretofore. TO-DAY and TO-MORROW—HOURLY to 1 P. M., then HALF HOURLY. WEEK DAYS—HOURLY 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

UP THE HUDSON. Sail to West Point, Stopping at Empire Grove on way and on return. DECORATION DAY. TICKETS 50c. CHILDREN 25c. STEAMER JOHN SYLVESTER and barge, leave West 129th St. 9 A. M. EXCURSION LENOX PRESBY. SABBATH SCHOOL.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE. UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M. New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40. West 22d St. Pier 9:00. West 129th St. Pier 9:20. Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. Half rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 29th to June 5th. IDEAL DECORATION DAY EXCURSIONS. DECORATION DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION

TO WEST POINT. STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22nd St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:30 P. M. Arriving West Point 5:30. Tickets good to return by Special West Shore train or any regular train. Fare round trip [illegible]. Return N. Y. Cent. $1.10, or return [illegible]. Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board. This excursion also made every Saturday.

DECORATION DAY. STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC. WEST POINT AND POUGHKEEPSIE. NEWBURG. BOAT LEAVES foot of West 22d St. 9:15 A. M. West 129th St. 9:45 A. M. So. 5th St. B'klyn, 8:00 A. M. FARE ROUND TRIP. STEAMER GEN'L SLOCUM Will Make Special Excursion SATURDAY, MAY 30, and SUNDAY, MAY 31, TO BRIDGEPORT. BOAT LEAVES foot of West 22d St. 8:30 A. M. Battery Landing, 9:10 A. M. South 8th St., Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M.; foot of East 31st St., 10 A. M. FARE ROUND TRIP. SUNDAY, MAY 31. Grand Republic to West Point and Newburg. LEAVE Battery Landing, 9:00 A. M.; West 22d St., 9:30 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:00 A. M. FARE ROUND TRIP.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION. DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MOUNT BEACON. ALL THE AFTERNOON IN THE MOUNTAINS. Round trip from New York to Summit of Mt. Beacon only $1.50. To West Point or Newburgh and return, 75c. Central-Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped Steamer Homer Ramsdell leaves Franklin St. on and after May 30th every morning at 8:30 A. M. and West 129th St. at 10. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 6:30 P. M., Fishkill Landing at 6:40 P. M., West Point 7 P. M., arriving at West 129th St. at 10:30 P. M. and Franklin St. 11:30 P. M. The most enjoyable trip out of New York is the trip to Mt. Beacon. For $1.50 you sail 60 miles up the Hudson to Fishkill—Otis Incline R'y to summit of Beacon mountain in the Highlands, and reach New York on return trip early in the evening. Grand View. Magnificent Scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on steamer and at Mountain Pavilion.

UP THE SOUND EXCURSION DECORATION DAY—TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD. Also on Sundays to Sea Cliff and Glenwood. The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning due in New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS 50c.

UP THE SOUND COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 31st AND EVERY SUNDAY THEREAFTER To SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD. The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning due in New York 6:30 P. M. Excursion Tickets 50 Cents.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND. Leave W. 22D ST., North River, [illegible] A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 6:00 P. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, ½ Half hour later. Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:25 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 6:10, 7:40 P. M. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight. Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M. Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40. West 22d St. 9:00. West 129th St. 9:20. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga; easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC. Half rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 29th to June 5th. Delightful DECORATION DAY EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays, 1:45 P. M.) W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2 P. M.). 129th St. (Saturdays and Holidays only) 2:30 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND. FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and RHODE ISLAND. NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 25 N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only, at [illegible] P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

JOY LINE Lowest rates New York to Providence First Class Service. Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. Summer rate $2.00 to Providence. In effect June 1st. Telephone, 3065 Franklin.

Steamer for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M., Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M., Saturdays at 2:00 P. M. [illegible] West 129th Street at 5:30 P. M. [illegible] every day from Franklin Street at 9:30 A. M., West 129th Street 10:00 A. M. for Newburgh, Fishkill Landing, Cornwall, Cold Spring, and West Point. See ad. under head of Excursions.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY. ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. weekdays. Direct connections to points North, South, East, and West. EXCURSION. [illegible]

TROY BOATS "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leave West 10th St. Pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct rail connections at Troy for all points North and East. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS. Leave Pier 43, N. R., every weekday, 6 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Health and Pleasure

during the hot summer can be had at moderate cost

IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. Physicians heartily recommend this region as one of great natural beauty and absolute healthfulness. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. No Malaria or Mosquitoes and within three hours' ride from New York. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of over 900 Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1354 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning up to Monday, June 1.

IN NEW YORK: 141, 165, 187, 425, 1354, 1370 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287, 230 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 153 East 125th St.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices Franklin and 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St.; 860 Fulton St.; 800 Broadway; Eagle Office.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

A SUMMER PARADISE will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

NEW YORK. Long Island.

Hotels and Boarding Houses on Long Island.

A TERRITORY SWEPT BY THE PREVAILING COOL SUMMER SOUTH WINDS FROM THE OCEAN.

THE IDEAL PLACE FOR HEALTH, REST AND RECREATION.

"SUMMER HOMES," a booklet describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120, (963 Eagle Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) (1,381 World Vacation Bureau,) 1,383 and (1,404 Mail and Express Resort Bureau) Broadway, (Sun Information Bureau, 313 Temple Court,) (Press Information Bureau, 9 Spruce St.,) 25 5th Ave., 34th St. E. R., and foot New Chambers St. and 45 West 125th St., New York, or send 4 cents in stamps to HOWARD M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE CLIFFTON

BONAIRE, PATCHOGUE, L. I. The FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay. Swept During the Summer by Southerly Ocean Breezes. Now open. New Board Walks; increased orchestra for daily concerts and dancing; sun parlor. Write for booklet. W. M. JENKINS, Prop.

OPENS JUNE 20, 1903.

POTTER'S SEASIDE HOUSE,

SEASIDE STATION, ROCKAWAY BEACH. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS; POSITIVELY THE COOLEST APARTMENTS AND DINING ROOMS ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST. First-class restaurant; popular prices. Tel., 28 Hammel's.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Opens June 29. High-class family resort. Golf, tennis, sailing, driving. Special rates for season. D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop. The Hanover, 2 East 15th Street, N. Y. Office.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Bay Shore—Cottages open June 11; hotel, June 25; entirely renovated; under new management; advanced booking now being made. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Hotel Imperial.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA.

See Sunday's and Wednesday's New York Times.

Far Rockaway, Bayswater.—Private family owning cottage in elegant section overlooking bay, can accommodate a few desirable adults for Summer. Box N 112 Times.

FRANKLIN VILLA, Far Rockaway, now open; select families accommodated; special rates for season. E. Levy, formerly Windsor Hotel.

Bayle Lodge, Islip, L. I.; beautiful trout lake, pine, maple groves, driving, golfing, tennis, boating, fishing, bathing; own garden; telephone. J. Davis Secor, Prop.

Richfield Springs.

Messrs Earle and Son announce the opening of the Hotel Earlington, Richfield Springs, N.Y. Thursday June 25th. St James Saturday June 20th. New York Office Hotel Earlington 27th St. West near Broadway.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. BOOKLETS AND INFORMATION AT 420 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga Springs. The Grand Union

Opens June 20th. WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

THE BROOKLYN.

(FORMERLY BALCH HOUSE.) Thoroughly renovated and refurnished; central location. First-class table and beds. Mineral water free to guests. Special rates for June and September. For terms address MRS. WAGMAN.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

White Sulphur Springs and Baths. Pavilion Hotel and Cottages. Awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Baths open June 15. Pavilion open June 20. Send for pamphlet, John H. Gardner & Son.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT. A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. Excellent train service. Golf. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

Orange County.

HILLCREST HALL

AND SEVEN COTTAGES—NOW OPEN. Long-distance telephone, Golf Course. Write for illustrated booklet to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

SMITH HOUSE, Cornwall-on-Hudson. Large, airy rooms; excellent table; beautiful walks and drives; boating, bathing; stabling; livery. Mrs. Carroll.

SCOTT'S FARM, Montgomery, N. Y. Homelike; excellent table; fresh vegetables; beautiful lawns. Mrs. Wm. H. McVey.

THE FLORENCE INN,

Walden, Orange County, N. Y. Season opened May 15. Write for booklet.

BONNIE BROOK, Woodbury Falls, N. Y. House newly enlarged; bath, &c.; cool, healthful; no mosquitoes; shady lawns; Summer Houses. M. E. Cornell.

Stephens' Highland Falls Hotel, Open All Year. Highland Falls, N. Y. Chas. H. Stephens, Prop.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY. ABRAM HYATT, Auctioneer, will sell, by order of James Shea, Trustee, at Public Auction on the premises, near the "Dickey Brook" and the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., at PEEKSKILL, N. Y., on SATURDAY, MAY 30th, 1903, at Four O'Clock P. M., 28 ACRES OF LAND, WITH THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, containing Fourteen Rooms, pleasantly situated on the property; also farm barn, woodhouse and other outbuildings, known as the JAMES WEST LAND. This property is nicely situated overlooking the Hudson River, between the Albany Post Road and the land of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., adjoining the "Dickey Brook," near Philadelphia, south of the Village of Peekskill, N. Y. This property will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Terms made known on the day of sale. SHERMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Trustee, 141 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK. Adirondacks.

FRONTENAC HOTEL

(St. Lawrence River.) Frontenac, N. Y. The most delightful Summer clime in the world. Every facility and condition at hand for boating, canoeing, fishing, sailing, &c. Excellent orchestra. Golf links, tennis, &c. The hotel is justly entitled to the front rank of palatial Summer hotels for comfort, convenience and modern appointments. Opens June 20th. New York representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Avenue. C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager. Also manager Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

Adirondacks.

The UTOWANA

Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 27. ACCOMMODATES 400. New route; no staging; attractive lake views; electric lights; elevator; running water all rooms; golf, tennis, bowling; superior music, dancing. New York City Booking Office, Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av. (22d St.) J. B. WHITE, Mgr.

THE ADIRONDACKS

Hotel AMPERSAND And Cottages

LOWER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 25th. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. H. MOULTON, Manager. N. Y. Office, Aeolian Building, 362 Fifth Av. (34th St.)

Saranac Inn,

ADIRONDACKS. Beautifully situated on Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike. *Open from May to Nov.* Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS M. B. MARSHALL, Manager, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

The Algonquin

On Lower Saranac Lake. Adirondack Mountains. Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine, Golf, etc. FOR BOOKLET ADDRESS JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS—LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

Opens early in JUNE. Private preserve of 6,000 acres, cottage colony and camp sites adjacent; casino sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat; only two cottages now vacant are for rental. Golf, Hunting, Fishing, Boating, Driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, etc., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, HOTEL IMPERIAL, N. Y. C.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

HENRY ALLEN, M'g'r. Rooms en suite, with private baths. CHAS. M. HAMMOND, N. Y. City Representative. Booking office, Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av. (22d St.) and 129 West 125th St.

THE CASCADE,

On Cascade Lakes, Adirondacks, Cascadeville, N. Y. E. M. WESTON, 1123 BROADWAY.

QUIET, COMFORTABLE, HOMELIKE. WILLEY HOUSE, HURRICANE, N. Y. Special rates in June. WILLEY & MOTISHER, Props.

Cottage to Let—Keene Valley, Adirondacks. Large, well-furnished house; all comforts; 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; hot and cold water; stable; reasonable. Apply to Dr. R. W. Gerlach, 800 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

HESS' HOTEL, Fourth Lake of the Fulton Chain. Refitted, Refurnished throughout. Comfortable rooms. Varied Table. Fishing. Boating. W. KENWELL, Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

The Brown Potter cottages, Saranac Lake, N. Y., in Adirondacks; cuisine varied and excellent; rooms large, light, and airy; latest improvements. Mrs. G. A. Potter.

Placid Heights Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y. H. S. INHAM. In 500-acre Park. Altitude, 2,200 feet.

Thousand Islands.

THOUSAND ISLANDS. GANANOQUA INN,

The only brick and stone hotel on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Under new management. World famous Fishing, Boating, Sailing, Golf, etc. Illustrated booklet, terms, etc., from JOHN J. FLEMING, Gananoque, Ont.

THE COLUMBIAN,

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, boating, fishing, etc. Open June 13. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

THE HUBBARD, Thousand Islands, Clayton, N. Y.—Thoroughly modern; favorably situated for train and boat service; orchestra, fishing, boating, tennis, &c. Mrs. E. M. Hubbard.

Sullivan County.

Mount Pleasant House, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Elevation 1,900 feet, southwest spurs of Catskill Mts. Summer home for city people among mountains, rivers, woodland. Two pianos, one organ. Village 10 minutes walk. Price $7-$10. Circulars. W. V. DENMAN.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOTEL, Kiamesha, Sullivan County, N. Y. Accommodations for 250; fishing, golf, tennis and bowling. WM. P. CHASE, N. Y. office, 1133 Broadway, Room 617.

HOTEL ROCKWELL, Monticello, N. Y. Geo. W. Rockwell. Thoroughly renovated; steam heat, electric lights, baths; transients, $2, $2.50, $3; special weekly rates to July 1st.

The Frank Leslie, Monticello, N. Y. Now open. For terms and booklet address Frank L. Brahout.

WHITE SULPHER SPRING HOUSE. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, SULL. CO., N. Y. For terms and booklet address R. B. Moffett.

PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES. White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. Amusement halls; 1½ miles lake shore; 50 acres forest.

RAYVELLA HALL, Hasbrouck, Sull. Co., near Fallsburgh. Accommodates 40; large farm; sanitary improvements; boating, bowling.

THE CAMPBELL INN.

ROSCOE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y. A strictly first-class resort.

Liberty.

Come and spend your Summer in LIBERTY, Sullivan County, New York. IN THE MOUNTAINS, where the lakes, springs, and beautiful drives are in abundance. There are hotel accommodations for all. Further particulars can be obtained at 129 West 125th St. or Room 80, Times Bldg., New York City. Booklets.

GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS. First-class accommodations for 100. Shady lawns, broad piazzas, unsurpassed table. Open all year. Address V. Hertz, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, N. Y. Opens May 1st. Rooms with private baths; accommodates 200; all modern improvements; booklets and rates on application. E. EUGENE PINNEY.

LIBERTY HOUSE, LIBERTY, Sull. Co., N. Y. Accommodates 100; first-class family and transient hotel; open entire season. Booklets of Times Bureau or U. S. Massiter, Prop.

SUMMIT HOUSE, 1¼ miles from station. Capacity, 75. Address Washington Bros.

White Lake.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX,

White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y. OPENS JUNE 25TH. Everything new and attractive. Largest hotel at the Lake. Accommodates 200. Thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences. Send for 20-page illustrated booklet, giving full details of its many attractions and up-to-date amusements; sixth season under present management. RICHARD J. NELLIS, Prop.

THE KENMORE, Kauneonga, Sull. Co., N. Y., situated on picturesque White Lake. All modern and sanitary improvements; accommodates 100. Booklets. E. M. VAN ORDEN, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—High elevation; overlooking lake; accommodates 125; open June 1st; sanitary improvements. Booklet. J. P. Kinne & Co.

Ulster County.

Windsor Lake House

In the Shawangunk M'tns. Accommodates 200. Elevation 1,600 ft. Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location. All amusements. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Coolest and best equipped house in the mountains. Personal inspection solicited. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ulster County.

OTGLENTO PARK HOUSE, WALKER VALLEY, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; 75 acres; large lawns; excellent table, fresh vegetables. OTTO DIERKING.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK. Lake George.

NEW FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Owned by Hudson Valley Railway Company. At the Gateway of the Adirondacks. Most beautifully located Summer hotel in New York State. Furnished new throughout. Surpassing its old-time popularity. Doring's celebrated string and brass band. Open from June to October. Hourly trolley service to Saratoga. W. W. BROWN, Mgr., 15 years at Sagamore Hotel, Lake George. Largest hotel in the Adirondacks. Accommodates 500. An ideal spot for health and recreation. Write for handsome illustrated folder.

THE KENESAW, on Lake George, open June 1, 1903; excellent location; boating, bathing, good fishing; lawn tennis, croquet; everything first-class. For illustrated booklet write TUPPER & PALMER, Shelving Rock, Lake George, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL,

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

"The Leading Hotel of the Catskill Mountains."

Every comfort and convenience of a city hotel of the highest grade in the heart of the Catskills. Golf links, tennis courts, swimming pool, &c. Superb scenery. Cuisine unexcelled. Parlor cars direct from New York to hotel grounds in three and one-half hours. H. E. EDER, Manager. N. Y. Office, 349 5th Avenue. Telephone 1009 Madison Sq.

OPENS JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH.

GRANT HOUSE

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y., WILL OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. The Best-Known House Along the Hudson River. Seven-Hole Golf Course on the Grounds. Direct Access by Boat and Rail. Personal Investigation Solicited. Frank N. Rogers, Prop.

SUNSET PARK INN

NOW OPEN. FINEST IN CATSKILLS. GRANDEST VIEWS. C. E. LELAND, Manager. N. Y. Office, F. SCOFIELD, Met. Bld., 1 Mad. Ave.

STONYBROOK HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large, pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous table; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7.00 to $10.00. HENRY PETERS, Prop.

THE ACKERLY, MARGARETVILLE, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply THOMAS H. HILL.

Laurel House, Haines Falls, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Finest Location. Unobstructed Mountain Scenery. Famous Kaaterskill Falls on Grounds. Latest Improvements. High-class Cuisine. Capacity, 300. HERBERT E. LEGG.

MOUNTAIN INN, PINE HILL, N. Y., CATSKILLS. Excellent table and service; bowling alleys, outdoor sports, and all conveniences that make a first-class modern hotel. T. R. Moore, 56 Pine St., New York.

THE ANTLERS, Haines Falls P. O., N. Y. Open June 10. Elevation 2,000 feet; finest hotel in this section. Golf, Tennis, Music, and all amusements. Booklet. L. P. SCHUTT, Manager.

PAKATAKAN INN, (Now open.) Western Catskill Mts. Arkville, Delaware Co., N. Y. First-class Family Resort. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) F. D. Newton, Prop.

THE ARLINGTON, Hunter, N. Y. Highest Location on Catskill Mt. Modern Improvements. Beautiful Outlook. High-class Cuisine. (Handsome Booklet.) B. GROSSMAN.

CORNISH HOUSE,

Pine Hill, New York. Established Reputation. Sanitary Plumbing. First-class Service. Elevated Location. (Booklet.) J. C. CORNISH.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE, Pine Hill, New York. OPENS EARLY IN JUNE. N. P. RYDER.

The Alpine, Pine Hill, N. Y. Modern Improvements. Spacious Verandas. Homelike Cooking. Cheerful Rooms. Refined. MRS. BURDETTE SMITH.

Green Lake House, Beautifully situated on lake. Rebuilt and Refurnished. Boating; first-class table. J. Day, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

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Summit Hill House, Catskill, N. Y., open All the Year. Rates, $6.00, $8.00. Artesian Well. Write for circular. F. E. BECKER.

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Lex-Hurst, Haines Falls, N. Y. Elevation 2,000. Grand Location. High-class service and cuisine. (Always cool.) C. E. MARTIN.

Pine Grove House, Gayhead, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Finest location; elevation, 1,800 ft; beautiful mountain scenery; generous table; $7, $8. D. Feeney.

The Southern, Acra, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location Unsurpassed. Everything first class. High-class table. Good rooms. $6, $8. W. L. Hoffman.

Cairo.

THE COLUMBIAN. Finest Location in Eastern Catskills. House and Grounds Greatly Improved. Every amusement. Desirable Family Resort. Send for BIRCH-BARK BOOKLET. New York office, 24 Park Row. Special Terms from June 8th to July 10th. H. LYON, CAIRO, N. Y.

GLENS FALLS HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Finest Location, Eastern Catskills. Pure spring water. Beautiful Pine Groves. Table supplied from Farm. (Illustrated Booklet.) E. E. WEBSTER, Proprietor. H. P. CRUM, Manager.

EVERGREEN GROVE HOUSE. Purling, N. Y. (Catskills.) (Descriptive Booklet.) A. B. SCHERMERHORN.

THE BECKWITH, Situated amidst Large Pine Grove. SPRING WATER EVERY FLOOR. Baths, Toilets; $7.00-$9.00. E. BECKWITH, PURLING, NEW YORK.

ROUND TOP RAVINE HOUSE, CAIRO, N. Y. HIGHEST Location. Airy Rooms. Spacious Lawns. (Always Cool.) $8.00. LEVI B. MOORE.

Becker Homestead, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully located; large rooms; spacious grounds; cuisine unsurpassed; $8. (Booklet.) Milton Becker.

Stamford.

CORNELL HOUSE, Stamford, N. Y. Formerly Cornell Cottages. Elevation, 2,000. Capacity, 50; sanitary appointments; baths; first-class table. (Booklet.) BANKS E. CORNELL.

INGLESIDE, Stamford, N. Y.—Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate. J. R. MARTIN & SON.

MAPLE REST, Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements. A. W. L. PARSONS.

WESTHOLM. STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. S. PRESTON.

Westchester County.

DEAN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, Westchester Co., N. Y. Old Summer resort pleasantly located; commodious lawns running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy; $15 to $20 per week; transients, $3.50; will mail booklet on application. A. H. DEAN, Prop.

HILL CREST HOUSE, Katonah, N. Y. Broad porches, fine lawns, shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

Fair View House, Chappaqua, N. Y.—Beautifully situated; refined home for Summer guests; moderate; good table. Mrs. Geo. Hunter.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

"BAD EMS"

GERMANY, STATION OF THE NASSAU R. R., NEAR COBLENZ. ALKALI SALT THERMAL WATERS 22-40 DEGREES R.

Old renowned international watering place connected by mountain railroad with mountain resort "Hohenmalberg." Season begins May 1st. Remedies: Spring and water cure, Inhalations, Electricity, Pneumatic Cabinets, Massage, cold water treatment, walking cure, cow and goat milk, whey. Diseases which are curable at Bad Ems: Chronic catarrh of the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, and its branches, of the stomach, intestinal canal and gall; also catarrhs which very frequently remain after an attack of Influenza, Grip, whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs. A pre-eminent cure are the Emser Springs for several female diseases. Prospectus can be obtained through "The Kurcommission." Entertainments: Conversation, reading and play rooms, theatres, concerts 3 times daily; dancing, boatrace, hunting, fishing. Leading meeting place of tourists visiting Lahn, Rhine, and Mosel. SEASON BEGINS MAY 1ST.

EMS HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. The favorite resort of Americans. OPPOSITE BATHS AND PARK.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY. Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK

NEW JERSEY.

The Nature Favored Peer of Seaside Resorts.

Combining All the Advantages and Attractions of Both Seashore and Country.

One and One-half Hours from New York City. New Boardwalk Seventy-five Feet Wide.

New Pavilions. High-class band all season. Over two hundred hotels and boarding houses. Unexcelled coast and country drives for miles. Automobiling and bicycling.

Safe bathing beach. No accident in seventeen years. Shark River and Deal Lake offer delightful smooth water sailing, canoeing, rowing, fishing, and crabbing, while piers furnish deep-sea sports.

Nightly dances, euchre parties, and social diversions. Golf, frequent tournaments, tennis, bicycle racing, and other athletic pastimes.

Asbury Park is reached from New York via Penna. R. R., 23d, Cortlandt, and Desbrosses St. Ferries. Central R. R. of New Jersey, Liberty and Whitehall St. Ferries. New Jersey Southern, Pier 8, boat to Atlantic Highlands, thence train to Asbury Park.

Personal representation of Asbury Park at 1,364 Broadway, above 36th St., where all information can be secured.

HOTEL COLOMBIA

AND COTTAGES. Maintaining a Refined Patronage. CAPACITY, 400. BOOKLET. W. HARVEY JONES, Owner and Manager.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL LENOX.

Ocean Av. and Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. Unobstructed ocean view from all rooms. 50 private baths. High class. European plan. White service throughout. Café attached. C. GENET & SONS, Props.

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Direct Ocean front. Atlantic City, N. J. American and European plans. Open throughout the year. Rooms with sea and fresh water baths. Music. Write direct to hotel for terms and booklet. C. R. MYERS.

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Open throughout the year. American and European Plans. The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout. W. L. FINCH, Prop. H. J. PEARSON, Mgr.

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Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction. Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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St. Connecticut Av. New, brick, all modern improvements; excellent table. Terms moderate. F. PHILLIPS.

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HOTEL SEABRIGHT. Rhode Island Av. 2d house from beach. Steam heat. O. C. MILLER.

Long Branch.

THE SCARBORO,

WEST END, LONG BRANCH. SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL. OPENS JUNE 20TH. Mansion House, Brooklyn Heights. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

THE CHALVIN, 2nd Av., Long Branch, two blocks from Ocean, new house, newly furnished; ample grounds; plenty shade.

Ocean Grove.

Highland House.—When going to Ocean Grove stop at the Highland, 25 Atlantic Av.; enlarged, improved; liberal table; good service; reasonable rates. F. D. Roscoran.

THE PALISADES, Centrally located. Block from ocean. $1.00 per day up. Special June rates.

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THE TREMONT, SEA GIRT, N. J. 17th season. Special June rates. Every room a full ocean view. S. Hinkson Woodward, until June 1st, 4130 Chester Av., Philadelphia.

NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

JEFFERSON, N. H. OPENS EARLY IN JUNE. A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

In the White Mountains. Information obtained and engagements made by addressing Mr. Murphy at LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire, the Summer paradise for health, rest, and recreation. See Sunday's New York Times.

Isle of Shoals, N. H.—The Appedore and the Oceanic; 10 miles at Sea. See Sunday's N. Y. Times.

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Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn. Opens June 1st; running spring water in all rooms; shady lawns; fine drives; open wood fire places; boating, bathing, fishing, and golf. Booklet. F. S. BROWN.

BEACHSIDE INN, GREENS FARMS, CONN. Forty-seven Miles from N. Y. Beautifully located directly on Long Island Sound. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating. Excellent Drives. Send for Booklet. H. C. Chapman, Prop.

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LITCHFIELD, CONN. High altitude, pure water; no malaria or mosquitos; home cooking; high-grade service; elevation, sun parlor, golfing; special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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A SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS. OXFORD, ME., July and August. (Seven Miles from Poland Springs.) Supervised by college men. Athletics; field day (prizes); library and reading room; tutoring; nature study; coaching tour through the White Mountains. For circulars address A. F. CALDWELL, A. M.

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Splendid equipment. Land and water sports in charge of experienced trainer. Tutoring. Coaching Tours of the Mountains visiting all points of interest. Careful supervision. Prospectus and references. WARREN J. BURKE, S. B., HOWARD B. GIBBS, A. B., Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

THE RED LION INN, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. In Berkshire Hills. Now open. Modern equipment. Beautiful surroundings. Golf. ALLEN T. TREADWAY.

NEW MARLBORO INN, New Marlboro, Mass. Berkshire Hills. For terms and booklet address J. A. DILLIARD.

Vermont.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

Heart Green Mountains, fronting lake; delightful climate; fine drives, fishing, boating, bathing, outdoor sports; opens June 15th. H. J. Fisher, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT. Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

PROSPECT, LAKE BOMOSEEN, and cottages, Castleton, Vt. All attractions. Rates $15 to $25 a week. Booklet, 3 Park Place, N. Y., and "Eagle Bureau," B'klyn. H. B. Ellis, Mgr.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY. Asbury Park.

MINOT HOUSE. Elevator, baths; evening dinners; select service; booklet on request. Capt. J. Minot.

THE BURRINGTON.—Now open, under management of responsible hotel caterers. Full particulars by addressing R. J. Garner, Mgr., 317 7th Av., North Asbury Park, N. J.

THE YORKSHIRE.

6th Ave. Full Ocean view. H. Duffield, Prop.

THE DELORAINE. ASBURY PARK. No. 218 Fourth Avenue.

Atlantic City.

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Directly on the Ocean Front. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. Sea water in all baths. Intercommunicating long-distance telephone in rooms, en suite with bath. Golf privileges. N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.; also 1,364 Broadway. 'Phone 1749—18th. NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL STERLING. Fireproof. Ocean and Kentucky Ave. Unobstructed ocean view. Capacity 300. Private baths. Electric light, elevator, steam heat, and is every way modern and up to date. Table and service not excelled anywhere. $12.50 to $21.00 weekly; $2.50 up daily. Special for May and June. Free coach meets trains. S. A. MANUEL & CO.

HOTEL RALEIGH, Ocean End St. Charles Place. Extensively improved and many new and attractive features introduced. A high-class modern hotel with best location, offering Special Spring rates. Capacity 400. Elevator service, rooms en suite with bath, steam heat, etc., etc. Superior table and service. Coach meets trains. Booklet. C. C. SHINN.

PENNSYLVANIA. Glen Summit.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL

Luzerne Co., Pa., W. H. Crosby, Mgr. A MODERN AND ACCESSIBLE MOUNTAIN RESORT. 2,000 feet elevation. Four hours from New York via Lehigh Valley R. R. All outdoor and indoor sports. FRED'K V. WISHART, New York representative, at HOTEL SOMERSET, 150 West 47th St., from 2 until 5 P. M. daily; other hours by appointment. Correspondence is invited. Telephone 4000—38th.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE NEW KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. Last year the hotel was entirely remodeled, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, 1-3 mile of piazzas. Golf links, bathing, fishing. Rooms en suite with private baths. Illustrated booklet. 2½ hrs. from New York via D. L. & W. R. R. LEWIS T. BRYANT, Mgr. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT, Props. Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Water Gap House, Mts. of Pennsylvania. (Lackawanna R. R.) 2½ hours from N. Y. Highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pure air and water; hydraulic elevator. Golf! Tennis! Mt. rambles. Fishing! Bathing! L. W. BRODHEAD ESTATE, Water Gap, Pa.

POCONO AND BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN RESORTS. In Monroe County, Pa. Booklets and all information at Resort Bureau, 429 B'way, N. Y.

Delaware House, Water Gap, Pa. (Open all year.) Improvements. Cuisine excellent; boating, fishing, golf. Booklet. John Yetter.

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WILLOW DELL, Del. Water Gap, Pa. (Entirely new house.) Handsomely furnished; first-class cuisine; finest location. OZENBAUGH & SAYAR.

Riverside House, North Water Gap, Pa. Grand location. $7.00 up. M. M. ACR.

RIVER FARM HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Delightful Summer Resort. Fresh vegetables. Good table. $10. H. A. CROASDALE.

Cataract House.—(Strictly Elite.) Tennis! Golf! Boating! Bathing! Coaching parties daily; elevation, 1,600. L. T. Tucker, Water Gap, Pa.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Elevation 1,800; abundant attractions; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

Mt. Airy House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. 2,000 ft. Modern improvements. G. J. Fassen.

The Meadowside, MOUNT POCONO, PA. Unsurpassed location; capacity, 100; steam heat; booklet. I. Smith & Son.

Belmont House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Situated highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pleasant, homelike. S. A. Cornish.

Pocobasset, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Highest elevation; artesian water; spacious grounds; improvements. Wm. Dowling & Son.

Stroudsburg.

PROSPECT HOUSE, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Highest elevation. Beautiful Lawns. Shaded Piazzas; first-class table; refined surroundings. Mrs. Charles Dearr.

Highland Dell. Capacity 150. Elevation, 1,300 ft. Refurnished, modernized. Cuisine, service first class; golf. J. F. FOULKE, near Stroudsburg, Pa.

Highland Inn, Stroudsburg, Pa. Enlarged, Refurnished. Electric lights. Steam heat; golf, open May 1. C. H. PALMER.

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Crissman House, Milford, Pa. Accommodates 60; established 1818; substantial table. (Open all year.) P. M. Nilis.

Vandermark Hotel. (Open all year.) Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Milford, Pa.

Bushkill.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL, Bushkill, Pa. Directly on banks of Delaware River. (Capacity, 200.) Every improvement; amusements; fishing, bathing. M. BACH.

Tobyhanna.

Tobyhanna House, TOBYHANNA, PA. Highest resort Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Dingman's Ferry.

Dingman House, Dingman's Ferry, Pa. Delightful Summer home. F. C. Dingman.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SPRINGS, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address EUBANK & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Piers 51 and 52, North River.

Campania, May 30, 9 AM	Lucania, June 13, 8 AM
Umbria, June 6, 1 PM	Etruria, June 20, Noon

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Carpathia, June 9, 4 PM | Aurania, June 23, 3 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, New York. 'Phone 6960—18 St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kronprinz, June 9, 3 PM	Kaiser, July 11, 10 AM
Kaiser, June 16, 10 AM	K. Wm. II., July 21, 7 PM
K. Wm. II., June 23, 3 PM	Kaiser, Aug. 4, 10 AM
Kronprinz, July 7, 3 PM	Kronprinz, Aug. 11, 7 AM

NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS JUNE 23, JULY 21, AUG. 25.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Kurfuerst, June 4, Noon	Barbarossa, July 2, 11AM
Bremen, June 11, 10 AM	Kurfuerst, July 9, 10 AM
Luise, June 18, 10 AM	Bremen, July 16, 3 PM
Friedrich, June 25, 10 AM	Luise, July 23, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA. From Pier 3d St. ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

†Hohenzoll'n, June 6, 2PM	P. Irene, July 4, 1 PM
*Weimar, June 13, 10 AM	Hohenz'n, July 18, 11AM
K. Albert, June 20, Noon	*Weimar, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Lahn, June 27, 10 AM	Lahn, Aug. 15, 10 AM

†S. S. Hohenzollern June 6, 2 P. M., will sail from the New Bremen Pier, foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.

*Naples, Genoa only.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y. Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-screw Express and Passenger Service.

Pennsyl., May 30, 8:30AM	F. Bism'ck, June 11, 10AM
Deutschland, June 4, 1PM	Palatia, June 13, 7:30AM
Patricia, June 6, 3 PM	A. Victoria, June 18, 10AM
Moltke, June 9, 4 PM	Pretoria, June 20, 1 PM

THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.

S.S. Deutschland

Record Voyage, 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min. SAILS JUNE 4, JULY 2, AND SEPT. 15.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minnetonka, May 30, 8AM	Minn'ha, June 13, 7:30AM
Minneapolis, June 6, 2PM	Mesaba, June 20, 9 AM

New York—London via Southampton.

MANITOU .... June 5, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE .... June 19, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE .... July 3, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila., June 3, 10 AM	New York, June 17, 10AM
St. Paul, June 10, 10 AM	Phila., June 24, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland, May 30, 10AM	Zeeland, June 13, 10 AM
Kroonland, June 6, 10 AM	Finland, June 20, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Columbia, May 30, noon	Ethiopia, June 13, Noon
Astoria, June 6, 3 PM	Anchoria, June 20, Noon

First saloon, $50 to $100. Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic, June 3, Noon	*Victorian, Ju. 10, 9:30AM
Cymric, June 5, 3 PM	Germanic, June 17, Noon
Teutonic, June 10, Noon	Cedric, June 19, Noon

*Liverpool direct, $40 and up. 2nd class only. Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

BY SEA TO MAINE

on the Fast Modern Steamships of the MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. Is the most delightful short sea trip out of New York. Fare until June 1st. $3.50 One Way. $5.00 Round Trip. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, Pier (New) 32 East River and 290 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE. For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOURS leave Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 8; 135 days, $1,850. Party to Europe per "Umbria," July 4, $260. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. Thirty-second Annual Series. Parties leave Sept. 29, Oct. 5, 15, 23. Illustrated programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M.—ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:20,) 3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:25, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10 and 4:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:50, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55 (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55 (Dining Car,) 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent. 5-24-1903.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below: North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:56 A. M., Troy 6:20 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 25¾ via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED," 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—†DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:45, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 122 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD, (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Desbrosses St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—for interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., and Chi.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at 11:20 A. M.; (2) at 13:30 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:00, 4:30 (3:40, 5:00 Lakewood and Lakehurst only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25 †7:00 †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 5:00 P. M. zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. zSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington..	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
Royal Limited	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve......	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡12.35, ‡6.00, ‡8.25, ‡5.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. N. Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	†7.10 AM	†7.10 AM
Buffalo Express	*8.10 AM	*8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.30 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*9.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 390, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PEET, Attorney for Executors, 41 Cedar Street, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

Money easy, 2@2¼ per cent.

The discomfort of Thursday's stock market was relieved by some briskness toward the close. Yesterday's stock market was perhaps not quite as weak as Thursday's, but it was otherwise of the same general character without any alleviation. There was the same pressure to sell, without haste, without rest, without excitement, and, above all, without explanation. Those who thought Thursday's market a bear raid may remain of the same opinion, and disproof is not possible. All that can be said is that the bears showed no haste to cover upon good opportunity. If they are not satisfied with their advantage they are the greediest and boldest of the tribe the Street has ever seen. According to the Street gossip the biggest of the lot is satisfied, and has covered. But there are others who think that this is a bear market only in small degree. To them the selling looks like that by owners who are parting with property they would like to retain, and upon account of no change of good opinion about its value. It seems that they are selling what they can to keep what they must. But this also is not susceptible of proof, and those who prefer the other theory are welcome. There were no specially significant price changes. Rock Island fell ¾, a rough average for the list for the day. St. Paul was more active, but less weak. Consolidated Gas ranged below 200, and both descriptions of National of Mexico rose a fraction. Leather preferred also rose, reflecting apparently a better opinion of the reorganization plan than was expressed among those not interested, and therefore doubtless well informed. There were other advances, for example Sugar, 2½, but they are exceptional and representative of special conditions, not of the market's heavy tone. In the bond market nothing was more striking than the fall in shipbuilding first 5s upon the publication of the reorganization plan. The strength of Steel 5s, together with the weakness of Steel preferred, is widening the gap between them. Yesterday the preferred sold below 81 and the 5s sold above 86.

Bankers saw nothing especially significant in the bank statement, and it must be said that lack of wider changes after such a week as has been passed is the most remarkable thing upon the surface. The rather marked decrease of deposits as compared with loans was lucidly said to signify that somebody was making use of their bank credits. Bankers said this implied a good use for money, and no especial need in any quarter. The decrease, that is, so far as those spoken with were aware, reflected active industrial conditions and not speculative depression. The smallness of decrease in loans was rather a surprise, and argumentatively strengthened the theory that this week's sellers of stocks were not margin dealers. The steadiness of the surplus under the stress of gold exports is gratifying. So long as the cash is recruited from the interior the compulsory reduction of loans to maintain the reserves is deferred. The strain is not over, but the movement of money on the domestic exchanges is rather better than in other years, although the indication and the expectations of many had been for something different. Therefore, although the reserve is somewhat smaller than in recent years, its growth is upward, not downward. This is fortunate, for the tendency of sterling is to strengthen, as London has changed its market position, and is now a seller of stocks upon balance, instead of a buyer upon balance, as a week ago. As conditions stand, continuance of gold exports is indicated. London needs it, and the unwholesome working of our money market, always hovering between a feast and a famine, enables London to help itself.

* * *

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¼
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Mo., K. & Texas	⅝
Am. Sugar	1	Nat. Enameling pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	¼	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	3	North American	3
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	¾
Distillers' Sec.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	2
Hocking Valley	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M.		Western Union	½
pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Malting pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	Nat. Lead. pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Canada South.	¾	Peoria & Eastern	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	Phila. Co.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rock Island	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Southern	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Consol. Gas	1	Third Avenue	2½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Realty	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Realty pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Int. Pump pf.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	⅝		

* * *

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Long Island unif. 4s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., Pitts. J. & M. Div. 3½s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Buff. Gas 5s	1½	Term. R. R., St. L. 4½s	2½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	3⅝	U. S. Shipbuilding 1st 5s	6½
El. Brook. 4s	1⅝	Wabash 2d	1⅛
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 29	526,192
To date this year	66,672,022
Corresponding date last year	79,734,271

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 29	$1,552,000
To date this year	$283,911,350
Corresponding date last year	$423,168,600

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cereal Co.
Quaker Oats Co. on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

G. W. Dillingham Co.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

There had been general expectation on the part of the wiseacres in the financial district that before the close of yesterday's market there would be a wild scramble to cover by the bears, and that as a result prices would close materially higher and to the extreme discomfiture of the shorts. Invariably it had happened so preceding a holiday—this "evening-up" process; and there was no reason why yesterday should prove an exception. But it did. There was no mad rush to cover; closing prices, instead of being up, were actually practically the lowest of the day. In some speculative quarters explanation for this was offered in the statement that the bears were a more courageous lot than any seen in some time. In other quarters a different explanation was offered, to wit, that the bears did not clamor and clamber for stocks merely for the reason that there are far fewer bears in the market than has been supposed. Putting it in another way, the heavy selling of stocks recently has been by interests who owned them and who have no desire to buy them back at present. Best opinion, it may be said, favors the latter view. The "big short interest" in the market is a myth. More stocks are being liquidated than are being sold short. The probabilities are that latter developments will convince of this.

The most disturbing feature of yesterday's market was the gradual "fading away" of values and the market's indifference to good news. There was at no time any urgent pressure; at no time was there any systematic "raid" or "drive," such as characterize a bear market. Quotations simply declined gradually, but none the less steadily, nor were they sustained by such favorable railway statements as were put out from time to time during the day, nor yet by the continued cheapness of money. Somebody wanted, or was forced, to sell stocks, and did it as quietly and as effectively as possible. Not once during the day was there what in the vernacular may be described as a "decent rally."

James R. Keene was again yesterday quoted as being a big bull on the market and as urging his friends to buy stocks. Mr. Keene six months ago expressed the same views, at that time advising his friends to "sit tight." Those who followed his advice then complain that they have no money left now to follow this later advice—were they disposed to. Apropos of the Keene statement, the Street hears that Mr. Keene has renewed his relations with the Morgan people as manager for the Steel Trust syndicate.

There was a suspicion in some parts of the Street that the comparative strength of St. Paul was due to a desire on the part of important interests to hold that issue firm in order the better to permit liquidating sales elsewhere. Despite this, the stock, after advancing to 150, sold off rather easily and closed at the bottom. The good effects of the official denial of a contemplated dividend reduction and the helpful influence of the favorable April statement seemed completely to have worn off. The latest report is that the "purpose" for which the stock has been depressed has not yet been satisfied.

In explanation of the apparent lack of support in Union Pacific, which closed at near to the bottom price, making a new low record on the present movement, one of the suggestions in the Street was that a leading banking house might be selling the stock in order to extend support elsewhere—to Pennsylvania, for example. The Street did not like the action of the security, because taken to suggest that the controlling interests in the property, whatever else they were doing, were certainly not supporting the stock as formerly they did.

President James Stillman of the National City Bank has repudiated a recently published interview with him, in which he was made to say that the market was practically on bottom and recommending the purchase of certain stocks. Mr. Stillman says the interview was a "fake."

The selling of Copper came principally from houses identified with the Lewisohn and Standard Oil interests. Whether it was liquidation or not was not clear, but that there is a large speculative long interest on the issue has been known for some time.

Liquidation was again in evidence in the high priced issues, such as Consolidated Gas, Sault Ste. Marie preferred, New York Central, Pennsylvania and Northwest.

It may develop that the so-called "traders" who are selling the market—the presumption being short—have been employed by larger interests expressly for the purpose of creating that presumption and thus establish a better market.

London bought about 10,000 shares on balance on this market yesterday. The purchases were understood to represent short covering. The London market will be closed on Monday on account of the Whitsuntide holiday.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Special reports to Bradstreet's indicate Winter wheat in Kansas and Missouri has been damaged from 10 to 20 per cent., that 75 to 80 per cent. of the corn land west of the Mississippi has been planted, but that in Northern Iowa one-third of the crop is still unplanted. St. Louis advices are of even a larger percentage of damage done, but the acreage in corn will be larger than last year. Kansas City reports that corn acreage will be less than last year and that rains have interfered with the planting and cultivation of that grain, but that the yields of Winter wheat will be considerably heavier than in 1902. Omaha reports rains interfering with corn, especially in the lowlands. In Kentucky dry weather is reported to have damaged crops, particularly hindering the cultivation of tobacco. Practically perfect reports as to Spring wheat come from the Northwest, and the condition of that cereal is very high. Cotton is very generally reported late at the South, being from two to three weeks behind, but favorable weather has now continued for two weeks and the crop is improving rapidly. Small fruits have been interfered with by drought in the East and by the freeze early in April. Wheat, oats, and corn in the Middle Atlantic States have been reduced by dry weather.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies, though not in any sense disturbing, are nevertheless less encouraging than has been the rule for a long time now. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Wholesale trade awaits crop, labor, and price developments. Too much rain is reported for Western crops, but particularly for corn, the planting of which is still delayed. Southwestern damage reports are noted in Winter wheat, and a further shading of estimates of yield of this crop is in order. Spring wheat conditions, however, are practically perfect, and a record-breaking yield of wheat is still in sight. Winter wheat harvesting has begun in Texas and a large yield is indicated. Price conditions favor a larger acreage than last year in corn, but heavy rains have rendered much replanting necessary and delayed operations generally, so that last year's enormous yield is hardly probable. The yield of oats also will hardly equal that of last year. The least satisfactory reports as to corn come from west of the Mississippi. The effect of dry weather upon oats east of the Mississippi has been partially offset by recent heavy rains. Strengthening prices for all cereals and for flour is a reflection of these conditions. Weather conditions have continued to favor cotton, but much replanting has been necessary, and while from 3 to 5 per cent. increase in acreage is indicated, it is as yet too early to draw any general conclusions as to yield. The drought in the Middle Atlantic States has been partially relieved, but New York and New England still suffer for rain. Unsettlement still characterizes the labor situation. Close to 100,000 men are idle in and near the metropolis as the result of the practical suspension of work in the building and allied trades. The demand for a fifty-five-hour week in the textile trades of Philadelphia affects nearly 100,000 men, but there is a reported disposition on the part of many of the manufacturers to grant this concession. June 1 is the day set for decision as to the possible strike. Building trades in other cities are hampered by labor troubles, notably at Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City, and a possible far-reaching source of trouble is the reported intention of the freight handlers at Western railway centres to strike. This trouble is reported to have begun already at Kansas City and St. Louis.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Weather conditions have improved, particularly as regards the great staple crops, although considerable losses have occurred in garden truck and other minor farm products at the East owing to drought. Labor controversies are still the most disturbing factors in the situation, and it is difficult to anticipate how far distribution of merchandise will be affected. Structural material of all kinds is moving slowly because of strikes in the building trades, which are now exercising more widespread influence than other disagreements. At the East the trade situation is satisfactory as a rule; Boston reports a brighter outlook as to labor disputes and favorable weather for retail distribution of wearing apparel and other seasonable merchandise; carriage builders are exceptionally busy at Philadelphia, and the hat trade at Baltimore has been unprecedented. Railway earnings thus far reported for May were 12.8 per cent. larger than last year, and surpassed those of 1901 by 25.6 per cent. Bank exchanges at this city for the week exceeded those of the same week in 1902 by 6.8 per cent. and 1901 by 28.6 per cent. At other leading cities there were gains of 6.4 and 86.5 per cent, respectively.

WALDORF-ASTORIA TRUST CO.

Winthrop E. Scarritt, formerly with J. & W. Seligman & Co., was yesterday selected to be President of the Waldorf-Astoria Trust Company, by which name the reorganized Trust Company of the Republic will be known. Alva Trowbridge, formerly President of the North American Trust Company, will become Vice President of the company.

There was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Trust Company yesterday, at which the number of Directors was reduced from twenty-five to thirteen. The board now consists of the following: George C. Boldt, Archer Brown, Thomas Crimmins, James B. Dill, Stuyvesant Fish, Thomas F. Goodrich, Tracy H. Harris, H. Sellers McKee, John M. Parker, Charles M. Preston, F. Y. Robertson, Winthrop E. Scarritt, and Alva Trowbridge.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday, covering a period of five days, was not regarded as encouraging, showing as it did but a nominal decrease in loans despite the urgent liquidation of the week. The decrease in this item was but $487,200, whereas there had been expectation that it would be three or four millions at the least. Reserves on all deposits increased $422,425, reserves on deposits other than United States increased $422,175, legal tenders increased $2,036,300, specie decreased $1,906,200, and deposits decreased $1,529,300. The deposit item did not "balance" with the other items, and was taken to reflect withdrawals by depositors for one reason or another.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$922,975,900	$885,502,600	$866,314,700
Deposits	913,081,800	948,326,400	952,398,200
Circulation	44,173,300	31,245,300	31,005,600
Specie	164,005,800	172,536,000	181,190,000
Legal tender	73,900,800	76,474,000	78,162,600
Total res.	$237,915,600	$249,010,600	$259,252,600
Res. required	228,270,450	237,081,600	238,099,550
Surplus	$9,645,150	$11,929,000	$21,253,050
Ratio reserve deposit	26.0%	26.3%	27.2%

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's are to the effect that no change in the business situation is reported at Halifax, where drought threatens to cause a small hay crop. At Montreal the trade week was somewhat interrupted by the celebration of Victoria Day, and the rush of Spring business is now over, but wholesalers report a good demand for the season, with collections prompt. Effects of the strike are still visible in large accumulations of heavy goods on the wharves. Trade continues good at Quebec, with collections satisfactory. Wholesale trade at Toronto is fairly active, hardware and metals are in fair demand, and groceries and teas are selling freely. Leather is firm, but provisions are quiet. Trade conditions at Winnipeg are satisfactory and crop prospects bright.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Pennsylvania Lumber and Supply Company has been formed in Pittsburg by combining thirty-five plants into one organization, and it is expected that fifteen more plants will be taken in within a short time.

Capital stock of the Dallas Electric Company of Boston increased from $5,000 to $4,500,000.

Twenty-four State banks and trust companies in Chicago gained nearly $6,700,000 in deposits between March 2 and May 21, according to statements made in response to a call from the Auditor of Public Accounts for a showing of their condition.

Statement that the Allison Car Works, the site of which was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad for terminal purposes, will go out of business after a career of sixty-nine years.

According to representatives of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, prices of cotton duck are 15 per cent. higher than in January and the supply still unequal to the demand.

Sacramento advices that the California Fruit Exchange has merged with the California Fruit Distributors, and that the combination expects to handle 95 per cent. of the fruit shipments from Northern California.

Decrease of $5,321 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous and decrease of $8,381 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Application made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $2,848,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. convertible bonds of 1923 of the Lackawanna Steel Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent. for four months, 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months, and 5 per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $215,216,604; balances, $10,842,906; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,043,571.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.88½; cables, $4.88⅝. Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 15-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston 5c premium. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial 40c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. St. Louis—35c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 30.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was again in fair demand yesterday, and the market slightly increased its indebtedness to the Bank of England, but discount rates were easier.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet, but there was a more cheerful tendency on the whole.

American rails were dull and featureless till improved reports in regard to the labor situation in New York caused a moderate amount of local buying, resulting in a general advance in prices. Most of the earlier advances, however, were lost in the afternoon, and falls were established in some cases, owing to the renewal of arbitrage sales.

Foreigns were steady. The general mining market was quiet but irregular.

The Bank of England bought £20,000 bar gold and received 8,000 sovereigns from Australasia and 6,000 from Paris.

The spot price of silver bars fell ⅛d. per ounce, to 24 5-16d., and the forward price 1-16d., to 24¼d. The market closed firm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 29.—The money situation was unchanged to-day.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were idle and prices were irregular. The further decline in Americans had a generally adverse effect. Consols and first-class securities were supported. Americans were a little more cheerful, traders hoping that the worst was over. They closed easier. Atchison and Union Pacific were the features. Grand Trunk eased on the revenue statement. Argentines were in fair demand. Copper was active, and closed at 59¾.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 91 15-16; consols, for the account, (July,) 92¼; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 76½; Atchison preferred, 97⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 80¼; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 40⅜; Chicago Great Western, 21¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 153¼; De Beers, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande, 33¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 87¼; Erie, 34⅞; Erie first preferred, 69½; Erie second preferred, 57¼; Illinois Central, 139; Louisville and Nashville, 115⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24⅝; New York Central, 130; Norfolk and Western, 69⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 27¼; Pennsylvania, 65⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 25; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 33⅜; Southern Railway, 27⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 92¼; Southern Pacific, 51⅝; Union Pacific, 86¼; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 32¼; United States Steel preferred, 83½; Wabash, 26⅝; Wabash preferred, 46½.

Bar silver uncertain at 24 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27½; Madrid, 36.25; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 29.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but subsequently became weaker, and the market closed heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 97½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, May 29.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weak, under the influence of yesterday's New York advices, and later operators were idle.

Money on call over month's end was quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, for settlement, 4⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 29.—Money rates are easy and unchanged with the demand still slack. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, par@5 cents premium. Clearings, $19,662,976; balances, $1,526,520. The foreign exchange market holds firm. Rates are unchanged.

The approaching holiday sent many of the brokers and traders away early. The New York bank statement had little influence on the market. Large sales of Amalgamated were made, Utah was in demand, and several hundred shares of Copper Range were sold. In the afternoon trading became very dull.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
205	*Atchison	74½	74¼	74¼
11	Atchison pf.	95½	95	95½
5	Boston Elevated	145½	145¼	145½
49	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
110	Boston & Maine	171	170	171
35	Mass. Elec.	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
79	Mass. Elec. pf.	86½	86	86
58	Mexican Central	24½	23⅝	23⅝
278	†N. Y., N. H. & H.	191½	191	191
8,819	N. Y., N. H. & H. rigts.	1¼	1	1
1	Old Colony	202	202	202
25	Pere Marquette pf.	77	77	77
10	Rutland pf.	50	50	50
410	Union Pacific	82½	82⅜	82⅜
14	West End	90½	90	90½
205	West End pf.	112½	112½	112½
	TELEPHONES.			
303	American	154	152	153
10	New England	135	135	135
10	Western	17	17	17
70	Western pf.	95	95	95
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
209	American Ag. Chem.	18	17½	17½
12	American Ag. Chem. pf.	78	78	78
395	American Sugar	123	121½	122
49	American Sugar pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼
350	American Woolen	12	12	12
31	American Woolen pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼
390	Dominion Iron & Steel	18	18	18
122	Mass. Gas	42½	42	42½
44	*Mass. Gas pf.	82½	81½	81½
100	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	73	73	73
130	Pullman	211	210	210
28	Swift & Co.	111½	111	111½
60	United Fruit	104	104	104
20	Un. Shoe Mach.	46	46	46
20	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
800	U. S. Steel	31½	30⅞	30⅞
8	U. S. Steel pf.	81½	81½	81½
496	Westinghouse pf. rgts.	3½	3	3½
	MINING.			
270	Adventure	7½	7	7
154	Allouez	5⅝	5½	5½
7,787	Amalgamated	59	56⅞	57
140	Arcadian	3	2⅞	2⅞
180	Atlantic	9⅝	9½	9⅝
265	Bingham	27½	27	27½
762	Centennial	20½	19½	20
50	Central Oil	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,399	Copper Range	58	56⅞	57⅝
160	Daly-West	46	45	45
2	Dom. Coal pf.	116	116	116
450	Elm River	3	3	3
100	Franklin	9	9	9
55	Granby	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
250	Isle Royale	8	7¾	8
155	Mass.	7	7	7
185	Michigan	6⅜	6	6
515	Mohawk	46	45⅝	45⅝
200	Montreal & Boston	1½	1½	1½
40	New Idria	8½	8½	8½
185	Osceola	60	59	60
37	Parrot	24	23	23½
10	Quincy	103	103	103
1,050	Shannon	12⅞	12½	12⅞
100	Tamarack	115	110	115
50	Tecumseh	50c.	50c.	50c.
200	Tri-Mountain	88	87½	88
1,175	Trinity	70½	69½	70½
615	U. S. Coal & Oil	12½	12¼	12½
770	United States	22½	21½	22
3,515	Utah	30⅝	29½	30
40	Victoria	5	5	5
757	Winona	10	9½	9½
40	Wolverine	70	69	69
5	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia, 3⅞ bid, 4½ asked.
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—There was some small evening up of trades on the local Exchange, but in the main business was dull. Biscuit shares were sold rather freely. The possibility of a long idleness of the local plants of the company due to labor trouble is an incentive for selling. Title and Trust was easy. Swift's sold up to 112. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent. New York exchange, 20 cents premium before and 30 cents premium after clearings. Complete transactions are as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
425	American Can common	6¼	6	6¼
250	American Shipbuilding	43	41½	42
15	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	102	102	102
25	American Radiator pf.	124	124	124
60	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	55	51	54
5	Chicago Edison	155	155	155
180	Chicago Title & Trust	97	96½	96½
3	Chicago Telephone	140	140	140
131	Chicago City Railway	200	200	200
115	Diamond Match	135	132½	135
30	Metropolitan Elevated	22	22	22
70	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	69	69	69
100	Mil. & Chi. Brew. com.	3	3	3
20	Northwestern Elev. com.	20	20	20
750	National Biscuit	40	39½	39½
225	National Biscuit pf.	100⅝	100½	100½
100	National Carbon common	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
300	Quaker Oats pf.	93	93	93
10	South Side Elevated	103	103	103
20	Street's Stable Car pf.	85	85	85
250	Swift & Co.	112	111¼	111¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The stock market manifested an encouraging degree of steadiness in view of the sharp irregularities of New York. There was some shading in prices, however, due to the reluctant attitude of the public. Buyers were scarce, and those who were anxious to sell had to tempt buying by small concessions. There was no evidence of weakness. The undertone continues firm. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,225 shares of stock and $54,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry. com.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
50	Consolidated Gas	69	69	69
300	Cotton Duck (tr. rcts.)	3	3	3
100	U. S. Cotton Duck com.	4	4	4
550	United Rys. & El. com.	12⅝	12½	12½
105	Central	63	63	63
10	Baltimore R. & H. Co.	43	43	43
10	Old Town Bank	11	11	11
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	81	81	81
1,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	110½	110½	110½
11,000	United Rys. & El. incs.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
4,000	United Ry. & El. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2,000	Charleston Ry. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1,000	City & Suburban 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	69	69	69
5,000	Cotton Duck incs	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1,000	United El. Lt. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
2,000	Atl. & Charlotte 1sts	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5,400	Atl. Coast Line 4s, new	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
6,000	Balt. Ref. & H. Co.	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Cons. Gas	111	111	111
1,000	City 3½s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛

Appointed Assistant Cashier.

Walter H. Bennett, heretofore discount clerk of the American Exchange National Bank, has been appointed assistant cashier.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

An advance of more than a point in the new Mexican National preferred was practically the only gain of any importance in the outside market yesterday. Most of the day's changes were on the side of declines, but the trading in general was within very narrow lines, and interest in the market was confined to a very few issues. Northern Securities worked still further toward its low record, and another decline in International Mercantile Marine preferred brought that stock below the previous low price. The market is being given very little support, and, although there are relatively few stocks in which the selling is at all aggressive, quotations are yielding very easily. The sale of a few hundred shares has in a number of cases within the past few days caused the loss of as many points, and the rallies have been less decided than the declines.

* * *

UNITED COPPER sold as low as 15, this being as low as the stock has sold. Subsequently transactions were made as high as 17. Most of the trading in United Copper recently has been on what appeared to be matched orders, the actual transactions in the stock being few and far between. The fact that the market for the stock seems to be largely of this character possesses an element of the humorous for those who recall with what indignation the bankers identified with the United Copper Company protested against similar methods when they were applied by others against the market for United Copper.

* * *

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	6⅝	*6¼	*6¼
200	American Can pf.	45	44⅝	44⅝
50	Am. Writing Paper	4	4	4
200	Bay State Gas	2-33	¼	¼
7	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	108	108	108
1,400	British Col. Copper	4¼	4	4
30	Brooklyn City Railroad	238	238	238
440	Compressed Air	1	½	1
500	Electric Vehicle	8	8	8
100	Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Fuel Oil Power	24½	24	24½
100	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
2,075	Greene Con. Copper	22	21⅝	21⅝
100	Hackensack Meadows	15	15	15
15	Havana Tobacco	40¼	40¼	40¼
300	Inter. R. T. 90% pd	99	99	99
200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	27½	27½	27½
505	Kitchener Mining	½	½	½
200	Light, Fuel & Power	33½	33⅜	33½
200	Mar. Wireless of Can.	6½	6	6
2,432	Mex. Nat. 2d pf., w. i.	31½	30	31½
1,700	Montreal & B. Copper	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
2,900	Northern Securities	92⅝	91½	92
15	Otis Elevator pf.	95½	95½	95½
200	Rapid Vehicle rights	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
105	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	*102	101	101
100	St. Louis Transit	24	24	24
70	Standard Oil	650	650	650
200	Storage Power	⅞	⅞	⅞
405	Tennessee Copper	29	28½	29
500	Tonopah Mining	9	8⅝	8⅝
300	United Copper	17	15	17
140	U. S. Light & Heat	9	9	9

Sales.	Bonds.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s	73	73	73
1,000	Brooklyn & N. 1st 5s	114	114	114
76,000	C. R. I. & P. 5s, w. i.	87½	86½	86½
1,000	Lack. Steel 5s, 25% pd	98	98	98
5,000	Lack. Steel 5s, full pd	98½	98	98
10,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	*82½	81½	82½

*Less than 100 shares. †Seller flat.

* * *

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	May 29. Bid.	May 29. Asked.	May 28. Bid.	May 28. Asked.
American Banknote	55	56½	55	56½
American Chicle	112	118	112	118
Amer. Chicle pf.	87	91	87	91
American De Forest	..	10	..	10
American Diesel Engine	15	17	15	17
American Elevated	..	¼	..	¼
Amer. Malting 6s	100⅛	101¼	100½	101¼
Amer. Sparklets pf.	..	5	..	5
American Typefounders	33½	36	33	35
Amer. Typefounders pf.	94	95	94	95
Amer. Writing Paper	4	4¼	4	4½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	16	16½	15	16½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72½	73½	72½	73½
Bamberger De Lamar	9½	10½	9½	10½
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	118	116	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	109	107	109
British Columbia Copper	4	4½	4	4½
California Copper	⅛	¼	3-16	¼
Camden Land	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Casein Co. of America	..	12	..	12
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	..	78½	..	78½
Central Fireworks	20½	23	20½	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	67	62	67
Central Foundry	¼	½	¼	½
Central Foundry pf.	14½	16	15	16
Central Foundry 6s	64	66	63	65
Compressed Air	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4½	4	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7½	5	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	7	10	7	10
Detroit & Mackinac	33	..	33	..
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	83	..	83	..
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
E. W. Bliss	150	160	150	160
E. W. Bliss pf.	150	160	150	160
Electric Boat	20	28	20	28
Electric Boat pf.	38	41	39	41
Electric Lead Reduction	1½	2	1½	2
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	8	3	8
Electric Vehicle	7½	8½	8½	9½
Electric Vehicle pf.	13	15	13½	15
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	10	13	12	14
Empire Steel pf.	48	51	50	51
Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	86	87	87⅞	88⅛
Gold Hill Copper	¼	⅝	¼	5-16
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	108	112	110	112
Guggenheim Exploration	110	125	114	125
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	39½	40	39	40
Havana Tobacco pf.	50	59	50	59
Houston Oil	7½	8	7½	8
Houston Oil pf.	30	50	30	50
Interb. R. T. 90% paid	98	100	99	100
Interb. R. T. full paid	98	100	99	100
Intern. Mer. Marine	7½	9½	8½	10
Intern. Mer. Marine pf.	27	28½	27	29
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	97½	101	97½	100
International Salt	10½	10⅝	10½	11
International Salt 5s	40	40½	40	40½
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	100⅛	103½	100½	103½
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	92½	..	92½
Inter. Silver	..	8½	..	8½
Inter. Silver pf.	15	50½	15	50½
Kitchener Mining	⅛	½	½	½
Lackaw. Steel 60% paid	80	90	85	90
Lackaw. Steel full paid	80	90	..	88
Lackaw. St. 5s, 25% paid	97½	98	97½	98
Lackaw. St. 5s, full paid	98	98½	98	98½
Maine Steamship	18	22	18	22
Maine Steamship 5s	75	78	75	78
Manhattan Transit	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Marconi Wireless of Can.	6	6½	6	6½
Mex. Nat. 2d pf., w. i.	31	31½	30½	32
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off.	6	7	5½	7
New Eng. Trans.	¼	¾	..	½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	45	40	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	70	75	70	75
N. Y. Trans.	6½	7	6½	6¾
North Am. L. & Pulp	8	11	8	11
Otis Elevator	39	41	39	41
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	96½	95½	96½
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	¾	1½	½	1½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	2	5	..	4½
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	¼	½	¼	½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	102	101	102½
Safety Car Heating	178	182	178	180
Seaboard Air Line	23¾	24	23¾	24
Seaboard Air Line pf.	40½	41½	40½	41½
Seminole Mining	⅞	1¼	1	1¼
Simpson-Crawford	27	32	27	35
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	83	80	83
Standard Coupler	30	32½	28½	32½
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Oil	649	651	651	655
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf.	..	25	..	25
Standard Milling 5s	71½	74	71½	74
Storage Power	¾	⅞	..	⅞
Tonopah Mining	8⅝	9	8⅝	9½
Trenton Potteries	20	22	20	22
Trenton Potteries pf.	86	92	90	95
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	72½	75
Union Copper	1¼	1⅝	1½	1¾
Union Typewriter	110	114	110	114
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	118	120	118	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	118	120
United Box Board	2½	3½	3	4
United Box Board pf.	20	23	20	23
United Copper	15	18	15	19
U. S. Cotton Duck	3	6	3	6
U. S. Rubber col. ref. 5s	96½	98½	96½	98½
Universal Tobacco	1½	2½	1½	2½
Universal Tobacco pf.	4	6	4	6
Virginia & Southwestern	25	31	25	31
White Knob Copper	14⅝	16	14	14⅝
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	120	..	122	..
Street Railways.				
Broadway & 7th Av.	245	247	245	247
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	105	107	105	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	114	110	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	101	100	101
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	104	100	104
Brooklyn City Railroads	238	240	237	240
Brook. R. T. new 4s	81½	83	81½	83
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68	67	68
Con. Traction 5s	107½	108⅛	107½	108⅛
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d S. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	107	110	107	110
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	52	56
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	91	95	93	96
Jersey City, H. & P.	17	19	17½	18½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	74½	75	75	78
Nassau Electric 4s	82½	83	82½	83¼
New Orleans Rys.	14	..	13½	14
New Orleans Rys. pf.	41½	..	40½	45
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	82½	..	81½	81¾
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	22	..	22	..
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	78½	79½	79	80
St. Louis Transit	23	23¾	24	24½
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	96	96½	96	97
Second Av. R. R. consols	113	115	113	115
Sixth Avenue R. R.	180	185	180	185
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	114	117	114	115
Syracuse Rapid Transit	26	30	26	30
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	77	79	77	79
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	74	76	75½	75½
United Traction, Prov.	100	103	100	102
United Traction bonds	111	113	111	113
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10	11	10	11½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	41½	42	41½	42
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	77⅛	78	77⅛	78⅛
Gas Companies.				
Amer. Lt. & Tr.	72½	77	70	77
Amer. Lt. & Tr. pf.	95	98	95	99
Buffalo Gas	6½	8½	6½	8½
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	108	110½	109	110½
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	90	95	90	95
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	24⅝	25½	25½	27
Denver Gas 5s	70	78	74	77
Denver Gas 6s	82½	86	82½	..
Indianapolis Gas	70	80	70	80
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102	104	102	104
Mutual Gas	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	110	113	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. Con. 5s	108	111	108	111
Northern Union 5s	106	107	106¾	..
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	97	94	97
St. Paul Gas 5s	90	93	90	92
Standard Gas, N. Y.	131	..	131	..
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	152½	..	152½	..
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	98½	97	98½
Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	5	10	7	11
East River Ferry	80	85	80	85
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	105	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	107	107⅝	107	107⅝
Union Ferry	37	39	37	39
Union Ferry 5s, ex coup.	91	93	90	92

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—There was a further sagging of prices here to-day, the selling coming from tired-out holders. Liquidation was in evidence in only a few of the locals, and the opinion was expressed generally that the market had been sold to a standstill, unless those who had been protecting such stocks as Consolidated Lake Superior, United Gas, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and Union Traction should be forced to sell their issues to protect themselves in other directions. To-day's declines were principally small fractions, the exceptions being Bell Telephone, which declined 1, and Electric Storage Battery, which receded from 70 to 67 on the sale of 100 shares. Lehigh Navigation, on the other hand, was a point higher. A feature was the heavy trading in Rock Island, 2,300 shares changing hands; arbitrage business was quite active in it.

Total sales, 19,844 shares and $63,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	*American Rys. Co.	45⅝	45¼	45¼
15	Bell Telephone	71½	71½	71½
25	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
1,150	Cambria Steel	23⅛	22⅞	23
150	Catawissa 1st pf.	60½	60¼	60¼
450	Con. Lake Superior	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Con. Lake Superior pf.	27½	27	27⅛
500	Electric Co. of Am.	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16
100	Electric Storage Battery	67	67	67
8	Girard National Bank	245	245	245
45	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	25	25	25
115	Lehigh Valley R. R.	40	40	40
100	Lehigh Navigation	69	69	69
10	National Asphalt Co.	½	½	½
17	Nesquehoning Valley	50⅝	50½	50½
69	Pennsylvania R. R.	63 11-16	63½	63⅝
3,610	Penn. R. R. warrants	3½	2 15-16	3
20	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	90	90	90
5	Philadelphia Traction	96½	96½	96½
700	*Philadelphia Electric	6⅝	6 7-16	6½
373	Philadelphia Company	42	41⅞	41⅞
450	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
620	Philadelphia Rapid Tran.	11⅝	11½	11½
3,075	Reading	24 7-16	24 1-16	24¼
31	Reading 1st pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2,300	Rock Island	35½	34	34½
100	Southern Railroad	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
140	Susquehanna Steel	2	2	2
50	United States Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
337	United Gas Imp. Co.	91	90¾	90¾
429	Un. Gas Imp. Co. allot.	40	39⅝	40
500	Union Traction	46	46	46
2,680	United States Steel	31⅝	31	31
100	Wabash pf.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 29.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Brewing pf.	46	46	46
130	Con. Ice	38	38	38
3,080	Crucible Steel	17	16	16¼
338	Crucible Steel pf.	82	81¼	81⅝
340	Fireproofing	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
50	Fireproofing pf.	36	36	36
1,182	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	42¼	41⅞	42
218	Ohio Fuel Supply	45	44½	45
106	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	40	40
35	Pittsburg Coal	28	28	28
200	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87	86¾	86¾
50	River Coal	10½	10½	10½
50	River Coal pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
600	U. S. Glass	32½	32½	32½
1,451	U. S. Steel	31⅝	31	31
200	U. S. Steel pf.	81¼	81	81
40	West. Air Brake	162	160	160
30	West. Elec. 1sts	95	95	95
349	West. Elec. 2ds	95⅝	94½	94½
1	Colonial Trust	630	630	630
50	Exchange Nat. Bank	98	98	98
50	Federal Nat. Bank	169½	169	169½
40	G. A. S. & T.	164	163½	163½
73	North Am. Saving	154	152½	152½
25	W. S. & D. B.	120	120	120
$1,000	River Coal 6s	113	113	113

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.21	.17
Belcher	.47	.49
Best & Belcher	2.00	1.85
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	1.30	1.25
Challenge Con.	.52	.52
Chollar	.32	.31
Confidence	1.40	1.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.30
Con. Imperial	.06	.06
Crown Point	.30	.26
Gould & Curry	.56	.47
Hale & Norcross	.70	.63
Julia	.04	.01
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Consolidated	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	1.20	.85
Occidental Con.	.31	.30
Ophir	2.01	1.85
Overman	.40	.38
Potosi	.35	.33
Savage	.28	.22
Sag. Belcher	.23	.23
Sierra Nevada	.85	.78
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.23	.23
Union Con.	1.00	.73
Utah Con.	.52	.49
Yellow Jacket	.55	.56
Silver bars	.52⅝	.53
Mexican dollars	.42	.42@.42¼
Drafts, sight	.05	.07½
Telegraph	.07½	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	9	9½	9	9½
American Consolidated	2	2½	2	2½
Anaconda	15	17½	15½	20
Blue Bell	5¼	7	5½	7
C. K. & N.	19½	20	19½	20
C. C. Consolidated	4	4½	4	5
Coriolanus	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
C., C. & M.	2	2¼	2	2½
Dante	2	3	2	2½
Doctor Jackpot	8	9	8¼	9
Elkton	40	41	39½	40½
El Paso	60	65	61½	63
Findlay	13	14½	14	14½
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½
Golden Cycle	69½	72	69½	72½
Golden Fleece	5	10	7	10
Gold Bond	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Gold Sovereign	3⅝	4½	3½	4
Gould	3	3½	3	3½
Gold Exploration	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Isabella	16	16½	16	16½
Jackpot	7	8½	7½	8½
Keystone	4½	5½	4½	5½
Last Dollar	30	60	30	60
Lexington	3⅞	4¼	3¾	4¼
Little Puck	3	3¼	3	3½
Little Bessie	4	4½	4	4½
Mollie Gibson	5½	7	5½	6½
Mary Cashen	2½	3	2½	3
Moon Anchor	7	8	7	8
New Haven	3⅜	4	3½	4
Old Gold	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	7
Pharmacist	4	4½	4	4½
Pinnacle	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
Portland	128	132	127	132
Rose Maud	2	2¼	1⅞	2
Rose Nicol	2	2½	2	2⅝
Sunset Eclipse	3½	4	3½	3¾
Vindicator	90	95	90	92
Work	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅝

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver closed in London at 24 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 52⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42@42¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best & Belcher sold at 1.75, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .08, 1,500 Consolidated Imperial at .07½, 100 Daly at 2.00, 800 Gold Dollar at .05, 500 Isabella at .18, 300 Potosi at .32, 100 Silver Hill at 1.25, and 200 Standard at 3.10.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,977,748, as against $1,983,069 for the previous week, and $1,986,129 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $1,811,552, as against $1,880,176 for the previous week and $1,705,870 for the corresponding week last year. The imports of general merchandise were valued at $9,022,072.

United Cigar Stores Company Meeting.

The United Cigar Stores Company held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday. These Directors were re-elected: George J. Whelan, John J. Whelan, Charles A. Whelan, Louis Biel, Herbert S. Collins, Elliott Averett, and Edward Wise. No financial statement was given out. The company is capitalized at $2,000,000, and was incorporated a year ago.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, May 29, 1903.

Adams Express 4s
4,000 ... 100⅝
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 ... 90
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 ... 95½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
14,000 ... 99⅝
24,000 ... 99¾
Adj 4s, stamped
9,000 ... 88½
1,000 ... 88⅝
Atlan Coast L 4s
5,000 ... 93⅝
12,000 ... 93½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
20,000 ... 102⅛
6,000 ... 102
S'w'n div 3½s
5,000 ... 89½
P, J & M 3½s
5,000 ... 89
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s
2,000 ... 105
2,000 ... 104½
B'klyn Un El 1st
5,000 ... 100⅝
Buffalo Gas 5s
5,000 ... 78½
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 ... 106
3,000 ... 104⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s
5,000 ... 104½
2,000 ... 104½
1st inc 5s
10,000 ... 74
2,000 ... 74½
5,000 ... 74½
2d inc 5s
3,000 ... 33½
1,000 ... 33⅞
5,000 ... 33⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
2,000 ... 131
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ... 98½
1,000 ... 98¼
5,000 ... 98⅜
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ... 116
Ches & O gen 4½s
3,000 ... 104½
1,000 ... 104⅝
14,000 ... 104⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s
1,000 ... 76
5,000 ... 76½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
20,000 ... 94⅝
10,000 ... 94½
Registered
3,000 ... 93
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
1,000 ... 110
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
22,000 ... 80¼
1,000 ... 80⅛
10,000 ... 80⅞
3,000 ... 80⅝
11,000 ... 81
5,000 ... 80⅞
25,000 ... 80⅝
10,000 ... 80½
25,000 ... 80⅝
6,000 ... 81
Chi Term Tran 4s
1,000 ... 83½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
5,000 ... 100
Col F & I conv 5s
10,000 ... 85½
3,000 ... 86
10,000 ... 85⅝
1,000 ... 85½
5,000 ... 86
Consol Tobacco 4s
6,000 ... 61
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s
1,000 ... 84
Dist Sec Cor 5s
4,000 ... 65½
12,000 ... 65
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s
3,000 ... 115
Divisional 5s
2,000 ... 116
7,000 ... 116½
Edison Elec Ill of B'klyn con 4s
1,000 ... 93½
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000 ... 99½
15,000 ... 99⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s
11,000 ... 85⅝
20,000 ... 85½
5,000 ... 85
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
4,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 92½
Ft W & D C 1st
10,000 ... 110
Hous & T C 1st 5s
1,000 ... 111⅝
Int & G N 2d 5s
3,000 ... 97⅝
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
3,000 ... 105½
1,000 ... 106
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
1,000 ... 119½
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
1,000 ... 102½
Long Island unified 4s
1,000 ... 100
Manhattan con 4s
2,000 ... 101⅝
Mex Cent 4½s
11,000 ... 96
2,000 ... 96½
3,000 ... 96½
Mex Cent con 4s
4,000 ... 78
Mex Cent 2d inc
15,000 ... 17½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ... 100
7,000 ... 99⅞
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 ... 81
1,000 ... 81¼
Mo Pac trust 5s
26,000 ... 103
Mo Pac 3d 7s
5,000 ... 108
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
1,000 ... 79⅛
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s
5,000 ... 100⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ... 103⅝
Norf & W con 4s
20,000 ... 98
5,000 ... 98⅛
5,000 ... 98⅛
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s
55,000 ... 90
North Pac 4s
10,000 ... 102⅝
5,000 ... 102⅝
2,000 ... 102⅝
3,000 ... 102⅝
1,000 ... 102½
4,000 ... 102⅝
North Pac gen 3s
1,000 ... 72
5,000 ... 72⅛
500 ... 72¾
Ore R & N con 4s
4,000 ... 100
Ore Sh L 4s and participating
2,000 ... [illegible]
7,000 ... 91½
10,000 ... 91⅛
1st con 5s
1,000 ... 118
Penn conv 3½s
5,000 ... 96⅝
1,000 ... 96½
1,000 ... 96⅝
10,000 ... 96⅝
2,000 ... 96⅝
Peoria & E 1st 4s
11,000 ... 96¼
Reading gen 4s
6,000 ... 97⅝
20,000 ... 97⅝
5,000 ... 97⅝
5,000 ... 97⅝
5,000 ... 97½
St L, I M & South gen 5s
10,000 ... 113½
St L, I M & South unify & ref 4s
2,000 ... 81½
St L S'w'n 1st 4s
1,000 ... 95
10,000 ... 94½
2d inc 4s
2,000 ... 81
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
1,000 ... 83½
St Paul, M & M, Dak ext 6s
1,000 ... 111⅝
San A & A P 4s
1,000 ... 80
1,000 ... 79½
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s
10,000 ... 81½
South Pac 4s
10,000 ... 90⅝
2,000 ... 90⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000 ... 116
Term Assn of St L 1st 4½s
1,000 ... 109
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ... 118½
4,000 ... 118⅞
Tol, St L & West prior lien 3½s
3,000 ... 85⅝
2,000 ... 85½
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,500 ... 102⅝
14,000 ... 102⅝
4,000 ... 102⅝
15,000 ... 102⅝
15,000 ... 102½
Union Pac conv 4s
9,000 ... 96⅝
30,000 ... 96½
1,000 ... 96½
1,000 ... 96⅝
12,000 ... 96⅝
25,000 ... [illegible]
10,000 ... [illegible]
10,000 ... [illegible]
5,000 ... [illegible]
5,000 ... [illegible]
5,000 ... [illegible]
U S Shipbuilding 1st s f 5s
1,000 ... 40½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
40,000 ... 86
15,000 ... 86
37,000 ... 86
165,000 ... 86
5,000 ... 86
18,000 ... 86
7,000 ... 85⅞
25,000 ... 85⅞
28,000 ... 85⅞
1,000 ... 85⅞
6,000 ... 86
50,000 ... 86
5,000 ... 86
3,000 ... 86
1,000 ... 86
1,000 ... 86
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ... 106½
Wabash deb B
16,000 ... 75½
7,000 ... 75
6,000 ... 74⅞
2,000 ... 74⅞
5,000 ... 74½
10,000 ... 74¾
25,000 ... 74⅞
West Shore 4s
5,000 ... 109
West Union refund & real est 4½s
5,000 ... 103½
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
4,000 ... 91
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000 ... 91½
5,000 ... 91⅝
Total sales ... $1,552,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, May 29, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,530	Amal. Copper	58⅝	58⅝	56⅞	57⅛
30	Am. Car & F.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
190	American Ice	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
20	Am. Locomotive	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
20	Am. Smelting	48½	48½	48½	48½
1,540	Am. Sugar	122⅛	122⅛	121½	122⅛
5,020	At., T. & S. F.	74¼	74⅝	73⅝	73⅞
3,880	Balt. & Ohio	88	88⅛	87⅛	87⅝
2,180	Brook. R. T.	60	60⅜	58½	59¼
1,500	Can. Pacific	124½	125¼	124	124½
120	Ches. & Ohio	39	39	38⅞	38⅞
240	Chi. Gt. West	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
14,370	Chi. M. & St. P.	149⅛	150¼	148⅛	148⅞
110	Col. Fuel	68¼	68¼	67¼	67¾
2,440	Erie	34	34	33¼	33⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	68	68	67	67
200	Ill. Central	135	135¼	135	135¼
220	Louis & Nash.	113	113	112¼	112⅜
200	Manhattan	137⅞	137⅞	137⅛	137⅛
210	Met. Street	125⅞	125⅞	125	125⅞
70	Mex. Central	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	24⅛
130	Mo. K. & Tex.	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
10	Mo. K. & T. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
5,000	Mo. Pacific	105⅛	105⅛	104⅛	104⅝
270	Nat. of Mexico	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞
170	N. Y. Central	127	127	126⅛	126⅛
260	N. Y. O. & W.	26⅝	26⅝	26	26
30	Norf. & West.	68	68	67⅞	67⅞
1,400	Pennsylvania	127⅛	127⅛	126⅝	127⅛
150	People's Gas	100⅛	100⅛	100	100⅛
3,420	Reading	49⅛	49⅛	48½	48⅝
110	Republic Steel	15⅛	15⅛	15	15
12,870	Rock Island	35	35⅝	33⅝	34⅛
10	St. L. & S. F.	71	71	71	71
2,950	Southern Pac.	50⅝	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞
300	Southern Ry.	27	27	26⅝	26⅝
320	Tenn. C. & I.	55⅛	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞
240	Texas Pacific	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
10,250	Union Pacific	83⅞	84	82⅜	83⅛
1,700	U. S. Leather	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
80	U. S. Leath. pf.	95⅛	95⅛	95	95
9,500	U. S. Steel	31½	31⅝	30⅞	31
540	U. S. Steel pf.	81⅛	81⅛	80⅞	81⅛
430	Wabash pf.	45⅛	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞
20	Western Union	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
108,060					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	C. R. I. & P. col. 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
10,000	Mex. Cent. 2d in	17½	17½	17½	17½
6,000	Wabash deb. B	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
$19,000					

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, May 23 to 28.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Saratoga	Colon	$860
Patria	St. Michaels	100
Caracas	Curacao	800
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Havana	Vera Cruz	30,000
Gold Bullion—		
Altai	Puerto Colombia	4,879
Athos	Puerto Colombia	22,780
Sobralense	Barbadoes	630
Niagara	Tampico	41,195
Saratoga	Amapala	107
Saratoga	Colon	12,720
Silver Bullion—		
Niagara	Tampico	88,560
Saratoga	Amapala	2,420
Total		$204,921

Exports, New York, May 25 to 29.

Date. Steamer.	Where To.	Character.	Amount.
May 25—Breis Hull	Manila	S. C. (Pesos, Am. mfg.)	$872,546
May 25—Citta de Napoli	Genoa	S. C. (Ital.)	2,080
May 25—Merchant Pr.	Buenos Ayres	G. C. (U. S.)	1,250,000
May 26—Kr. Wilhelm II.	Cherbourg	G. B. (Assay)	1,212,612
May 26—Kr. Wilhelm II.	London	S. B.	15,410
May 26—New York	London	S. B.	132,900
May 27—Cherokee	Puerto Plata, &c.	S. C. (U. S.)	1,600
May 27—Cherokee	Puerto Plata, &c.	G. C. (U. S.)	25,942
May 28—Thoms	Progreso	G. C. (U. S.)	600
May 28—Maraval	Trinidad	S. C. (Mex.)	1,380
Total			$4,517,148

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Date. Steamer.	Where To.	Character.	Amount.
May 20—Vigilancia	Progreso	G. C. (U. S.)	$2,029
May 23—Etruria	London	S. B.	209,678
Grand total			$4,719,889

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 29, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14	15	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	15	15	15	15	..
57⅞	58	61,530	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	58⅝	59	56⅞	57⅞	– ⅜
35¾	36½	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	37	37¼	36¼	36½	– ⅝
89½	90	31	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
34	34¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34	..
5½	6	350	Am. Hide & Leather	6	6	5½	5½	– ⅜
7¾	8¼	750	*Am. Ice Co.	7¾	8	7¾	8	..
31	34½	500	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	32	32	32	32	..
9	12	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	10	10	9½	9½	– ½
22	23¼	250	*Am. Locomo. Co.	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	– ¼
18	20	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	– ¼
46¼	46½	800	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46	46¾	46	46½	+ ½
94¼	94¾	142	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
122⅝	123	4,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	122⅜	123	121½	123	+ 1
151	154	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	153	153	153	153	– 1
89	90	1,300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	90	90	90	90	+ 4
73¼	73⅜	80,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	74¼	74¼	73⅛	73⅜	– ⅞
94¼	95	425	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	95¼	95½	95	95	– ¾
87½	87¾	10,015	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88⅛	87⅛	87¾	– ¼
59	59¼	9,030	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60	60¼	59⅛	59¾	– ¼
7½	8½	400	Brunswick City	8	8	8	8	..
67½	68	100	Canada Southern	67½	67½	67½	67½	– ½
124¼	124¾	21,145	Canadian Pacific	125¾	125¾	124	124⅞	– 1
168	170	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	168	168	168	168	+ 3
38⅞	39¼	370	Chesapeake & Ohio	39	39	39	39	– ⅛
27¼	27⅞	1,000	Chicago & Alton	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	– ⅜
68	69	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	69	69	69	69	– 1
20½	20¾	1,500	Chicago Great West.	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20½	– ⅛
148⅝	149	57,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	149¼	150	148⅜	148⅞	– ⅝
175½	176	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	175½	175½	175½	175½	– ½
175½	177	260	Chicago & Northw.	175½	175¼	175¼	175¼	– ¼
15	15½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
24½	24¾	550	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	– ¼
4	4½	100	Chicago Union Trac.	4	4	4	4	..
67½	67¾	2,720	Colorado Fuel & Iron	68⅛	68	67¼	67¼	– ¼
18¾	19	800	Colorado & Southern	19	19	18¾	18¾	– ¼
62	63	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	– ½
28	29	500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	29½	29½	28½	28½	– 1
17¼	17½	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	16	17½	16	17½	+ 1½
196¾	197½	2,400	Consolidated Gas	198	198	195½	197	– 1
111¾	112	15	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	– ¾
29½	30	620	Corn Products Co.	30	30	29½	29½	+ ⅛
78	80	235	Corn Products Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	..
170	171	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	171¼	171¼	170¼	170¼	– ¾
30½	31	100	Denver & R. G.	31½	31½	31½	31½	– ½
84	85	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	85	85	85	85	..
13¾	14¼	200	Detroit Southern	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
27	28	510	*Distillers Securities	27	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
..	18	10	*Dul. S. S. & At.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	– ¾
33⅝	33¾	12,700	Erie	34	34	33⅜	33⅝	– ⅜
67	67¼	2,075	Erie 1st pf.	67½	68	66⅞	67	– ⅝
55⅛	55½	1,660	Erie 2d pf.	56⅜	56⅜	55⅛	55⅛	– ⅞
61½	62½	900	Evans. & T. H.	62	62	61	62	– 1¼
181	185	700	General Electric	182⅜	182⅜	181	181	– 1
96	97	200	Hocking Valley	96¾	97	96¾	97	+ ¼
91	93¾	555	Hocking Valley pf.	93½	94¼	93½	94	+ ¾
134½	135¼	860	Illinois Central	133⅛	133½	133	135	–
16¾	17	300	Internat. Paper	17	17	16¾	16¾	– ¼
70	70¾	300	Internat. Paper pf.	70¾	70¾	70	70½	– ⅜
40	40¾	200	*Internat. Power Co.	40	40	40	40	..
78	82	235	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	78	78	78	78	– 2
27½	28½	100	Iowa Central	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
50	52	100	Iowa Central pf.	51	51	51	51	..
31	35	100	Kanawha & Michigan	37	37	37	37	..
76	77	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ¾
26¾	27¼	250	Kansas City South	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ¾
49	49¼	700	Kansas City South. pf.	49¼	49¼	47½	48¾	– ½
112¼	113	2,000	Louisville & Nashville	113	113	112	112½	– ⅛
137	137½	2,860	Manhattan Elevated	137½	138	137¼	137¼	+ ¼
90	91¼	700	*Met. Securities	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ½
127⅝	128	1,140	*Met. Street Railway	128¼	128¼	128	128⅛	+ ¾
24½	24¾	350	Mexican Central	24½	24½	24¼	24½	..
57½	58	425	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	58	58	57½	57½	+ ½
116	117	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	117	117½	115½	116	– 1
22⅞	23¼	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	23⅛	24	23	22⅞	– ¼
52	53	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	53	53	52	52	– 1½
104⅞	105	17,400	Missouri Pacific	105⅞	106	104¼	104⅞	– ⅜
39½	40	205	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	– ¼
99	101	10	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
16¼	17	700	*Nat. Lead Co.	17	17	17	17	– ¼
88½	88¾	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	– ¼
87½	91	152	Nat. Enameling pf.	89	89	89	89	+ 1
23¾	24	4,575	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	23¾	24	23¼	24	+ ¾
45¼	46	2,400	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	45	45½	44½	45¼	+ ¼
126⅝	126¾	3,210	New York Central	127⅛	127⅛	126	126⅝	– ¼
190	192	88	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189¾	190	189½	190	..
..	..	2,962	N. Y., N. H. & H. rts.	1¼	1¼	1	1	..
25¾	26¼	2,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅛	26⅜	26	26	– ⅜
67⅞	68	1,450	Norfolk & Western	68	68	67⅞	67⅞	– ⅛
92	95	1,000	North American	91	93	91	93	+ 3
27	27½	400	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27	– ½
126⅝	126¾	17,200	Pennsylvania	127⅛	127⅛	126⅛	126⅝	– ⅜
1¾	2	12,140	Pennsylvania rts.	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
100	100¼	650	People's Gas, Chicago	100¾	100¾	99⅞	100¼	– ½
25	26	100	Peoria & Eastern	26	26	26	26	– 1½
83	85	100	Philadelphia Co.	84	84	84	84	– 1
55¼	56	100	Pressed Steel Car	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	– ¾
89	90	213	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89	89	89	89	– 1
31	31½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	31	31	31	31	– ½
48⅝	48¾	10,800	Reading	48¾	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝	– ⅛
81	82½	30	Reading 1st pf.	81	81	81	81	– ¼
15	15½	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	15¼	15¼	15	15	– ¼
74¼	75	650	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75	75	74¾	74¾	– ¼
34¾	34⅞	49,750	Rock Island Co.	35	35¼	33¾	34⅞	– ⅛
69¼	70	2,300	Rock Island Co. pf.	70	70¼	69¼	69⅝	– ⅞
23½	24	600	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	24¼	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ½
79	80	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
16	17	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	– 1
70½	71	175	St. L. & San Fran.	71	71	70½	70½	– ½
64½	65½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
45	46	50	St. Louis Southw. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	– ½
47½	48½	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	48½	48½	48	48	– 1
88	90	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ 2
49⅝	49¾	9,800	Southern Pacific	50⅛	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	– ⅝
26⅝	26¾	4,600	Southern Ry. ext.	26⅞	27	26½	26½	– ⅜
89½	90	500	South. Ry. pf. ext.	90¼	90¼	89	90	..
4	4½	100	Standard R. & T.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
54½	54¾	1,900	Tennessee Coal & Iron	53	55	53	54½	+ 2
30¼	30⅜	1,100	Texas & Pacific	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30¼	– ⅜
118	119	170	Third Avenue	117½	117½	117½	117½	– 2½
22	23	425	Tol., St. L. & West.	22	22¼	22	22¼	– ¼
40	41	1,825	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	39½	40	39½	40	+ 1
103⅝	104	1,500	Twin City R. T.	104¼	104¼	103½	103⅝	– ½
83⅞	84	62,700	Union Pacific	83⅞	84	83¼	84	+ ¼
88¼	89	100	Union Pacific pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ½
16	16¼	100	United Rys. Invest.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
50	52½	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
10¼	10½	5,250	*U. S. Leather	10½	10½	10	10¼	– ¼
94	94¼	2,190	*U. S. Leather pf.	94⅞	95	94	94¼	– ¼
17¼	18	850	U. S. Realty & Con.	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
62	63	653	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	64½	64½	62	62	– 1
14¼	15	100	U. S. Rubber	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
30⅞	31	31,125	U. S. Steel	31¼	31⅜	30⅞	31	– ¼
81	81⅛	7,150	U. S. Steel pf.	81½	81½	80⅞	81	– ⅛
57⅞	57¼	120	Va.-Caro. Chemical	57¾	57⅞	57¾	57⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	23⅞	600	Wabash	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
44½	45	2,425	Wabash pf.	45⅛	45⅛	44¾	44¾	– ⅜
83½	84¼	115	Western Union Tel.	84	84	84	84	..
..	..	1,300	Westinghouse rts.	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	..
22¼	23	830	Wheel. & Lake Erie	22⅝	23	22	22¾	+ ¾
35	36	250	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	..
20¼	20¾	1,423	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
42½	43	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Sales.....		526,192	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.					

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, May 30, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	†Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,411,200	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,579,000	$2,415,000	$1,392,000	$14,782,000	$1,164,000
2,050,000	2,290,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	19,929,000	4,626,000	2,085,000	23,242,000	......
2,000,000	1,335,400	Merchants' National	13,509,700	2,993,800	1,120,600	15,521,600	......
2,000,000	2,799,000	Mechanics' National	13,236,000	2,203,000	1,410,600	12,484,000	......
1,500,000	3,417,800	Bank of America	19,655,200	3,478,700	2,120,200	21,191,600	......
1,000,000	316,000	Phenix National	4,539,000	691,000	319,000	4,180,000	49,200
25,000,000	16,903,300	National City	126,611,100	19,257,100	8,482,200	108,977,200	5,460,000
300,000	7,409,300	Chemical National	24,319,400	4,912,000	2,068,800	24,137,800	......
600,000	332,900	Merch. Exch. National	5,058,800	879,000	584,500	5,415,900	227,200
1,000,000	2,126,500	Gallatin National	8,243,300	964,000	632,800	6,011,900	684,600
300,000	104,500	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,135,600	671,000	86,500	2,815,200	45,600
700,000	348,700	Mechanics & Traders'	3,774,000	568,000	345,000	4,070,000	......
500,000	521,700	Greenwich	2,285,500	212,900	269,600	1,849,000	......
600,000	547,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,732,800	1,382,100	193,300	4,968,800	481,300
5,000,000	3,918,000	American Exch. Nat.	28,645,000	4,611,000	2,137,000	23,049,000	4,525,000
10,000,000	8,318,200	Nat. Bank of Commerce	71,433,700	11,789,000	4,612,500	60,222,700	2,915,400
3,000,000	5,060,600	Mercantile National	27,940,800	4,042,800	1,235,800	20,784,000	2,026,100
422,700	508,700	Pacific	3,577,000	277,700	503,400	4,316,300	......
450,000	1,047,000	Chatham National	5,557,200	706,100	843,100	5,820,200	46,200
200,000	384,500	People's	1,961,400	328,300	494,400	2,658,900	......
2,000,000	2,047,600	National Bank of N. A.	17,513,300	2,113,500	1,475,400	14,340,500	1,533,400
3,000,000	6,239,100	Hanover National	46,353,300	6,855,700	7,022,600	53,517,700	2,150,000
1,000,000	1,046,600	Irving National	5,923,000	785,300	465,500	5,044,000	244,600
1,550,000	649,200	National Citizens'	7,126,100	1,511,200	578,400	8,126,700	633,500
500,000	310,500	Nassau	2,635,300	183,500	390,200	3,040,800	......
900,000	1,068,800	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,463,900	1,031,700	721,800	6,755,700	50,000
1,000,000	345,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	5,208,600	1,482,800	159,800	6,208,000	46,200
1,000,000	3,200,200	Corn Exchange	25,582,000	4,617,000	3,182,000	30,628,000	......
300,000	520,900	Oriental	5,347,100	648,200	382,100	5,174,800	......
1,500,000	6,511,900	Import. & Trad. Nat.	22,676,000	3,899,000	1,371,000	21,032,000	48,100
3,000,000	5,643,000	National Park	56,768,000	12,661,000	4,453,000	66,965,000	1,300,000
250,000	154,000	East River National	1,188,500	180,600	211,500	1,374,100	50,000
3,000,000	3,066,200	Fourth National	17,180,000	2,667,100	2,664,700	18,584,400	50,000
1,000,000	602,300	Central National	9,851,000	2,619,000	1,019,000	11,209,000	685,000
300,000	1,282,400	Second National	9,396,000	1,314,000	1,275,000	10,283,000	280,000
10,000,000	13,227,000	First National	78,808,600	18,618,800	1,832,000	64,565,700	8,235,000
1,000,000	886,300	New York Nat. Exch.	6,120,700	1,067,900	452,100	6,695,300	492,700
250,000	772,300	Bowery	2,807,000	411,000	207,000	3,222,000	......
200,000	631,700	New York Co. National	4,220,200	888,600	417,400	4,630,700	50,000
750,000	466,400	German-American	3,384,400	804,200	281,200	3,299,700	......
1,000,000	3,867,600	Chase National	37,050,200	9,324,500	2,141,800	43,548,200	50,000
100,000	1,621,000	Fifth Avenue	8,923,800	2,254,400	343,600	9,808,800	......
200,000	641,600	German Exchange	2,920,900	195,000	605,000	3,460,800	......
200,000	848,600	Germania	3,188,900	418,000	516,600	4,814,200	......
300,000	1,249,100	Lincoln National	10,661,100	824,300	2,539,500	11,452,400	245,500
1,000,000	1,276,500	Garfield National	7,888,800	1,650,200	384,800	7,895,300	48,500
250,000	370,600	Fifth National	2,520,000	511,400	182,900	2,811,400	242,800
1,000,000	1,344,100	Bank of the Metropolis	8,904,200	1,896,000	811,000	10,275,600	......
200,000	496,800	West Side	3,193,000	555,000	310,000	3,801,000	......
500,000	1,288,500	Seaboard National	11,035,000	1,952,000	1,457,000	13,235,000	50,000
300,000	558,800	First National, B'klyn	4,458,000	542,000	765,000	4,718,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,873,500	Liberty National	10,711,800	1,858,900	240,000	9,271,200	796,900
1,000,000	490,800	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,338,400	706,500	378,400	4,239,800	......
500,000	551,600	New Amsterdam Nat.	6,862,100	244,300	770,800	7,357,800	100,000
350,000	523,300	Astor National	4,817,000	890,000	207,000	4,816,000	250,000
10,000,000	3,016,700	Western Nat. of U. S.	59,990,100	14,320,600	2,714,400	63,408,900	457,400
97,650,000	110,645,200	Total, National banks					
12,172,700	18,536,100	Total, State banks					
109,822,700	129,181,300	Total	922,975,900	164,005,500	72,909,800	913,081,800	44,173,300

Reserve on total deposit, inc. $422,425. Reserve on deposits other than U. S., inc. $422,175.
*As per official reports: 39 National banks, April 9, 1903; 17 State banks, Feb. 26, 1903.
†United States deposits included, $37,248,400. ‡As on April 11, 1903. §As on April 25, 1903.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
3d week May	2,716	1,955	......
July 1-May 21	119,046	96,832	......
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	225	225
3d week May	9,943	7,659	......
July 1-May 21	555,947	548,355	......
CANADIAN PACIFIC for April—			
Gross earnings	3,795,304	3,263,848	2,661,812
Oper. expenses	2,302,121	1,972,142	1,500,503
Net earnings	1,493,173	1,291,706	1,160,309
Ration oper. exp.	60.6%	60.6%	56.6%
Gross, 10 months	35,901,500	31,086,000	25,498,179
Oper. expenses	22,694,397	19,013,717	15,520,520
Net, 10 months	13,207,463	12,072,283	9,977,659
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL reports increase of $103,141 in gross earnings, $27,157 in expenses, and $75,984 in net for April—			
Gross earnings	658,526	555,385	485,248
Oper. expenses	383,218	355,035	262,082
Net earnings	275,318	199,352	223,164
Gross, 4 months	2,566,804	2,111,196	1,959,983
Oper. expenses	1,606,800	1,274,052	1,081,000
Net, 4 months	1,059,904	837,144	878,083
PEORIA & EASTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	251,207	194,400	193,150
Oper. expenses	210,761	146,292	130,218
Net earnings	40,446	48,108	61,938
Charges	33,688	33,688	33,750
Surplus	6,758	14,420	28,188
Gross, 10 months	2,382,586	2,036,527	2,041,164
Net, 10 months	536,790	558,923	714,041
Surp., 10 months	199,907	222,009	376,541

READING for April—			
Railway Company:			
Gross receipts	2,978,184	2,766,303	2,222,285
Oper. expenses	1,867,255	1,797,791	1,547,801
Net earnings	1,110,929	968,512	674,484
Coal & Iron Company:			
Gross receipts	2,861,153	3,232,050	2,245,038
Oper. expenses	2,567,586	3,115,500	2,229,942
Net earnings	293,568	116,549	15,096
Reading Company:			
Net income	115,869	85,268	78,876
Net, all cos.	1,520,366	1,170,527	768,456
Char. and tax.	901,000	879,082	790,000
Surplus	619,366	291,245	*22,543
From July 1 to April 30:			
Railway Company:			
Gross receipts	25,200,760	25,064,785	23,145,602
Oper. expenses	16,253,524	15,488,403	15,348,215
Net earnings	8,946,246	9,576,383	7,797,387
Coal & Iron Company:			
Gross receipts	17,146,068	25,160,954	23,474,721
Oper. expenses	15,154,969	23,218,300	21,794,697
Net earnings	1,991,099	1,942,653	1,680,024
Reading Company:			
Net income	1,144,455	889,613	265,523
Net, all cos.	12,081,811	12,408,649	9,742,935
Charges and tax.	8,950,000	8,790,820	7,909,799
Surp., 10 months	3,121,811	3,617,829	1,833,139
*Deficit.			
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for April—			
Gross earnings	3,548,440	3,148,063	2,855,117
Exp. and taxes	2,718,366	2,387,905	2,187,475
Net earnings	827,074	755,158	668,639
Gross, 10 months	36,557,628	31,779,998	29,196,290
Exp. and taxes	25,860,787	22,418,998	20,870,817
Net, 10 months	9,696,841	9,360,909	9,325,543

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930, ex int.	105¼	106
2s, c., 1930	105¼	106¼
3s, r., 1918	107	108
3s, c., 1918	107	108
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..
4s, r., 1907, ex int.	109¼	110¼
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, r., 1925	135¼	136¼
4s, c., 1925	135¼	136¼
5s, r., 1904	102¼	103¼
5s, c., 1904	102¼	103¼
D. C. 3-65s	121	..
Adams Exp.	221	230
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	140	..
Allis-C. pf.	..	84
Am. Ag. Ch.	..	30
A. A. C. pf.	..	80
Am. B. Sug.	25	32
Am. B. S. pf.	79	82½
Am. Coal	200	250
A. C. O. pf.	90	94
Am. D. Tel.	29	35
Am. Exp. ex div.	191	201
Am. Gr. Tw.	9¾	12
A. H. & L. pf.	27	28
A. L. Co. pf.	88	92
Am. Loc. pf.	91	92
Am. M. Co.	3	4½
Am. Snuff	..	130
Am. Sn. pf.	90	93
Am. S. Fdr.	11½	13
A. S. F. pf.	38	40
A. S. R. pf.	120	121
A. T. & C.	75	82
Am. Tob. pf.	140	143
Am. W. Co.	10½	12½
A. W. Co. pf.	75	76
Ann Arbor	33	36
Ann A. pf.	63	68½
A. M. 1st pf.	90	100
Atl. C. L.	120¼	124
B. & O. pf.	90	91
B. & A. L. pf.	100	..
B. Un. Gas	205	210
B. R. & P.	137½	138
B. R. & P. pf.	150	158
Butterick Co.	45	52
C. & B. & Q.	170	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	140
C. G. W. pf. A	73¾	78
C. G. W. pf. B	34½	35
C. G. W. d.	88¾	90
C. St. P., M. & Om.	125	135
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	190
Chi. U. Tr. pf.	31	35
C., C., C. & St. L.	87	90
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	119	115
C. L. & W.	71	85
C. L. & W. pf.	75	85
Cleve. & P.	185	..
Com. Cable	140	184
Consol. Coal	82	85
D., L. & W.	249	250
D. & S. W.	5	..
D. & S. W. pf.	10	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	38½	40½
Det. So. pf.	26	27
Det. Un. Ry.	75½	77
D., S. S. & A. pf.	17½	18¼
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	82
Ft. W. & D. City	51	61
Gen. Ch. Co.	60¼	72
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	100	102
Gt. Nor. pf.	180	189
Homestake	50	65
Ill. C. L. Y.	100	..
Int. S. P.	38	39
Joliet & Chi.	180	..
K. & D. M.	30	34
K. & D. M. pf.	50	65

	Bid.	Asked.
Lacl. Gas	87	..
Lacl. G. pf.	100	..
L. E. & W.	33	35
L. E. & W. pf.	100	110
Long Island	67	70
Man. Beach	12	14
Md. C. pf.	100	110
M. W. S. El. Chi.	20	25
M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	65	70
Mich. Cent.	120	130
M. & St. L.	78	81
M. & St. L. pf.	90	105
Mor. & Es.	187	192
N. C. & St. L.	104	108
Nat. Enam.	21	24
N. Y. Cent. C.	47	50
N. Y. A. B.	150	160
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. C. & St. L.	29	31
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	106	115
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	80
N. Y. D. Co.	20	26
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	47	52
N. Y. L. & W.	132	138
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	160	164
N. & W. pf.	88½	90
Ont. Mining	5	9¾
Pac. Coast	61	69
P. C. 1st pf.	92	105
P. C. 2d pf.	64	70
Pere Marq.	80	81½
Pere M. pf.	75	85
P., C., C. & St. L.	72	75
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	105
P., Ft. W. & C.	185	190
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	..
Pullman Co.	208	212
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicksil'r pf.	6	8½
R. R. Sec. Ill. C. stock ctfs	82½	84
R. S. S. pf.	85½	86
Rdg. 2d pf.	64	65
Rens. & Sar.	208	212
R. W. & O.	..	137
St. J. & G. I.	10	12
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	42½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	170	195
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	135
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	74	80
St. L. S. W.	20¼	20½
So. Ry. Mob. & O. ctfs.	92	93½
T. P. L. Tr.	32½	37½
T., P. & W.	18	21
T. R. & L.	18	30
T. C. R. T. pf.	135	155
Un. Fruit	102½	104½
U. B. & P.	9¾	10½
U. B. & P. pf.	69	70
U. S. Exp.	110	120
U. S. R. & Ref.	30	31
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	48	52
U. S. R. pf.	49	52
U. S. Shipbuilding	1	4
U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	2	..
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	119	120
Va. I. C. & C.	28	30
W.-F. Exp.	190	210
Westinghouse assenting	..	191
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	60

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$222,886,240
Gold	108,222,967
Silver	23,733,221
United States notes	7,021,808
Treasury notes of 1890	100,042
National banknotes	10,917,709
Total receipts this day	1,821,524
Total receipts this month	44,113,960
Total receipts this year	510,583,471
Total expenditures this day	1,395,000
Total expenditures this month	40,585,000
Total expenditures this year	471,884,885
Deposits in National banks	154,447,362
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	922,808
Government receipts from internal revenue	736,911
From Customs	686,195
Miscellaneous	386,717

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$411,199,869
Silver dollars	462,550,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,409,901
Silver bullion of 1890	18,518,009
Total	$893,762,869
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$411,199,869
Silver certificates outstanding	462,550,000
Treasury notes outstanding	20,013,000
Total	$893,762,869
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$76,907,207
Gold certificates	29,388,780
Silver coin and bullion	13,846,325
Silver certificates	5,188,906
United States notes	7,021,808
Other assets	21,181,103
Total in Treasury	$158,329,113
Deposits in National banks	154,447,362
Total	$312,876,475
Current liabilities	89,790,235
Available cash balance	$222,886,240

COTTON BROKER DISCIPLINED.

Frank B. Guest Publicly Reprimanded for Violating the Commission Rules of the Exchange.

Frank B. Guest, a prominent member of the New York Cotton Exchange and Chairman of the Committee on Membership, as well as one of the Board of Managers, was found guilty yesterday by the unanimous vote of the Board of Managers of having violated the commission rules of the Exchange.

The supreme penalty of suspension was not imposed in his case, and he was let off with a reprimand which was publicly read by the President yesterday morning from the rostrum on the floor of the Exchange. This comparatively light penalty was inflicted because Mr. Guest was found to have violated the spirit of the rule, but had technically remained within its requirements.

Mr. Guest, however, had to suffer the further humiliation of having to withdraw from the ticket for the annual election on Monday next, on which ticket he was slated for re-election to the Board of Managers. Besides, he had to resign from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Membership.

The rule which he was found guilty of having violated in spirit is the one which prescribes the commissions to be charged. It is known as Section 125 of the by-laws. According to this rule brokers are required to charge all customers who are not members of the Exchange the sum of $10 for the execution of a complete transaction, (buying and selling of 100 bales of cotton.) Brokers are not permitted to give a rebate or to reduce this amount in any way, shape, or manner, as, for instance, by giving presents.

Recently, however, a great deal of secret commission-rate cutting has been going on. This has taken all kinds of forms. So, for instance, men have received offers to go into partnership with a big firm with only a nominal capital interest, but with the assurance of half the commissions as their share of the profits. To others valuable presents have been offered, and one case was told yesterday where the broker offered to take the customer whom he desired to favor into a small poker game with the roof off, where he would be permitted to win a snug sum as compensation for giving his business.

Exactly what form Mr. Guest's violation of the rule took was not made public.

CUBA'S PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.

Edmund G. Vaughan of Havana, Vice President of the National Bank of Cuba, has arrived in this city. In conversation yesterday regarding the proposed $35,000,000 Government loan of Cuba he said:

"These bonds are not yet ready to be offered for sale. At the present time the Cuban Government is engaged in preparing a schedule of its resources in order to determine correctly the income and the amount of bonds on which it will be able to pay interest and provide a sinking fund for the retirement of such bonds, in order that it may present in a definite and businesslike way its proposition to prospective bond purchasers.

"In regard to the bonds of 1896, I can only say that Cuba is desirous, and realizes the importance, of maintaining her credit, and her whole course has been such as to assure that all of her obligations will be taken care of. The payment of these bonds is to be provided for in the national issue.

"As to general business conditions in Cuba, they are healthy. A great deal of capital is coming in for investment and for the purpose of lending to planters on their crops. Great activity is only restrained by the fact of the uncertainty of reciprocal trade relations—not necessarily with the United States, but with some country affording a market."

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 29.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Tennessee Lumber and Coal Company, Syracuse, to manufacture iron, steel, manganese, coke, copper, and lumber; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Thomas Merriam, Syracuse; L. F. Miller and O. M. Rothfuss, Corning; C. H. Sisson, Tupper Lake.

Charles F. Mattlage & Sons, New York, provisions, salt, and fish; capital, $250,000. Directors—C. F. Mattlage, C. H. Mattlage, and F. W. Mattlage, New York.

Eddo Realty and Surety Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—T. A. Black, T. J. Bannon, and J. N. Folwell, Jr., New York.

Buffalo Sanitary Company, Buffalo, real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. J. Dark, W. H. Caines, and T. D. Powell, Buffalo.

Realty and Commercial Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—M. F. Burge, Brooklyn; S. M. Schnitzkin, and J. S. Brown, Passaic, N. J.

Wheaton Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank Fuller, A. G. Evans, and A. R. Wendell, New York.

P. E. Guerin, New York, to manufacture bronze, brass, and metal articles; capital, $35,000. Directors—P. E. Guerin and Frederick Haroth, New York; E. P. Guerin, Lyndhurst, N. J.

John W. Crawford Company, New York, furnishing to the lithographic and printing trades; capital, $30,000. Directors—Samuel Marcus, Isidor Wile, and Stephen B. Brague, New York.

Bremer, Du Four, Ring & Pinkney Company, New York, insurance; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. Dew Bremer, L. S. Du Four, and C. E. Ring, New York.

John Langley, New York, contracting business; capital, $500. Directors—Patrick F. Brogan and Peter M. Coco, New York; William Slaim, Long Island City.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Granite Paving Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Frank S. Stoneall, Arthur G. Smith, and Frank G. Hasselman.

The Favorite Biscuit Company, Newark; capital, $35,000. Incorporators—James B. Richardson, Walter H. Bond, and George A. Griffin.

The Plainfield Produce and Commission Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—William P. Dunham, Harry C. Dunham, and Isaac E. Gilet.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.39½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	11.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.08¾
Lard, prime	9.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, May 29.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 78@79c; No. 3, 75½c; No. 2 red, 74½@77c; No. 2 corn, 45¾@46c; No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 3 white, 34½@36½c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; good feeding barley, 38@42c; fair to choice malting, 49@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.15; prime timothy seed, $3.40@3.50; mess pork, per barrel, $17.37½@17.50; lard, per 100 lb, $8.72½@8.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.20@9.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8@8.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.75@9.87½; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.50@11.75.

COTTON.—Speculation was along narrow lines and for the most part represented the evening up of existing commitments in preparation for the holidays, with Liverpool to be closed on Monday and also on June 5 and 6. Still there were spurts of activity, and while the net result for the day was a loss, the market showed considerable strength on unfavorable crop accounts. The opening was easy at a decline of 1@11 points under disappointing Liverpool cables, and sold a little lower, reaching a level 3@16 points below the closing of yesterday. In the last hour there was activity and some covering, which rallied prices to about the best of the day, but this was followed by renewed realizing and the market was finally quiet at net unchanged prices to a decline of 7 points. Total sales of futures estimated at 100,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	11.19	11.19	11.19	......
June	..	..	..	10.10@10.15
July	11.12	11.26	11.08	11.16@11.17
August	10.58	10.70	10.58	10.65@10.66
September	9.96	10.06	9.97	9.99@10.00
October	9.55	9.58	9.52	9.53@9.54
November	9.41	9.41	9.40	9.41@9.42
December	9.38	9.45	9.37	9.40@9.41
January	9.36	9.43	9.35	9.39@9.40

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE. WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	32,890	20,862
Overland to mills and Canada	5,467	8,172
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	30,000	30,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	10,776	21,073
Brought into sight for week	57,581	38,206

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	7,576,328	7,368,208
Overland to mills and Canada	1,045,788	1,068,245
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,845,000	1,643,555
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	24,434	37,048
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,491,545	10,085,056

The total crop movement is for 271 days this year against 272 days in 1901-2.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Cotton—Spot—Small business done; prices 6 points lower; American middling, fair, 6.70; good middling, 6.50; middling, 6.34; low middling, 6.14; good ordinary, 5.90; ordinary, 5.70. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 400 were for speculation and export and included 3,700 American. Receipts, 2,100 bales, all American. Futures opened firm and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, June, 6.07; June and July, 6.04; July and August, 6.00; August and September, 5.86; September and October, 5.45; October and November, 5.15@5.16; November and December, 5.04@5.05; December and January, 5.02; January and February, 5.01. Manchester—Cloths quiet with very little business doing. Yarns irregular and weak.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Throughout the session it was pretty much a case of evening up accounts for the holidays. About the only feature was the ending of the May deal, with sales of that option early at 88 cents and a drop to 83 cents on deliveries of about 100,000 bushels. An export business of 200,000 bushels No. 2 red for Lisbon was connected by many with the closing out of this deal. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87⅝c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 88¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 86⅝c, and No. 1, Northern, Chicago, 85¾c, all to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 83⅞c, nominal.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Wheat—July, 70⅝@70¾c; September, 69@69¼c; No. 2 hard, 75@76c. Corn—July, 42½@43c; September, 43c, nominal. Oats—July, 33¼c; September, 30⅛@30¼c; No. 2 white, 39½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 29.—Wheat—Cash, 78⅝c; July, 76⅛@76¼c; September, 69⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 79⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 78⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 77⅝c; No. 3 Northern, 76⅝@77⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, May 29.—Wheat steady. No. 1 Northern, 83@84c; No. 2 Northern, 82@83c; July, 73½@73⅝c. Rye—Steady. No. 1, 53@53½c; No. 2, 52@52½c. Barley—Dull. No. 2, 58c; sample, 46@53c. Corn—July, 45½c.

DULUTH, May 29.—Close—Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 80½c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 76½c; May, 78½c; July, 78c; September, 71c. Oats—May, 34c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.30@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $21.50@$23, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.80@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Steady. Kiln dried, $2.90@$3, as to brand. Bag Meal—Quiet. Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.40; coarse, $1.04@$1.06. Feed—Dull. Spring bran, spot, $18.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, prompt, $18@$18.50; Spring bran, middling, $18@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $20, nominal; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $17.50 bulk, $18.50 sacks, to arrive; oilmeal, $25.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	88	88	83	..
July	78 15-16	79	78 13-16	78⅞
September	75 11-16	75¾	75⅝	75⅝
December	76½	76½	76⅜	76⅜
Corn—				
May	57	57	55	..
July	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞
September	51 1-16	51¼	51 1-16	51⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	76¾	77	74¾	75
July	73⅝	73⅞	73¼	73½
September	70⅝	70⅞	70 9-16	70⅝
Corn—				
May	46¼	46⅝	45½	45⅝
July	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
September	45	45¼	45	45
Oats—				
May	35⅝	36	34⅝	34⅝
July	33 15-16	34 3-16	33 15-16	34
September	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31¼
Lard—				
July	$8.85	$8.85	$8.77½	$8.82½
September	8.77½	8.80	8.70	8.80
Ribs—				
July	9.37½	9.45	9.37½	9.42½
September	9.17½	9.20	9.15	9.20
Pork—				
July	17.25	17.35	17.25	17.25
September	16.75	16.77½	16.70	16.70

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $19; short clear, $19@$19.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS, $19.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8½c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 8⅞c; pigs, 9@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10½c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9@9¼c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c; pickled hams, 11¼@11½c. TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD, $9.15; city, 8@8¼c; refined, South America, $9.85; Continent, $9.25; Brazil, kegs, $11; compound, 7¾@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8@8¼c; city lard stearine, 10@10¼c.

METALS.—Tin was again very weak in London, spot declining £2 17s 6d, to £124 10s, and futures at £2 12s 6d, to £123 7s 6d. Locally tin was unsettled at $27.75@$28. COPPER—Spot copper in London advanced 15s, to £59 10s, and gained £1 on futures, which closed at £58 5s. In New York copper was quiet and more or less nominal at $14.75@$14.87½. LEAD—Lead was unchanged in London at £11 10s, and in New York at $4.47½. SPELTER—Spelter declined 2s 6d, to £20 5s in London, but remained unchanged here at $5.75. IRON—Iron in Glasgow closed at 52s 6d, and at 45s 9d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was quiet, and quotations largely nominal. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $20@$21; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $19@$20; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $20@$20.50. Warrants are nominal.

COFFEE.—There was a moderate amount of business, but neither sentiment nor general trade conditions showed any improvement, while prices displayed a distinctly downward tendency. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. Later business increased the losses somewhat, and the market was finally quiet at net unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points. Sales were 27,750 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	3.70@3.75
July	3.80	3.85	3.80	3.75@3.80
August	..	..	..	3.85@3.95
September	4.00	4.00	3.95	3.95@4.00

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 49½@50c. Tar—Pine barrels, $2.40; oil barrels, $4.40@$4.45. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.05@$2.10; E, $2.20@$2.25; F, $2.30@$2.35; G, $2.35@$2.40; H, $2.60; I, $3.20; K, $3.40; M, $3.60@$3.70; N, $3.70@$3.80; W G, $3.85@$3.90; W W, $4.10@$4.20.

SAVANNAH, May 29.—Turpentine—Receipts, 1,184 casks; sales none; exports, 835 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 1,765 barrels; sales none; exports, 2,138 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1.70; D, E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $2.40; I, $3.05; K, $3.10; M, $3.20; N, $3.25; W G, $3.35; W W, $3.65.

CHARLESTON, May 29.—Turpentine—Dull. Resin—Steady; sales, 500 barrels; A, B, C, $1.65; D, E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $2.35; I, $3; K, $3; M, $3.10; N, $3.15; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.55.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves firm and 10c higher on light supply. Dressed beef in fair demand and steady. Calves 25c lower. City-dressed veals, 8@10½c per lb; country-dressed firmer at 7@9½c. Sheep barely steady; lambs 25c lower; yearlings full steady. Dressed mutton steady at 7@10c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 12@15c; dressed yearlings unchanged at 9@12½c. Hogs steady; State and Pennsylvania hogs, $6.40@$6.50; country-dressed hogs steady at 8¼@9c per lb.

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Receive deposits subject to draft.
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Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. (OF CALIFORNIA.)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $20,487.72 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 1st day of June, 1903, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

New York, April 30, 1903.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

TEBO & NEOSHO RAILROAD COMPANY

The First Mortgage Bonds of the TEBO & NEOSHO RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing June 1st, 1903, will be paid, with accrued interest, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 54 Wall St., New York, on that date.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By J. N. WALLACE, Fourth Vice President.

"PRACTICAL WALL STREET"
A pamphlet for traders. Write for Free copy to MALLETT & WYCKOFF, 10 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRAIN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3d,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$2,000 Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds. 1930.
$2,000 Mississippi River Bridge Co. 1st 6s, 1912.
5 shs. Homeopathic Mutual Life Ins. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Am. Lithographic Co. Deb. Certfs.
5 shs. Bowery Bank.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2d Pfd.
200 shs. Clarke Automatic Scales Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
$10,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis R. R. Consld. 5s, 1928.
$21,000 United States Steel Corp. 1st 5s, Series "A."
$1,000 Minneapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1910-1930.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
300 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
1 share Jekyl Island Club of Brunswick, Ga.
32,501 shs. The Ideal Mining & Development Co. of Arizona.
$1,000 American Real Estate Co. 6 p. c. 10-year Cif., 1913.
$5,000 Peoria & Pekin Union R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
100 shs. China & Japan Trading Co. 6 p. c. stock.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
$15,000 Guayaquil & Quito Rway Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
400 shs. American De Forest Wireless Telg. Co.
25 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
50 shs. International Power Co. Pfd.
600 shs. International Power Co. common.
100 shs. American Locomotive Co. Pfd.
$10,000 Falling Rock Cannel Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 Northampton Portland Cement Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
63 shs. N. Y. Transfer Co. 80 p. c. paid.

CITY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely Invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,666,000

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John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

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John D. Crimmins,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Frank H. Platt,	Albert G. Jennings,
George R. Sheldon,	George W. Perkins,
Edward Eyre,	Eugene Kelly,
Peter Doelger,	Charles W. Morse,
William Halls, Jr.,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James D. Layng,	Charles V. Fornes,
William R. Grace,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles T. Barney,
Morgan J. O'Brien	Jas. Ross Curran.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
30 NASSAU STREET, May 27th, 1903.

By an amendment to the Constitution of the New York Clearing House Association, adopted Feb. 11, 1903, Trust Companies sending their exchanges through a member of the Association shall on and after June 1st, 1903, keep in vaults a cash reserve.

We have the required reserve in our vaults and will continue to avail ourselves of the Clearing House facilities.

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS AND OTHER CREDITORS.

The Seventh National Bank of New York, located at the City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs, the Shareholders having voted to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect at the close of business on April 9, 1903. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
Dated April 9, 1903.

WE URGENTLY REQUEST THAT ALL stockholders of Canada Southern Railway Company be present at a Special Meeting to be held at noon, June 3d, 1903, at St. Thomas, Canada, as we are led to understand that terms will be offered that will be disappointing, and a lease made for such a long time as will amount to practically a sale of the railroad.
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
DAVENPORT & CO.,
SCOTT & STRINGFELLOW.
Richmond, Va., May 29th, 1903.

DIVIDENDS.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 4.
The Board of Directors of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 1, 1903, to stockholders of record May 15, 1903.
Transfer books close May 16 and reopen June 2, 1903.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Transfer Agents.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
No. 111 Fifth Av., N. Y., May 28, 1903.
A dividend of 1¾% was this day declared on the preferred stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the office of Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on July 2, 1903, to stockholders of record at close of business June 10, 1903. Transfer books will close June 10, 1903, and reopen July 3, 1903.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Office of
EMPIRE STATE-IDAHO MINING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY,
45 Cedar Street, New York, May 29th, 1903.
DIVIDEND NO. 59.
A dividend of one-half (½) per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable June 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 8th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA IRON COMPANY.
First Mortgage Gold 5% Bonds.
Coupon due June 1, 1903, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., New York.
H. D. CARSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
May 23, 1903.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Coupons maturing June 1, 1903, from bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WILLIAM P. DIXON,
Assignee of M. Morgan's Sons,
No. 32 Liberty Street, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 5, of 5%, will be paid to the creditors of M. MORGAN'S SONS on and after May 29th, 1903.
WM. P. DIXON, Assignee.
Dated May 16th, 1903.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due June 1, 1903, from First Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company.
26-28 Ferry St., New York, May 28th, 1903.
A dividend of $1.50 per share of its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable July 1st, 1903, to Preferred Stockholders of record June 12th, 1903.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF TROUSERS.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., May 28, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Friday, June 5th, 1903, for purchase of 7,500 pairs of White Summer Trousers, samples of which can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. Bids will be received for all or any portion of the Trousers, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. A GUARANTEE in 20 per cent. of the value of the Trousers bid for will be required with each proposal. UNGUARANTEED BIDS will not be considered. Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Trousers," and addressed to COLONEL J. M. MARSHALL, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

SALE OF CLOTHING.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., May 29th, 1903.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, June 12th, 1903, for the purchase of 30,000 each, Summer coats and trousers, more or less, to be sold at the St. Louis, Mo., Clothing Depot, in such quantities as may be designated by the respective bidders, the Government reserving to itself the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Representative samples may be seen at either the St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia, Pa., or New York Depots, and the garments must be removed from the St. Louis Depot at the expense of the successful bidders, and paid for on delivery in current funds of the U. S. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for purchase of clothing," addressed to Capt. W. C. R. COLQUHOUN, Depot Quartermaster.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE VARICK BANK OF NEW YORK at the close of business on the 23d day of May, 1903.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$816,339.37
Overdrafts		1.81
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$27,712.61	
Due from approved reserve agents	41,976.28	
		69,688.89
Stocks and bonds		1,050.00
Specie		33,980.33
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		13,616.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$25,794.05	
Other items carried as cash	1,628.34	
		27,422.39
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		4,180.00
		$961,754.77
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		10,879.77
Due depositors		604,942.67
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		216,432.33
		$961,754.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN T. SPROULL, President, and ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier, of Varick Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 360 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of May, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
J. T. SPROULL, President.
ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 29th day of May, 1903, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Notary Public, Kings County, New York.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, at the close of business on the 23d day of May, 1903:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$15,841,207.71
Overdrafts		1,587.48
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,287,794.77
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		889,523.84
Specie		4,677,855.43
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,472,396.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,108,281.01	
Other items carried as cash	99,095.91	
		3,207,376.92
Total		$31,218,242.15
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in in cash		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		575,547.45
Due depositors		15,992,167.45
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		10,152,355.25
Unpaid dividends		272.00
Total		$31,218,242.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of May, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of May, 1903, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
953 THIRD AVENUE.
New York City, May 23, 1903.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,393,718.67
Due from banks, bankers, &c.	533,328.93
Banking house and lot	80,000.00
Cash and reserve	284,492.07
	$2,291,539.67
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits	194,588.80
Due depositors	1,896,950.87
	$2,291,539.67

JOSEPH J. KITTEL, President.
PETER DOELGER, JR., Vice President.
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.
JOHN N. VAN PELT, Ass't Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Holders of the "Twenty Year Five Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Bonds" of UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for Directors of the BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting of that Company on the 18th day of June, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and that the holders of a majority in amount of the above-described bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company are entitled to nominate three (3) of such Directors. You are, accordingly, requested to forward to the undersigned Trustee the names of three persons whom you wish to serve as Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company for the ensuing fiscal year.
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
46 Wall Street, New York City.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held June 1st, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of the New Jersey Corporations' Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 22d, 1903.

NOTICE.
NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.
192 Broadway, New York.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 192 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1st, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1904, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.
JOSEPH F. KEANY, Acting Secretary.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rogers Locomotive Works will be held on the 9th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company on Spruce Street, near Market Street, in the City of Paterson, State of New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated May 20th, 1903.
GEORGE E. HANNAH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 14, 1903.
The Annual Election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 1, 1903.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

J. S. HARRIS & CO.,
BROKERS,
LORD'S COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Members New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Toronto Board of Trade.
STOCK BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. { 1,356 B'WAY, COR. 36TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St., (near Madison Av.)
DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Certificate of 10 shares United States Steel preferred, No. C 31,481, in name of John F. Calder. Return to B. F. Furlong, Hudson, N. Y., for reward.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase on Dey Street for Tunnel Terminal—Seventy-second Street Residence Sold—Other Dealings.

The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company has bought, through Horace S. Ely & Co., from Eva L. Kip, 38 Dey Street, a five-story building, 24.9 by 77.4. This property is on the north side of Dey Street, about forty feet west of Church Street, and it is said that the purchase of it completes the buying of real estate for the terminal of the proposed tunnel to Jersey City under Cortlandt and Fulton Streets.

Frederick Zittel has sold for C. H. Dickinson to Dr. George W. Jacoby the five-story dwelling, with extension, 44 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 65 by 102.2.

Louis A. Ripley has sold for Mrs. M. P. Dwight the five-story American basement dwelling 59 East Eighty-second Street, 18 by 102.2.

Charles B. Gumb has resold to J. B. Lorgo 1,022 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-third Street, a four-story brownstone-front building on lot 17.2 by 80.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Robert Cook and others the three-story dwelling 62 West Twelfth Street, 19.4 by 103.3.

John D. Murphy is the buyer of 707 and 709 Seventh Avenue and 171 West Forty-seventh Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday. Mr. Murphy has also bought from Klein & Jackson the adjoining properties 711 to 715 Seventh Avenue, and 168 and 170 West Forty-eighth Street, forming an "L" around the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, with frontages of 50 feet on the former and 41 feet on the latter.

The Lentilhon estate has sold the four-story dwelling 55 Irving Place, 26 by 100.

Ralph M. Holzman of Arthur R. Parsons's office has sold for Samuel Engelsberg the five-story flat 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Seth W. Johnson is the buyer of 24 East Forty-sixth Street, a dwelling sold recently through Pease & Elliman.

George E. Bellamy is the real purchaser of the three dwellings at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street, contracts for which were signed by C. W. Clark.

Pauline Ehrlich has sold to John W. Merriam 123 East Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 16.10 by 100.5.

Charles Lowenfeld has resold the five-story flat 27 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Emanuel Simon has sold for Jacob Frankenthaler 164 East Seventy-eighth Street, a five-story brick flat, 25 by 100. The buyer, Mrs. Adam Hubschmitt, gives in exchange 212 Avenue C, southeast corner of Thirteenth Street, a four-story brick building, with stable at the rear, on lot 20 by 82.3. The latter property has been resold by Mr. Frankenthaler.

Emanuel Simon has also sold for Hattonbach & Co. the five-story brick flat 344 Pleasant Avenue, 25.3 by 76.

F. W. Sohns has sold for Mary Harling to Henry Marks the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story flat, with store, on lot 26 by 100.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for George G. Goebel the five-story double flat 524 East Eighty-sixth Street, 28 by 102.2.

Mabel G. Maynard has sold to Adolph Rosenstein the six-story apartment house 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 50 by 100.11.

Joseph Rosenfeld has sold 1,589 First Avenue, a five-story brownstone-front flat on lot 25 by 75.

Klein & Jackson have sold 4 to 12 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, five five-story flats on plot 150 by 100.11.

Pope & Brother and D. Gallo have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the five-story old tenement 27 Thompson Street, on lot 20 by 80. The purchasers already owned No. 29, and now have a plot 40 by 100, which they will sell to a builder for improvement.

Weil & Mayer have sold the following five-story flats: 987 Second Avenue, 25 by 100; 1,838 Second Avenue, 25.8 by 75; 236 Henry Street, 23 by 100, and the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 25 by 75.

Isaac and Joseph Polstein have sold to Harris and Julius Kaufman, for $66,500, the seven-story tenement 38 and 40 Stuyvesant Street, 50 by 55.2 by 52 by 70. The buyers give in exchange 184 Forsyth Street, a six-story tenement with store on lot 25 by 100.

Isaac & Klein have sold for K. Goldman, for $34,000, the six-story tenement 27 Lewis Street, 25 by 100.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Bernstein to Jacobowitz & Steiner, 92 Lewis Street, a six-story double tenement on lot 25 by 100; also, 117 East One Hundred and First Street, a five-story double flat on lot 26 by 100.11, for Joseph L. Buttenwieser.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for Smith Ely to Adolph Mansen, the dwelling 361 West Eleventh Street, 22 by 93.2.

Taylor & Douglass negotiated the recent sale for the flats 208, 210 and 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 69.6 by 100.11, for Max Enge to Max Lubetkin.

William F. A. Kurz has sold for Mrs. Henrietta Murphy the five-story triple flat 6 Teasdale Place; also, for Joseph Watson the two-story frame dwelling 813 Courtlandt avenue; also, for M. Wall the one-family brick dwelling 528 East Eighty-second Street.

William P. Mangam has sold for L. F. Olney a plot of sixteen lots on Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, Wakefield, 180 feet east of White Plains Road, 228 by 200. The purchaser will improve the property immediately.

W. F. Smith has sold for a Mr. Egan the four-story triple flat 534 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

Messrs. J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for a client the four-story and basement building 250 Hudson Street, 20.9 by 80, adjacent to the northeast corner of Broome Street, to Loyal L. Smith.

George J. Stricker has sold for Daniel Byrne to G. Fox the two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, 683 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

747 Tinton Avenue, west side, 2.7 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 27 by 117.6, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Sylvester Pope and others, as trustees ... $18,500

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

228 and 230 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story stone-front tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. S. Hubbard, as trustee ... 25,000

By Joseph P. Day.

8 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 135 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to Agnes Ernst and others ... 11,300

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

59 East Ninth Street, north side, 204 feet west of Broadway, 26 by 92.3, three-story brick building, all title and interest of Blanche Hauel de Logerot on Nov. 1, 1893; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Isaac Josephson ... 500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, May 29.

ALLEN ST, 188, e s, 22.11x87.7x22x87.5; Louis Gordon and others to Israel Altman, mtg $18,000, other consideration and ... $100

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5; David Lasky to Moritz Weisberger and another, (mtgs $21,200) ... Nom.

BRIGGS AV, n e corner of Cole's Lane, runs e 81x s 17.6x w 82x n 17.6; John V. Briggs and another, executors, to James C. Smith and another, all title ... 150

BRIGGS AV, n e corner of Cole's Lane, 70.4x74.7x70x81; James C. Smith and another to Michael Keane ... Nom.

BROAD ST, s w corner of Exchange Place, runs w 149.10x s 87.10x e 146x n 88 to beginning; Francis J. Mali to Emily J. de Forest, 1-16th part, other consideration and ... 100

BUCKHOUT ST, 574, s s, 20.10x100; Rosalie Dohm to John Andre, (mtgs $3,000,) other consideration and ... 100

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 95 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Nellie A. Lavelle to Matthew M. Shea, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and ... 100

CHRISTOPHER ST, 115, n s, 25x90.5; Lizzie L. Chamberlin to Katharine Rohl, (mtgs $43,000) ... Nom.

DELANCEY ST, 110 and 112, n s, runs n 77.6x w 22.1x n 22.6x w 22x s 100x e 44.1 ft to beginning; Harris Friedman and another to Joseph Alexander, (mtg $59,000,) other consideration and ... 100

EDGECOMBE ROAD, e s, 303.10 ft s of High Bridge Park, runs s 81.7x w 10x n 81.7x e 10 ft to beginning; Francis Higgins to Thomas H. O'Connor, all title, B. & S. ... Nom.

HENRY ST, 286, s s, 23.2x100x23.4x100; Jonas Weil and another to Ettie B. Boorstein and another, (mtg $19,000) ... Nom.

LEONARD ST, 78, s s, 37.6x100; George P. Slade and others, trustees, to Colonial Real Estate Association ... 140,000

LEWIS ST, 83 to 89, w s, 54.3x100; Max J. Klein and others to Israel Gottlieb and another, (mtg $50,000) ... 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 39.5 ft s of 54th St, 18x70; Ernest P. Sands to Louis Sands and others, B. & S. ... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 157, s s, 16.6x91x irregular; Isabel C. Coll to Martin Burke, (mtg $10,000) ... 1

LOT 189, map of Wakefield; William Stewart to Catherine Close, quitclaim ... Nom.

MADISON ST, 241, s s, 25x100; Mendel Schulman to Nathan Kirsh, (mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and ... 100

MANGIN ST, 97 and 99, w s, 50x100; Max Cohen and another to David Schiff and others, mtg $30,000 ... 1

MANHATTAN ST, 46, s w s, 25x81; Jacob Levitt to Maurice D. Mosart, (mtg $15,000) ... Nom.

NATHALIE AV, e s, Lots 1, 2, and 3, map of 16 villa sites, and 80 lots, part of Anthony estate, King's Bridge Heights, 75x125x80.5x125; Harry B. Thayer to Amasa T. Day, (mtg $7,000) ... Nom.

MONROE ST, s s, Lots 1,054 to 1,057, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 93.6x ½ block; Catherine E. Schrenkeisen to Martin Schrenkeisen, as executor and trustee, 1-10 part, all title ... 10,000

MONROE ST, 274, s w corner of Jackson St, 25x89.7x25x89.6; Meyer Chapkowsky to Harris Barnett, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and ... 100

MURRAY ST, 110, s s, 24x86.4x22.11x88.2; Henry B. Anderson, executor, to Margaret A. Rowan ... 25,000

MURRAY ST, 110, s s, 24x86.4x22.11x88.2; Margaret A. Rowan to Edwin A. Cruikshank, (mtg $12,000) ... 25,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of 137th St, 23.11x94.11x23x90.5; Gustavus A. Rogers to Michael H. Hagerty and others, trustees ... 5,000

STANTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 25x50; David Schiff and others to Max Cohen, mtg $13,500 ... Exch.

TRINITY AV, e s, 375 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; Violetta A. Jackson to Russel S. Johnson, (mtg $1,700) ... 100

UNION SQUARE, 32, e s, 26x125; 16th St, 104 East, 25x103.3; P. Henry Dugro to George H. Pigueron, (mtg $60,000) ... Nom.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 258.6 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x151.9x16.8x152.6; Joseph Reed and another to Louise D. Joyce, (mtg $2,650) ... Nom.

WEST END AV, w s, 20.11 ft s of 104th St, 20x67; Maria T. Kunzmann to Alice S. Buchanan, (mtg $18,500) ... Nom.

WEST END AV, 626, e s, 19x80; William Forster to Anna Forster, all liens, (B. S. $6) ... Nom.

WEST END AV, e s, 42.8 ft n of 76th St, 19.10x90; Samuel T. Shaw to Joan B. Shaw, all liens ... Gift

WEST ST, 166 and 167, s e corner of Murray St, 44.4x50.3x44.8x49.11; Henry B. Anderson, executor, to Catharine A. Phelps ... 55,000

1ST AV, 1,321, s w corner of 71st St, 25.4x75; William Wolf, heir, to Caroline Elkann and another, as heirs, 1-5 part, all title, other consideration and ... 100

1ST AV, 1,321, s w corner of 71st St, 25.4x75; Mitchel Levy and another, executors, to Caroline Elkann and another ... Nom.

1ST AV, n w corner of 78th St, 25.6x100; Stephen T. O'Brien and others to Charles Heymann ... 100

2D AV, s e corner of 95th St, 26x75; Jonas Weil and another to Meyer Meyer, (mtg $20,000,) ... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; William Tiemeyer to Louis Oppenheim, (mtg $13,000) ... Nom.

2D AV, 1,114, e s, 25x75; Mitchel Levy and another, executors, to Caroline Elkann and another ... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 25.4 ft n of 52d St, 25x90.11; Jonas Weil and another to Moses Lipshitz, (mtg $25,000) ... Nom.

2D AV, 1,067, w s, 25x100; Jonas Scheuer to Ollie Scheuer, (mtg $12,000) ... Nom.

2D AV, 1,114, e s, 25x75; William Wolf to Caroline Elkann and another, heirs, 1-5 part, all title, other consideration and ... 100

4TH ST, 313 to 317 East, 64.3x96; Abraham Nevins and another to Nathan Feldman and another, mtg $40,500, other consideration and ... 100

4TH ST, 313 to 317 East, 64.3x96; Max Tannebom to Abraham Nevins and another, mtg $29,000 ... 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 117th St, 100.11x45.6; Max Cohen and another to Mania Neustaedter and another, (mtg $57,000) ... Nom.

5TH AV, n e corner of 117th St, 25.0x85; Herman Brandstein to William Solomon and another, mtg $36,500, other consideration and ... 100

5TH AV, 1,463, n s corner of 118th St, 50.5x110; William J. Brown and another to Leopold Barth and another, (mtgs $68,000,) re-recorded ... 100

5TH ST, 636 East, 24.9x96.2; Leonor Spielberger to Simon Steiner, ½ part, all title, all liens ... 100

5TH ST, 634 East, 24.9x96.2; Simon Steiner to Lina Spielberger, ½ part, all title, other consideration and ... 100

10TH ST, n s, between 1st and 2d Avs, Lot 407, map of Bowery Farm, 25x94.10; Juliet G. Graham and others, executors and trustees, to Joseph Wolf and another, (mtg $23,000) ... 40,000

11TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft s of 46th St, 25.1x76; Theresa Hayes, widow, and others to Henry Muldoon ... 8,300

13TH ST, 332 East, 21x103.3; Jacob Rieger to Solomon Diemmer, mtg $18,000 ... 1

17TH ST, n s, 321.8 ft w of 6th Av, 25x92; Edward P. Hatch and another, executors and trustees, to Samuel E. Jacobs ... 25,000

17TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 24.7x92; Morris Wildfeuer and another to Eliza Lustig, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and ... 100

20TH ST, 222 West, 23x86.7x23x87.3; Hulda Wittner to Michael Borgaro, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and ... 100

35TH ST, 235 East, 20x98.9; Adeline Ketcham and others to Joseph A. Toscain, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and ... 100

38TH ST, 217 East, 22.6x98.9; Jacob Bernardik to Caroline Schwarz, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and ... 100

42D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, runs s 75 x n 75 x w 1, gore; Edward F. Brown, trustee, to William von Twistern, Ca. G. ... 1

42D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 18x98.9; Edward F. Brown, trustee, to William von Twistern, (mtg $15,000,) Ca. G. ... 1

46TH ST, 134 West, 15x100.4; Rosario B. De O'Naghton to Adelina B. De Varela, ½ part, all title ... 2,680

47TH ST, s s, 437.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; John Casey to Maria Rooney, all title, B. & S. ... Gift

56TH ST, 120 and 122 West, 50x100.5; Harry F. Coleman to John S. Coleman and others, ¾ part, (mtg $80,000) ... 1

74TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft w of 1st Av, 17.2x102.2; William O'Gorman to Joseph Urana, (mtg $5,000) ... 9,000

79TH ST, 100 East, 20x84; Stephen J. Heagan to Jacob R. Flashner, (mtg $20,000) ... 1

82D ST, 335 East, 17.10x102.2; Rachel Levy to Samuel Goldberger, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and ... 100

84TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Bertha Losero to Mary B. Benjamin, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and ... 7,500

86TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Helene Stern to William H. Spencer, (mtg $64,500) ... 100

88TH ST, 208 West, 27x100.8; Conrad R. Gross and another to Jennie Patterson, other consideration and ... 100

88TH ST, 117 East, 25.6x100.8; John J. Glynn to Sampson H. Schwars and others ... Nom.

88TH ST, 208 West, 27x100.8; Jennie Patterson to Conrad R. Gross and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and ... 100

88TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x100.8; Nathan Stimmel to John J. Glynn, all liens ... Nom.

93D ST, n s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.8; Henry B. Anderson, executor, to Adam Hoppel ... 5,400

95TH ST, 230 East, 25x100.8; Leopold Weil to William Nicolai, (mtg $12,000) ... 100

95TH ST, 158 East, 18x100; Joseph Liebling to Thomas Adelson, all title, quitclaim, (mtg $7,500) ... 1

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x201.10; Francis K. Pendleton to David Laskowitz and another, other consideration and ... 100

100TH ST, 76 East, 73.8x25.11; Jonas Weil and another to Eliza Cohn, (mtg $17,000) ... Nom.

100TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 80x100.11; David Ravitch and another to Nahum M. Waxman, (mtg $45,500) ... Nom.

100TH ST, 205 and 207 East, 40x100.11; Levi N. Hershfield to Thomas Corley, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and ... 100

111TH ST, 118 and 120 East, 33.4x100.11; Moses Boehm to Isaacs Simons, ¼ part, (mtgs $39,000) ... Nom.

112TH ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; George A. Walton to Jokobina Ramsperger, (mtg $20,000) ... Nom.

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 60x100.11; Samuel Jackson to Caliman Rouse, (mtg $52,000) ... Nom.

112TH ST, 6 West, 30x100.11; Samuel Jackson to Herman Berkovitz, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and ... 100

112TH ST, 8 West, 30x100.11; Samuel Jackson to Herman Berkovitz, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and ... 100

112TH ST, 6 West, 30x100.11; Herman Berkowitz to Bertha Ritter, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and ... 100

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; Nicholas W. Ryan and another to Samuel Jackson, (mtg $130,000) ... Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x73.11; Henry H. Jackson to James W. Furman, (mtg $16,000) ... Nom.

117TH ST, 38 and 40 West, 50x100; David Bandler to Isaac Goodstein and another, B. & S., (mtg $37,000,) other consideration and ... 100

118TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Max Cohen and another to Jacob Goldstein and another, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and ... 100

118TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Josephine H. Raser and another, executors and trustees, to Abraham Ruth, mtg $10,000 ... 16,500

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Arnold Adler to Daniel Mahoney, (mtg $33,500) ... 100

119TH ST, s s, 263 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Abraham Stern, referee, to Maude E. Whiting ... 19,600

120TH ST, s s, 94 ft e of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Adolph M. Bendheim to Meyer Goldberg, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and ... 100

120TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, runs s 98.10 x w 25 x n 92.1 x e 25; the American Baptist Home Mission Society to Leah Hays ... Nom.

122D ST, 436 East, 19x100.10; Charles Schoenstein to Estella Hirschbein, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and ... 100

123D ST, 360 West, 16x100.11; Ann M. Tolman, widow, to Charles E. Tolman ... Nom.

125TH ST, 322 East, 25x100.11; Annie L. Fitzgibbon to Julius E. Mucke, mtg $16,000, other consideration and ... 100

133D ST, 58 West, 25x99.11; Adolph Hollander to Davis Russack, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and ... 100

134TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Elizabeth C. Murphy to George A. Crowe, mtg $4,500 ... 100

134TH ST, 236 West, 25x99.11; Samuel Engelsberg to Peter Pinklert, (mtg $18,000) ... Nom.

134TH ST, 4 East, 25x99.11; Terence F. McGuire to William H. Spencer, (mtg $14,000) ... Nom.

162D ST, if produced, s e corner of Hudson River Railroad, runs n e 42.2x s e 328.5 x w 211.6x n e 84.10x n w 100 to beginning; Charles R. Buckley and others, executors and trustees, to Harry M. Austin ... 5,500

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 164 and 166; Morris Deubosky to Borach Menkes, 3 years ... $6,150

BROADWAY, 915; George R. Schieffelin and others to the A. De Pinna Company, 10 years, $14,000 to ... 16,000

CLINTON ST, 9; Simon Tannenbaum to Henry Keller, 3 10-12 years ... 660

DELANCEY ST, 110 and 112; Harris Friedman and another to Abraham Berkowitz, 2 years ... 1,200

DELANCEY ST, 127; Michael Josephson to Harris Beckelman, 2 years ... 1,440

LIVINGSTON AV, 720; Emily C. Regan to John Mackey, 10 years, $2,100 to ... 2,400

MADISON AV, 1,796; John Kafka to Herrman Peck, 3 years ... $396, 420

PIER or bulkhead, Harlem River, at line between land of Astor estates, runs to Exterior St x 128.2 to point 90.4 ft n of Ferncliffe Place, if extended, x —, with slip, &c.; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to the Fire Proofine Manufacturing Company, 9 10-12 years ... 5,750

SOUTH ST, 251; Water St, 495; August Limbert, trustee, to Greenlie Wyatt & Co., 9 9-12 years, taxes, &c. ... 700

1ST AV, 1,468; Catharine H. Ranney and another to Louis Perlman, 2 1-12 years ... 780

5TH AV, 105 and 107; Charles J. Oppenheim & Co. to H. Hecht, 3 7-12 years ... 4,750

5TH AV, 105 and 107; Henry Corn to Charles J. Oppenheim & Co., 5 years ... 12,000

28TH ST, 232 West; David Crawford to Joseph Zwick, 3 years ... 360

73D ST, 338 East; Ignatz Offner to John Meystrik, 2 years ... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to City Mortgage Company; 124th St, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent ... $55,000

ALEXANDER, Joseph, to Harris Friedman and another; Delancey St, 110 and 112, prior mtg $59,000, 5½ years, 6 per cent ... 16,000

ALTMAN, Israel, to Louis Gordon and others; Allen St, 188, prior mtg —, due Dec. 1, 1906, 6 per cent ... 1,750

ANDRE, John, to Rosalie Dohm; Buckhout St, 574, due May 1, 1905 ... 500

BARNETT, Harris, to Newman Cowen; Monroe St, 274, s w corner of Jackson St, 3 years, 6 per cent ... 3,000

BERKOVITZ, Herman, to Caliman Rouse; 112th St, 8 West, prior mtg $26,000, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 2,000

BERKOVITZ, Herman, to Caliman Rouse; 112th St, 6 West, prior mtg $26,000, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 2,000

BOORSTEIN, Ettie B., and another to Jonas Weil and another; Henry St, 286, installments, 6 per cent ... 3,500

CAHILL, Sarah F., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 497, map of Van Nest Park, demand, 6 per cent ... 2,800

COHN, Eliza, to Jonas Weil and another; Lewis St, 160 and 162, prior mtg $63,400, installments, 6 per cent ... 7,000

COHN, Eliza, to Jonas Weil and another; 100th St, 76 East, installments, 6 per cent ... 7,000

COLONIAL REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION to the Bowery Savings Bank; Leonard St, 78, 3 years, 4 per cent ... 60,000

CORLEY, Thomas, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 106th St, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent ... 22,000

CRAM, Sarah J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25th St, 51 West, due Aug. 13, 1904, 4½ per cent ... 2,500

DAY, Christopher C., to Mary L. Day; 1st Av, n w corner of 23d St, ¼ part, 1 year, 4 per cent ... 1,000

DRIMMER, Solomon, to Jacob Rieger; 13th St, s s, 86 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage $18,000, installments, 6 per cent ... 4,150

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY to Standard Trust Company, as trustee, all rights, &c., in Piers 20 and 21 Hudson River, with ferry houses, slips, boats, and rolling stock, franchises, &c., 50 years, 4 per cent., gold bonds ... 50,000,000

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; 4th St, 313 to 317 East, prior mortgage $40,500, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 8,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and others to Home for Incurables; Hancock St, e s, 178 ft s of Bleecker St, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 40,000

FURMAN, James W., to Adrian H. Jackson; 113th St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent ... 3,500

GENNERICH, Reinhard, to Henry Kroger; Lexington Av, e s, 75.5 ft s of 52d St; also Lexington Av, e s, 100.5 s of 52d St, 3 years, 6 per cent ... 12,000

GLEDHILL, Richard, to Mary Haight; 34th St, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av; also, 10th Av, n w corner of 34th St, 1 year ... 750

GOLDBERGER, Samuel, and wife to Rachel Levy; 82d St, 335 East, 2 years, 6 per cent ... 1,000

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, and another to Max Cohen and another; 118th St, s s, 115 ft w of 4th Av, installments, 6 per cent ... 3,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, and another to David Baudler; 40 West 117th St, prior mtg $18,500, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent ... 4,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, and another to David Bandler; 117th St, 38 West, (prior mtg,) due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent ... 4,000

GOTTLIEB, Israel, and another to Max J. Klein and others; 83 to 89 Lewis St, prior mtg $50,000, 5 years ... 15,000

HAAS, Frederick J., to Charles Stick; 54th St, 332 East; also, 51st St, 309 East, ¼ part and all title, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 1,500

HAMBURGER, Sarah, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky; 11th St, 528 to 532 East, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 23,000

HAYS, Leah, to American Baptist Home Mission Society; 120th St, s s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent ... 12,000

HERRMANN, Carolina, to Julius Wanner and another; Becker Av, n s, at n w s of Matilda St, Washingtonville, 1 year, gold ... 1,000

HEYMANN, Charles, to Sarah J. Flanagan; 1st Av, n w corner of 78th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 28,000

JACOBS, Samuel E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 17th St, n s, 321.8 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years ... 15,000

JOYCE, Louise D., to Joseph Reed and wife; Valentine Av, e s, 258.6 ft n of 179th St, installments ... 500

KAUFFMAN, Doretta, to Joseph Rubenstein; Hester St, 127 to 131, ½ part, 4 years, 6 per cent ... 4,000

KAUTOR, Abraham A., and another to Louis Nieberg and another; 12th St, n s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, building loan, prior mortgage $22,800, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 14,000

KAY, Ester R., to Eli M. Cohen; 118th St, 402 East, prior mtg $3,200, 2 years, 6 per cent ... 500

KEANE, Michael, to Daisy C. Wood, Briggs Av, n e corner of Coles Place, or lane, 3 years, gold ... 2,000

KEANE, Michael, to James C. Smith and another; Briggs Av, n e corner of Coles Place, or lane, prior mortgage $2,000, 2 years, gold ... 750

KETCHUM, Adeline, and others to William Lawson and another; 35th St, 235 East, due May 12, 1908 ... 8,000

KLEIN, Max J., and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lewis St, 85 to 89, 5 years ... 50,000

LASKOWITZ, David, and another to the Title Insurance Company; 98th St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year ... 13,500

LASKOWITZ, David, and another to the Title Insurance Company; 99th St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year ... 13,500

LASKOWITZ, David, and another to Abraham Ruth; 98th St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 11,000

LEMEN, Annie, to Nancy Krakower; 86 East 113th St, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent ... 1,500

LEWIS, M. Helen, to Sarah A. Hardy; Zulett Av, Lot 182, map of land of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, Westchester, 3 years, 5½ per cent ... 1,500

LIPSHITZ, Moses, to Jonas Weil and another; 2d Av, w s, 25.4 ft n of 52d St, installments, 6 per cent ... 4,700

MAHONEY, Daniel, to Arnold Adler; 118th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year ... 2,000

McGIRR, Peter, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 34th St, 444 West, 1 year, 4 per cent ... 7,000

MENDOZA, Delia, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 103d St, 103 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 15,000

MEYER, Meyer, to Jonas Weil and another; 2d Av, s e corner of 95th St, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent ... 2,000

MILTON, Elizabeth, and another to James C. Gulick; Franklin Av, 1,372, s e corner of Jefferson St, 1 year ... 500

MUIR, Mary E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 17 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent ... 30,000

MULDOON, Henry, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th Av, 622, 3 years, 4½ per cent ... 3,500

NEBEL, Joseph, and another to William C. Selden; 35th St, n s, 266.8 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 7,000

NEUSTAEDTER, Mania, and others to Max Cohen and another; 5th Av, s w corner of 117th St, installments, 6 per cent ... 15,000

NEUSTAEDTER, Mania, to Max Cohen and another; Rivington St, 111, given as security to secure mtg on 610 East 9th St, prior mtg $11,000, installments, 6 per cent ... 6,700

NEUSTAEDTER, Mania, and another to Max Cohen and another; 5th Av, s w corner of 117th St, given as collateral security for payment to secure $6,700 on 610 East 9th St, prior mtg $72,000, installments, 6 per cent ... 6,700

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Max Tannenbaum; 4th St, 313 and 317 East, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 21,500

OPPENHEIM, Louis, to William Tiemeyer; 2d Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, prior mtg $13,000, installments, 4 per cent ... 8,500

PATTERSON, Jennie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 88th St, 208 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent ... 20,000

PHELPS, Catharine A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; West St, 166 and 167, s e corner of Murray St, 3 years, 4 per cent ... 26,000

PIGUERON, George H., to P. Henry Dugro; Union Square, 32; also 16th St, 104 East, prior mtg $60,000, 2 years, 5½ per cent ... 35,233

ROWAN, Margaret A., to Title Insurance Company; Murray St, 110, 3 years, 4 per cent ... 12,000

RUSSAH, Davis, to Adolph Hollander; 133d St, 58 West, installments, 6 per cent ... 2,000

RUTH, Abraham, to Josephine H. Raser and another, executors and trustees; 118th St, n s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year ... 5,500

SCHIFF, David, and others to Max Cohen and another; 97 and 99 Mangin St, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $18,000 each, installments, 6 per cent., each ... 4,750

SCHWARZ, Anna, and another to J. Frances Pease; 308 West 120th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 16,000

SCHWARZ, Sampson H., and others to Gustav Lippmann; 88th St, 117 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent ... 14,000

SHEA, Matthew M., and another to William T. Lavelle; Chisholm St, w s, 95 ft n of Freeman St, prior mtg —, due July 1, 1908 ... 1,200

SOLOMON, William, and others to Van Norden Trust Company; Houston St, s e corner of Forsyth St, 6 months, 6 per cent ... 6,000

TOSCAIN, Joseph A., to Adeline Ketchum and another; 35th St, 235 East, prior mortgage $8,000, due May 12, 1908, 6 per cent ... 2,000

VON TWESTERN, William, to William F. Brown, trustee; 552 West 42d St, 5 years ... 18,000

WALKER, Fernando R., to Leonard Haugen; 8th St, n s, 260.7 ft w of Broadway, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent ... 2,000

WAXMAN, Nahum M., to David Ravetch and another; 100th St, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $45,500, installments, 6 per cent., each ... 3,750

WANNER, Julius, and another to Katherine Rainsford; 147th St, s s, 125 ft e of Clifton Av, 3 years, gold ... 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 56 and 58 Macdougal St, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 32,000

WOLF, Joseph, and another to Juliet G. Graham and others, executors and trustees; 10th St, n s, Lot 407, map of Bowery farm, installments, 6 per cent ... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Joseph, to Harris Friedman and another ... $6,000

AYER, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 580,000

BEROWIZ, Ernestine, to Mania Nestaedter ... 1

BEROWIZ, Ernestine, and another to Max Cohen and another ... 6,700

BIMBERG, Lena, to Meyer R. Bimberg ... 1

BROADWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Henry Corn ... 30,000

CORN, Henry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company ... 15,000

GRAHAM, Chauncey B., to Abram Nesbit ... 1

GREEN, Robert D., to Nellie C. Van Reypen ... 1

HEBRON LODGE, No. 5, INDEPENDENT Order B'nai Brith, to Society for the Support of Widows and Orphans ... 1

HOFFMAN, Mary, and another to Henry Heide ... 10,000

JACKSON, Marie E., to Abram Nesbit ... 1

KERNOCHAN, Joseph H., to J. Frederic Kernochan ... 1

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company ... 430,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Selina Simpson ... 6,500

LURIETZ, Jacob, to Clara S. Newmann and others ... 7,000

McCARTHY, Jere J., to John J. Barry ... 1

MINSKY, Louis, to Charles Geiger ... 1

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Joseph L. Buttenwieser ... 28,121

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 15,000

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 13, INDEPENDENT Order B'nai Brith, to Hebron Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order B'nai Brith ... 1

RUBENSTEIN, Joseph, to Sarah M. Bernstein, ¼ part ... 1,000

WEILER, Peter R., as executor, to William A. Smith, executor, 2 assignments ... 13,213

WOOLLEY, Mary E., to Mary C. Crane ... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 198; Pierson & Goodrich against Campbell Realty Corporation, owner; Raritan Structural Steel Company, contractor ... $111

BROADWAY and 77th St, s w corner, 100x100; Ole Gunderson against Albert Saxe, owner and contractor ... 51

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Miklowitz & Lubotsky against Bertha Mandel, owner; Isidor Kashare, contractor ... 115

MADISON AV, 1,666; Louis Oldshein against Cyrille Carreau, owner; Leon Schwartz, contractor ... 345

MADISON AV, 1,666; Louis Oldshein against Cyrille Carreau, owner; Leon Schwartz, contractor ... 345

30TH ST, 139 and 141 East; John B. Coste against Woolf Phillips, owner and contractor ... 15

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

4TH ST, 313 to 319 East; Abraham Nevins and Harry W. Perelman loan to Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss ... $45,000

11TH ST, 528 to 532 East; Sender Jarmulowsky loans to Sarah Hamburger and Isaac Kleinfeld ... 23,000

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 50x —; the City Mortgage Company loans to Charles Adams ... 55,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBIA ST, 90 and 92; New York Metal Ceiling Company against Schnur & Schupfer and another, Jan. 30, 1903 ... $470

WILLIS AV and 145th St, n e corner, 25x100; C. A. Sabin & Co. against Kate Muller and another, Jan. 17, 1902 ... 254

30TH ST, 28 to 32, and 27 to 31 East 29th St; Hay Foundry and Iron Works against Woman's Hotel Company and another, March 26, 1903 ... 16,231

30TH ST, 28 to 32, and 27 to 31 East 29th St; Young & Gerard against Woman's Hotel Company and another, March 23, 1903 ... 3,038

30TH ST, 28 to 32, and 27 to 31 East 29th St; National Sheet Metal Roofing Company against Woman's Hotel Company and another, March 24, 1903 ... 1,480

48TH ST, 523 West; Albert Hautsch against Charles Martin and another, May 21, 1903 ... 44

58TH ST, 357 West; Charles E. Pasco against John A. Schmidt and another, March 18, 1903 ... 125

Lis Pendens.

DECATUR AV, e s, and w s of Parkside Place, Lots 114, 115, 70, and 71, map of Norwood, Bronx; James O'Connell against Catherine Enright, individually and as administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. O'Grady.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 113th St, 18.5x70; James Neil, Jr., and another against Hattie T. Rosenthal and another, (action to impress equitable lien;) attorney, J. E. Pidgeon.

PARCEL of land forming a rectangular strip, 4x11, at n e corner of a lot at n e corner of 4th Av and 27th St, 24.9x60; Edward Cooper and another against Maria E. Kent, (action to determine claim;) attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 235th St, runs n 213.2 to 236th St x e 283.3 to Bronx River x s to intersection of Bronx River and 235th St x w 173.5 to beginning; George M. Miller, trustee, against Myron C. Burton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

5TH AV, e s, 69.11 ft s of 136th St, 30x100; George M. Miller and another, trustees, against Antonio D'Andre and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

5TH AV, e s, 39.11 ft s of 136th St, 30x100; Thomas Worth against Antonio D'Andre and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

106TH ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; Fannie Falk against George L. Feib and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Jackson.

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; the City Mortgage Company against Thomas Cowan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

136TH ST, s e corner of 5th Av, 100x39.11; Edith H. Williams against Antonio D'Andre and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100.11; State Bank against Catherine Cleary and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

S. & P. LEVINE.—Samuel and Philip Levine, composing the firm of S. & P. Levine, dry goods, 410 Fifth Avenue and 1,297 Broadway, Brooklyn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,864 and no assets.

RALPH COHN.—On motion of A. A. Tausky, attorney for a creditor, Judge Holt yesterday appointed Graham Sumner receiver for Ralph Cohn, jeweler of 444 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 27. The receiver's bond was fixed at $500.

KATZ BROTHERS.—Moses Katz and Samuel Katz of 406 Columbus Avenue, who formerly composed the firm of Katz Brothers of 203 East Forty-fourth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,215 and no assets. The largest creditors are the German Exchange Bank, $2,568, and Schroeder & Bonn, $1,117. The firm failed in 1885, the business then being taken over by H. Gans & Co. of 222 Pearl Street.

JOHN C. STOKES.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed against John C. Stokes, coal merchant, of 225 St. Nicholas Avenue, by Edward B. Arnold, $1,289; James McDonald, $417, and Nicholas L. Stokes, $2,400. It is claimed that the defendant committed an act of bankruptcy by suffering, when insolvent, a judgment to be obtained against him by Dickson & Eddy for $1,401. Execution was issued upon said judgment, and sale thereunder advertised for June 1.

CHARLES TUCKER.—Charles Tucker, plumber, residing at 246 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and doing business at 48 University Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,959 and assets of $7,730. Among the largest creditors are J. L. Mott Iron Works, $6,601; William H. Hussey & Son, $3,473, and John J. Tucker & Sons, $1,080. The assets consist principally of two lots in West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, valued at $3,500 each, and debts due, $480. Mr. Tucker had been in business since 1869.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

Bradstreet's reports 181 failures in the United States for the week ended May 28, as against 155 for the previous week and 163, 144, 135, and 129 in the corresponding week of 1902, 1901, 1900, and 1899. Of these, 51 were in the Middle States, 31 in New England, 27 in the South, 45 in the West, and the rest scattering. About 88 per cent. of the firms failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, Minnie E., administratrix—T. H. Cole, executor, and another ... $3,617

AGRANOFF, Morris—J. Greenberg ... 120

ARISTOPHO COMPANY—H. Steiner and another ... 139

BAKER, George H.—C. Frank ... 135

BARRY & HAYES—Blackall & Baldwin ... 300

BYRNES, James F. and Eleanor—J. O'Connell ... 421

COOKE, Baldwin G.—J. Scott ... 488

CRAIGHEAD, Horace—American Milk Company, costs ... 129

CURRIER, George M., executor—T. C. Campbell and another ... 5,193

COHEN, Louis—I. Grabow ... 123

DRAKE, Nathan M.—Central National Bank ... 355

DEUTSCHMANN, Annie—Third Avenue Railroad Company ... 652

DONOVAN, Kate A.—L. Houck ... 143

EMLEY, Fletcher J., and Edward M. Hoagland—F. Hughes ... 276

FULKS, William E.—G. A. Kohler ... 90

FOSTER, Alfred E.—J. F. Schmadeke ... 45

GEMUNDER, George—H. Thomas ... 117

GREGORY, Elizabeth and Florence V.—M. Furst ... 37

GOLDBERG, Abraham and Benjamin—G. Hall, Jr. ... 50

GRAY, Frank S.—J. L. Gordon ... 288

HARKIMER, Sigmund—S. Levin ... 37

HOLLINGSWORTH, Eleanor—A. J. Crawford ... 190

HOWARD, Charles N., executor—F. J. Kane ... 301

KILBORN, Harry M.—E. O. Cowles, administrator ... 545

KOCH, Walter, Charles Schulstadt, and Roman B. Zaileio—Oscar Schlegel Manufacturing Company ... 94

KENNEDY, Charles—L. Tekulsky and another ... 87

LIPPMANN, Louis—New York Metal Ceiling Company ... 185

LYONS, James—Seddon & Co. ... 274

LEVY, Louis M., Morris Salt, and Matilda Levy—F. S. Passavant and another, costs ... 142

LUTGE, Henry F.—P. Popper ... 120

LINTHWAITE, William—J. Thomson ... 375

MONAGHAN, John—H. H. Meise ... 82

MARTYN, Carlos, Charles F. Rideal, and Max Hart—New York and Pennsylvania Company ... 269

MIERS, Samuel, and Patrick Gatem—People of the State of New York ... 500

MARTIN, Charles O.—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs ... 230

MARTIN, Josephine E.—F. V. Burton and another ... 147

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Goodwin ... 821

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. L. Smith ... 25,649

POST, Nellie—K. E. Moore, costs ... 49

PRINDLE, Harry—Northern Engineering Company ... 161

PELOUBET, Seymour S.—Vail Linotype Composing Company ... 230

RUTHOSER, Jacob—J. Cosel and another ... 27

RUTHOSER, Jacob—J. Cosel and another ... 44

REDMAN, Dolores—J. S. Halpin and another ... 192

RIECKE, Christian, and Frederick Ruden—J. Doscher and another ... 118

RONAN, Parker C., Margaret A., Loretta M., and Arthur A.—F. Zorn ... 584

RUST, Meta E.—M. E. Howenstine ... 4,106

STEIN, Philip J.—B. D. Luce and another ... 958

SCHILLING, George A.—H. August ... 74

SIRE, Leander S.—Columbus Bank ... 283

SOSTO, Antonio—A. Luna ... 170

SMITH, Charles T.—Simpson-Crawford Company ... 433

SMITH, Charles E.—Simpson-Crawford Company ... 458

TEUCH, Frederick—J. C. Orr ... 385

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—F. W. Saltzsieder and another, costs ... 96

TOPKIN, Dora—M. Freidman and another ... 344

UNITED MARINE MANUFACTURING and Supply Company—General Incandescent Arc Light Company ... 198

VOGT, William—New York and Broadway Rubber Tire Company ... 45

WEISSMAN, Louis—M. B. Lande ... 227

WEIHER, Lorenz V. J.—J. C. Davis ... 222

WALLS, Peter—E. W. Vanderbilt ... 1,220

ZUCKER, Meyer—D. Bachmann and another ... 253

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, Capts. John H. Stone, Tyree R. Rivers, and Omar Bundy, and First Lieut. James F. Edwards; First Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, recorder. First Lieuts. John B. Shoeffel, Ninth Infantry, and Walter T. Bates, Seventeenth Infantry, will report to the Fort Leavenworth board for examination.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Williams is relieved from duty in the Philippines and will report to the General commanding the Department of Dakota.

Lieut. Col. Frank West is ordered from the Philippines to the Department of the Colorado.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. E. Burd is ordered to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for duty as assistant to Inspector of Machinery.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull (retired) is ordered to Boston, June 1, for duty on the Southery.

Assistant Paymaster T. D. Harris is ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster H. T. Skelding (retired) is detached from the Southery; he will continue other duties.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Rogers is detached from the Yorktown and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Arrivals—The Hartford at Annapolis, the Rainbow at Yokohama, the Alert at San Diego, the Arkansas at Helena, the Chicago and Machias at Marseilles, the Sterling at Lambert Point, and the Worden at Norfolk.

Sailings—The Atlanta, from Key West for Boston; the Wisconsin, from Honolulu for Yokohama; the Iroquois, from Honolulu for Midway; the Monterey and Pompey, from Hongkong for Amoy; the Kentucky, Oregon, New Orleans, and Helena, from Yokohama for Che-Foo.

The submarine torpedo boats Grampus and Pike were placed in commission yesterday at the Mare Island yard.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Furchgott, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Furchgott, notions, 108 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Abernethy, hardware, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods, 72 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Dodge Dry Goods Company, Troy, N. Y.; F. A. Sanford, silks, 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. Hardie, notions; Everett House.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; P. C. Rand, notions, 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions and laces, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 29.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Lancaster Coal and Iron Company of Reading, Penn., to mine coal and iron ore; capital, $500,000.

Henderson & Henderson (Incorporated) of Buffalo, N. Y., to deal in wearing material; capital, $20,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—H. H. Getty, Paris, and F. Aden Horstman, Washington.

IMPERIAL—A. N. Spencer, Pittsburg, and R. C. Buhner, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Seefried, German Minister to Guatemala.

GILSEY—Capt. Wynne Hannah, London.

MANHATTAN—W. A. Aird, Glasgow; H. Tenderl, Alexandria, Egypt, and R. W. Gibson, United States Marine Corps.

PLAZA—George A. King, Washington, and U. Guggenheimer, Jr., Lynchburg.

SAVOY—T. Z. Cachmann, Hamburg, and W. N. Eisendrath, Chicago.

VICTORIA—C. M. Roehm, Detroit, and R. A. Terry, Mobile.

HOFFMAN—Wells M. Sawyer, Washington; James T. Dean, St. Paul, and Martin Franke, Liepsig, Saxony.

ALBEMARLE—G. A. Morrell, Guezaltenango, Guatemala, and Major James B. Erwin, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ralph P. Singleton, Bradford, England, and A. Howard Pirie, London.

NETHERLAND—Dr. Paul and Mrs. Thorndike, Boston; Capt. Thomas Perry, United States Navy, and Col. W. S. Edgerly, United States Army.

ST. DENIS—James A. Gordon, Belfast; Joseph Thompson, Pittsburg, and S. F. Champion, Chicago.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises ... 4:33 A. M. | Sun sets ... 7:22 P. M. | Moon sets ... 10:50 P. M.

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:16	Gov. Isl'd	10:35	H. Gate	12:31
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:36	Gov. Isl'd	10:57	H. Gate	12:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astoria, Scottish ports	12:30 P. M.	
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	6:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti and Santa Marta	6:30 A. M.	
British Princess, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		8:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Napolitan Prince, Azores Islands	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		8:30 A. M.
Sobralense, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Coronda, Argentina	9:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Genoa and Naples	8:30 A. M.	
Yucatan, Colon		1:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Yucatan	12:00 M.	

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Deutschland, Hamburg	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		12:00 M.
Havana, Mexican ports		11:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Cuban ports		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz and Genoa		
Tennyson, Brazil		
City of Washington, Mexico	12:00 M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Vladivostock via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May §30 and up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, May 2; Sydney, May 4; Auckland, May 8, and Honolulu, May 19, reached San Francisco on the Ventura and were dispatched east at 6 P. M., May 25, and are due in New York to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 30.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 28.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, May 13.
Ben Cruachan, St. Lucia, May 21.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, May 17.
Bratsberg, St. Croix, May 23.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 27.
Coamo, San Juan, May 25.
Cymric, Liverpool, May 22.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 14.
Manitou, London, May 18.
Philadelphia, Southampton, May 23.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, May 16.
Primula, Shields, May 9.
Santiago, Havana, May 26.
Seminole, Jacksonville, May 27.
Trinidad, Bermuda, May 28.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 23.

SUNDAY, MAY 31.

Amazonense, Para, May 19.
City of Washington, Santiago, May 24.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, May 28.
Kansas City, Swansea, May 29.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 21.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

Astoria, Glasgow, May 21.
Comus, New Orleans, May 27.
El Siglo, Galveston, May 26.
Moltke, Hamburg, May 23.
Numidian, Glasgow, May 22.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Citta di Milano, Naples, May 20.
El Cid, Galveston, May 27.
Gallia, Naples, May 16.
Kansas City, Savannah, May 29.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, May 24.
Minneapolis, London, May 24.
Noordam, Rotterdam, May 23.
Seneca, Algiers, May 19.

Arrived.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Bohn, Hamburg, May 15, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Monroe, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steam yacht Taurus.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre, May 23, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yanariva, (Br.,) Grindlay, Trinidad, May 19, with mdse. to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Nerisen, Manchester, May 13, in ballast to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Northtown, Wilder, Port Arthur, Texas, May 21, with petroleum to the Gulf Refining Company; vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Mar, Jacobs, Galveston, May 23, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Rosneath, (Br.,) Findley, Perth Amboy, in ballast to the New York and Bermudez Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; thick fog.

Sailed.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Narragansett, (Br.,) for London.
SS Niceto, (Span.,) for Santiago, Cienfuegos, &c.
SS Erica, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Hector, for Boston.
SS Donald, (Nor.,) for Banes via Gibara.
SS Alton, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Cunaxa, (Br.,) for West Bay, N. S.
SS Taff, (Br.,) for Banes.
SS Niagara, for Tampico.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Cape Corrientes, (Br.,) for Cienfuegos.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick and Mobile.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 29.—SS Carpathia, (Br.,) Capt. Barr, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 10:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. King, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Tintoretto, (Br.,) Capt. Mathison, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Hambleton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Kelson, from New York and Norfolk, arr. at Savona yesterday.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Algoa Bay yesterday.

SS Amazonense, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from Para for New York, sld. from Barbados May 28.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Raffo, from New York, arr. at Naples May 25.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Willhöft, from New York for Santos, &c., arr. at Pernambuco May 25.

SS Citta di Genova, (Ital.,) Capt. Galletto, from New York, arr. at Genoa May 27.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York via this port, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) Capt. Cherubini, for New York, sld. from Barcelona May 23.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Oran, for New York, sld. from Palermo May 27.

SS Corfe Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from Cape Town for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Victorian, (Br.,) Capt. Cavin, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 4:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

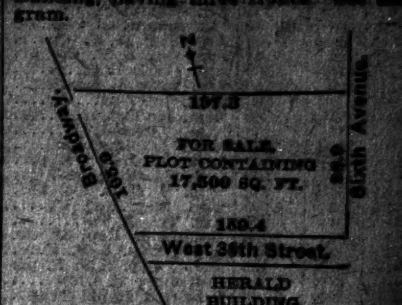
SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Fayal to-day.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar today.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Large plot directly north of Herald Building, having three fronts. See diagram.



Horace S. Ely & Co.,
21 LIBERTY STREET. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

Examination and reports of plumbing work under construction for owner and tenants; smoke and water test applied. Kelly, 2,485 3d Av., Plumber and Sanitary Engineer.

Murray Hill Section.—3-story brownstone, perfect repair, new furnace; less than $15,000; $6,000 mortgage. Real Estate, D Box 150 Times.

A 5-story triple flat, W. 117th, near Lenox Av.; $29,000; rent, $3,400; all rented; no brokers. Bargeboer, 1,397 5th Av.

Sixth double tenement, 54th St., near 9th; 25x100; $43,000; rents, $4,536. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—19th St., near 8th Av., three-story house, 20.10x92; $16,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residence, Washington Square to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th, $22,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two double tenements, 52d St., near 9th; 50x100; $28,000; rents, $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern double tenement, 46th St., near 9th; 26.4x100; $23,000; rents, $2,556. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention.—14th St., near Avenue A; plot 125x103.3; asking, $85,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Double tenement, 16th St., near Av. A; 25x100; $16,000; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Double tenement, 46th St., near 2d; 25x100; price, $17,500; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chrystie St. tenement, with stores; never empty; price $30,000, mortgage $17,000. John Hoeck, 650 9th Av.

A Fulton St. investment property; very desirable. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

One-family 8-room house, near L station and school, $4,700. 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Bronx.

WHAT can you offer for the following Properties?
$150,000.—111 free and clear Lots.
125,000.—Equity choice business Building, all leased.
12,000.—Equity choice 5th Av. Flat, near 119th.
15,000.—Equity 5 Bronx single Flats; bank mortgage.
30,000.—Four detached, clear, 2 family Bronx Dwellings.
65,000.—21 choice free, clear Lots; add cash.
145,000.—32 Lots, adjoining Rapid Transit station, Bronx.
10,000.—Clear 10 room Dwelling, plot 125x100.
25,000.—Clear Residence, outbuildings, Summit, N. J.; add cash.
85,000.—Equity Broadway Business Building; will add cash.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726-728 Tremont Av.

A.—On Gunther estate, lots $300 up; easy payments; city water and gas to property; titles guaranteed free; liberal commission to agents and purchasers who will help influence sales; take Jerome or Webster Av. trolley, transfer to Yonkers Av. and get off at stop leading to St. Joseph's Seminary; property directly opposite; agents on grounds Decoration Day and Sundays; office two blocks east of mansion. Further particulars on application. Arthur Belden, Gen'l Agent, 215 West 125th St. Open Friday evenings.

FRAME HOUSE, 1,894 Harrison Av., (near Tremont Av.,) Morris Heights; has 11 rooms, bath; slate roof, hot water heater, cemented cellar, and laundry in cellar; lot is 35 by 140 feet; on high ground; ten minutes from Central and Putnam Stations; five minutes from two trolleys; near school, churches, and New York University; price, $8,000. F. A. Fernald, owner.

Arden Park, Bronx.—Are you ready to invest where Astor does? We have 300 choice lots to sell at auction prices; on the line of Port Chester Railroad and rapid transit; adjoins the beautiful Bronx and Pelham Parkways and the Pelham Bay; buy before the boom strikes it and make money. O'Hara Bros., East 200th St. and Webster Av., Bedford Park. Open Sundays and evenings.

Attention.—To rent, an excellent house in the cream location of Bedford Park; shady grounds, modern improvements. Full details can be obtained by calling at O'Hara Bros., 200th St. and Webster Av., Bedford Park. Open Sundays and evenings.

Attention.—Two lots, extra deep, in Bedford Park, must be sold to quick buyer; near L; high location. O'Hara Bros., East 200th St. and Webster Av. Open Sundays and evenings.

If you are looking for a home in the Bronx examine the Johnson houses; houses for 1, 2, and 3 families; of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St., and walk east to the Johnson houses. Write for descriptive booklet. George F. Johnson & Sons, owners and builders, P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, New York.

AT $300.—ARDEN ESTATE LOTS, (24th Ward;) near line rapid transit; new Port Chester Railroad to run through property; buy now, before the boom; 5 per cent. cash; balance small monthly payments. Send for full particulars, main office, 149 East 125th St., adjoining 12th Ward Bank.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT TWO-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING,
APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

For Sale—4 lots on 182d St., 200 feet from Southern Boulevard; also 4 on Garden St., 80 feet from Southern Boulevard. James Glynn, Owner, 428 East 117th St.

Mount Hope.—Two-family dwelling, detached; 13 rooms, all improvements; near Claremont Park. L. H. Herrmann, 19 Liberty St., or 1,751 Topping Av.

$5,000 buys two 9-room houses, all improvements, near "L" station; live in one and rent other for $25 per month. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av., near 161st St.

$3,900, $500 down, buys 2-family house, all improvements, near "L" station. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

$2,400 buys 8-room house, all improvements, near "L" station. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av., near 161st St.

Bargain—Must be quick; 12-room 2-family house, near L station and school; price $6,000; make an offer. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

S. W. corner 175th St. and Clinton Av., near Park, school, cars, and city offices. J. Gratacap, Designer, 1,801 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Great bargain in four-story brick flat near rapid transit station; 10 per cent. investment; always rented. Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Sacrifice.—Value $16,000; Washington Av., 80x140; handsome brick residence, $12,500. Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Attractive flats on avenue and side streets, corners; also vacant property. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Grantwood-on-Hudson

Opposite Grant's Tomb.
Have You Seen Grantwood in Full Bloom?
If Not, Now Is Your Opportunity.

Grantwood adjoins a beautiful public park, commanding magnificent, panoramic views of the Hudson, Manhattan Island, and Long Island Sound. Climate of the Catskills. Elevation 370 feet above the River, on the crest of the Palisades. Health, rest, and pleasures are combined in a Grantwood home.

LOTS $700 TO $1,800.
HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Write or call for descriptive booklet; also free tickets via Franklin or 42d Street Ferry, and North Hudson Company's Trolley or 130th Street Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Columbia Inv. & Real Estate Co.,
St. James Bldg., Broadway and 26th St.
'Phone 1847 Madison.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, May 29.—Following is the Court of Appeals calendar of appeals from orders for the opening days of the session beginning Monday: Monday—403, 416, 438, 441, 451, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 464. Tuesday—445, 442, 450, 462, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 472, 446, 468.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J. Reilly vs. Clark—Thomas B. Osborne. Bogart vs. Morris—Morris Cukor. Pierce vs. George A. Fuller Company—Charles F. Brown. In re Hyland—Abraham R. Lawrence.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J. Hazel vs. Adler—Thomas W. Churchill.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS.

SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PRESCOTT ROAD AND OAKLEY ROAD.
Plots 100x200, ½ Acre, 8 Lots, $500.00; or,

$63.00 PER LOT,

In one of the finest residence sections of Westchester County. $20.00 down and $20.00 per month—only

$2.50 PER LOT.

RESTRICTED PROPERTY, SURROUNDED BY HOUSES VALUED AT FROM $10,000 TO $20,000, ON TERMS WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE.
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
WHITE PLAINS IS NEARER THE BUSINESS CENTRES OF NEW YORK CITY THAN 75% OF NEW YORK CITY PROPER, AND IS INCREASING IN POPULATION AT THE RATE OF 30% A YEAR.
TRAINS EVERY TEN (10) MINUTES DURING RUSH HOURS.
THIRTY-FIVE (35) MINUTES BY EXPRESS.
FORTY-EIGHT (48) TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.
TAX RATE ON THIS PROPERTY 25% OF TAX RATE IN N. Y. CITY.
THE IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS WITH THE SUBWAY WILL MAKE WHITE PLAINS WITHIN 35 TO 45 MINUTES FROM EVERY BUSINESS CENTRE OF NEW YORK CITY.
TROLLEYS CONNECT WITH NEW YORK CITY, YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, MAMARONECK AND MOUNT VERNON.
SECURE AT ONCE ONE OF THESE VALUABLE PLOTS.
MAPS, PASSES, AND PARTICULARS OF THE NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 289 FIFTH AVENUE, MANHATTAN.

Lots in Westchester County. from $150 up; will take parties any day to see property; easy terms. For particulars and tickets address GOSFORD & LANGILL, 248 West 14th St.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Plot 100x150, 12th Av., near 2d; graded, sewered; $2,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Mt. Vernon.—Beautifully shaded spot for a home; good location, high ground; 100x150. M., 100 Lexington Av.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway. $1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

White Plains.

Wanted—Artistic people to build log cabins, rubble, and original bungalows on high wooded tract, 10 minutes station. Rosslynne, Box 471, White Plains, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—To rent for Summer months, modern house, large veranda; 4 minutes to station. 37 St. Andrew's Place, or apply to Chas. Young, 63 William St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Titles

insured by this company expeditiously and at seasonable cost. Its contract of insurance is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SEE
EDWARD JOHNSON'S
MODEL HOMES
in the Best Section of
BOROUGH PARK
Terms Easy.
Office 49th St., & 12th Ave.
Brooklyn.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Beautiful detached two-family dwelling, overlooking Prospect Park South; 17 rooms, natural trim, every appointment; price, $6,300; easy terms. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

GENUINE BARGAIN.
Cozy detached dwelling, near Park and Boulevard; every improvement; price $2,950; easy terms. John V. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Houses, flats, and factory sites, near bridge, Navy Yard, and ferries; best investing section; quick renting. Wm. Clinton Burling, 206 Gold St., near Concord, Brooklyn.

Suburban homes for sale; small deposit down; monthly payment; country places to exchange. Scott, 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Splendid house; 11 rooms; all improvements; beautiful neighborhood; cheap; any terms. Owner, 700 ... St., Flatbush.

Brooklyn property sold for cash or exchanged; immediate results. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Beautiful, furnished cottage; improvements; with plenty bedrooms; stables; shade; garden; near bay and depot; bargain; also 15-room farmhouse, with improvements, overlooking lake and bay; rnado, fruit; privilege of horse and carriage and bathing house; come; also smaller cottages, from $150 up. H. Metcalf, Patchogue, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street

CEDARHURST, L. I.
Thirty acres choice property on Broadway; house and stable; for sale or exchange for improved property in Manhattan. John Kensett Mallows, 80 William St.

To Rent.—On south side Long Island until owner's return from Europe Aug. 17, furnished cottage, 6 bedrooms, beautiful grounds, many acres, vegetables, fruit, shade, private shore, bathhouse, fine sailing, sea breeze, safe bathing. Landon, Box D 141 Times.

AT BABYLON AND WEST ISLIP, L. I.
Most accessible place on South Shore; 37 miles out; 30 trains daily; express station. Furnished cottages to rent. Desirable property for sale. Illustrated list. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

For rent, furnished, July, August, and September, 9-room cottage, near shore road, Bay Ridge, $150 to small, select family only. Address D., Box 153 Times Office.

To Let for Season, Furnished.—Cottage at Great Neck; steamboat landing; finest waterfront on Sound; boating, bathing, fishing. John F. Phillips, Great Neck, L. I.

East Rockaway, Long Island.—House overlooking Long Beach, 13 rooms, bath; stable; shade; rent for season, $300, furnished. Richard Carman.

For Sale.—30 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

To Let.—Cottages with or without improvements, from $175 to $450 season. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

EASTHAMPTON AND WAINSCOTT.—Furnished cottages to rent. G. Richards, 75 Liberty St. N. Y. Telephone.

Port Jefferson.—30 acres, adjoining Deal Alvord's "Bella Terra," $7,000, worth $20,000. Jones, Freeport, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

Go to Cornell's Real Estate Exchange, 38 Water St., Stapleton, for information Staten Island real estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Broadway, Union Park, Boston, $1,100; Hollis Park, 50x187½, $300. Advertiser, 1,232 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Five lots near millionaires' "Ardsley Club," Dobbs Ferry! Near depot! Trolley passes! Bode, 306 East 29th St.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

NEW HOMES.
EAST ORANGE, 35 MINUTES OUT.
Eight to ten rooms, attic, laundry; cemented cellar; all new up-to-date improvements; hardwood floors; beautiful decorations; steam heat; homes complete in every detail.
PRICE $4,500 UP.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, balance same as rent.
VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

Elegant plot of ground for sale, 50x150 feet, finely located in the finest neighborhood of Jersey City Heights, N. J.; high terraced ground, restricted property; nothing but fine one or two family houses to be built on same; fine fruit trees on ground; nothing but fine residences surrounding same; only vacant plot around neighborhood; price $4,000. Geo. Allers, Jeweler, 308 Central Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $780; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

ARLINGTON, N. J.
$250 cash, balance same as rent, will buy 7-room and bath house, with furnace, range, hot and cold water; near depot; a bargain.
I. V. Dorland, Elm St., near depot.

At Ridgefield Park.—Half hour out; two railroads; new house, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; connected to sewer, water, gas; fine location; near depot; large lot; price, $2,800, $500 cash, balance same as rent. Carl Hallberg, owner. Office near depot.

Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal, Ocean Grove, and Bradley Beach property; choice Summer homes for rent; bargains for sale; illustrated "Renter's List" or illustrated "Buyer's List" mailed free; carriage at office. J. Stanley Ferguson, Post Office Building, Asbury Park, N. J.

$1,500 cash will buy 11-room cottage and stable, one acre ground, 1¼ miles from Madison, New Jersey; improvements cost $3,000 to replace; accept half mortgage from satisfactory buyer. Henry Hentz, Madison, New Jersey, or 22 William St., New York.

$3,600.—Easy terms; West Englewood, No. 3 Reade St.; 34 minutes from city; 10 minutes walk from depot; eight-room house, in perfect order; plot 50x125; high, healthy location; bargain; possession; rent, $270; six months, $150. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

SUFFERN.—Completely and handsomely furnished house to let for the Summer; high and healthful location; plenty of shade and verandas; six bedrooms; all improvements; one hour out. Erie, Box 180 Times.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

$1,850.—On your own terms, elegant 7-room house; ¼ acre of land, with hennery; corner of Maple Av., Eatontown, N. J., near Long Branch. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

To close estate will sell 3 lots with river front, 8 miles from Greater New York line, for $15 (only $5 each); terms, $3 down, $1 weekly. James, Box 28 Times Office.

Dutch Colonial Cottage on Palisades.—Unobstructed view of Hudson for miles; 14 rooms; beautiful decorations; bargain. Eastwood, 223 West 42d.

"WHERE TO LIVE AND DO BUSINESS IN New York." Booklet free at 1,450 and 399 Broadway, or mailed for 4 cents postage by Suburban Pass. Agt., Erie Rd., 1,159 Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful Palisades, overlooking Hudson River, Riverside Drive; accessible all hours; lots, cottages; easy terms. Eastwood, 223 West 42d St.

SEASHORE HOMES AT
ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL.
Albert Robbins, 226 Main St., Asbury Park, N. J.

Gentleman's Place, Morris Plains; 8 acres; stable, greenhouse, &c.; $10,000; for sale. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Valuable estate near Ridgewood, Jersey; finest spot, Erie main line! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 29th St.

Montclair, N. J.—Large home, near depot; fine location; furnished, for Summer; $75 per month. Box G 192 Times Office.

$10 monthly buys 2 lots cor. Vernon and Cutter Sts., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Apply Louis H. Raabe, 1,967 Forest Av., N. Y. City.

At Rutherford, N. J.—Sylvan, cor. Summit, Queen Anne 8 rooms, improvements; ten per cent. cash. Purdy.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Modern 10-room house, furnished, to rent for the season. 219 Inwood Av.

West End, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Monmouth Beach; furnished cottages to let. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Residences and farms; good outbuildings; plenty fruit. Wm. Denton, Woodcliff, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Cool, breezy Wychmere, (Cape Cod;) seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented, fully furnished, all conveniences, bathrooms, excellent cold water and hot; delightful climate; rarely 85°; long season; fine bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

Offered at Sacrifice.—Fine country seat and farm; 68 acres fine rich level land; large 12-room house, veranda, running water, beautiful shades, large barns; grand view of Sound; near city and all advantages. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Small, old-fashioned cottage; moderate rent; beautifully located; Contentment Island; 11 rooms, furnished; private beach; stable; open Saturday and Sunday. V. Griffith, Rowayton, Conn.

Farm Bargains—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 600 acres; from $400 to $10,000. Write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

For Sale.—Saugatuck, Fairfield Co., Conn.; health, comfort, pleasure; house in good order; 2 acres; 7 rooms; fruit all kinds; trolley to beach. Box 119.

Wilton, Conn.—Partially furnished house; stable; 3 acres; 70 minutes out; price, $1,500; 14-room house and 70 acres, $5,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Riverside, Conn.—Rent furnished; attractive residence, shady lawn, conveniences; near depot; yacht club. Atwater, 55 Liberty.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house, stable; 3 acres; 70 minutes out; season, $150. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

$850—Tumble-down Catskill Mountain homestead, 196 acres, combining mountain top, lovely valley, dense forest, winding stream, spouting springs, cleared fields, choice orchard, hunting, fishing; accessible; amid matchless splendor of towering mountain peaks. Write quick, Administrator, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

Saratoga.—Handsome residence, furnished; 22 rooms; three baths; gas, electricity; with five acres wooded lawn; only five minutes' walk from Grand Union Hotel; stable on premises for eight horses; known as Lyonhurst; rent, $1,800. Address Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Grand View Farm, Berkshire foothills, 25 acres; large orchard, cool grove, trout brooks; school 2 minutes; station, churches, stores 15 minutes; New York 90 minutes. Howard Woodman, Bethel, Conn.

Onteora, Catskill; modern furnished house; 14 rooms, bath, butler's pantry; rent, $700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

1-4 ACRE CHICKEN FARMS,
garden plots, and home sites at Mt. Pleasant Heights. For particulars and tickets address GOSFORD & LANGILL, 248 West 14th St.

For Sale—30 acres of corn, 30 acres of wheat, 6 horses and mules, 2 cows, large lot of poultry, farming implements and tools, and possession of a fine farm until January next; will sell at a sacrifice. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

For Sale.—House seven rooms, veranda, telephone, all improvements; 15 miles out; lot 100x150; gardens, lawns; steam and trolley; photographs. Colonial, Box D 136 Times.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

W. B. TIBBITS........AUCTIONEER
AUCTION SALE
OF
200 LOTS.
CHATTERTON HILL,
On Central, Robertson and Chatterton Avs.,
AT
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,
DECORATION DAY,
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903, AT 11 A. M.
All lots 50 feet front, high and dry. Water, sewer and gas. Convenient to station and trolley.
ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL.
96 TRAINS DAILY.
For Maps, etc., apply to
W. B. TIBBITS & CO.,
114 Railroad Av., White Plains, N.Y.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
AUCTIONEER.
PARTITION SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Nos. 28, 30 & 32 Whitehall St.
(Extension of Broadway)
N. W. Corner of Pearl St.,
60 ft. 6 in. on Whitehall St. and 26.5½ on Pearl St.
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
Maps and particulars at the office of FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Esq., Referee, 76 William St.
HOLT & DUROSS, Pl. Att'ys, 220 Broadway.
Or the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St., & 533 5th Ave.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
EXECUTORS' SALE, to close estate of Frederick Jacob, dec'd, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, noon.
DWELLING AND LOT,
413 WEST 27th St.,
N. s., about 201 feet west of 9th Av., 18.9x50x 83.9, three-story brick, with right of way in alley nine feet wide adjoining on east and north.
Maps and full particulars with Charles W. Bennett, Esq., Attorney for Joseph H. Wright and Herman Tietjen, Executors, 27 Pine St., and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone 1919 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St.; 'phone, 880 Cort.

Wanted—Property for sale or exchange; city or country. Clement H. Smith, 736-738 Tremont Av.

Wanted—Tenements, east side, below 23d, showing good investment; cash customers. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Private house for client; must be a bargain; cash. T. E. Hayman Co., 213-217 West 125th St.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

Only unrented houses in the Schermerhorn Block. Modern 3-story high-stoop dwellings, open plumbing, tastefully decorated.
222 East 68th St. Rent, $1,100.
341 East 68th St. Rent, $900.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

Lexington Av., 963 and 965, Near 79th.—Four-story and basement brownstone dwellings; convenient to all rapid transit; $1,200 to good tenant. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1096—Plaza.

Modern four-story highstoop house, 66 West 96th St.; rent, $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Choice detached nine-room cottage; all modern improvements; adjoining Claremont Park. Inquire 1,652 Monroe Av.

STUDIOS.

Studios in the Slater Buildings,
42D ST., WEST, AT 5TH AVE.
Occupied during the season by eminent artists and musicians; to rent for the Summer months at reduced rates, during the absence of present tenants.
Apply P. B. DONOVAN, Agent, (Elevator) No. 7 West 42d St., Room 12.
Open for inspection to-day and to-morrow.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Broadway Arcade
BROADWAY, CORNER 65TH ST.
Offices, stores, studios, and floors, divided to suit; every improvement; convenient location; very reasonable rents.

Webster Av., Corner 170th St.—Store, three rooms, $18; corner 168th St. and Franklin Av., double store, $15; 750 East 167th St., store, two rooms, $12; corner Washington Av. and 168th St., large double store, $25. Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.
FACTORIES, LOFTS, STORES,
BUILDINGS. COMPLETE LIST.

STORES NEAR HERALD SQUARE,
$800 to $7,500.
AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

BULKHEAD, WITH 19 LOTS.
Also, corner lots East 30th; also, large lofts on South St. Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Lawyer, architect, or engineer can secure a most desirable office on Wall St. by addressing C. E. H., P. O. Box 1,387.

Three very light, attractive, connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

LOFTS OR FLOOR SPACE TO LET.
313-319 WEST 48D ST. APPLY
ON PREMISES; BROKERS PROTECTED.

A number of stores to let on Fulton and Beekman Sts., at $1,200 year and up. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Factory lofts, 75x50; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 525 West 54th.

3d Av. store, west side, near 169th St., 25x80; only $50. Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

BUSINESS PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED!
Lofts and Buildings.
We have applications daily for lofts and buildings for manufacturing purposes. Send us particulars of your vacant property and we will secure you tenants.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 6420-38. 116 West 42d Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

THE FLORENCE
105 EAST 18TH STREET,
invites select patronage during the Summer; reasonable transient rates.
THOMAS HOBBS, Superintendent.

Attractive corner apartment, fully furnished, to rent for the Summer. 128 East 34th St.
A Modern Hotel By-the-Sea.

101st St., 229 West.—Handsomely furnished six outside rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; for three months; adults.

103d St., 259 West.—Well-furnished apartment, seven rooms, bath; for Summer months; convenient to riverside; elevator.

Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, to rent for Summer, near Riverside Drive. Apply 332 West 83d St.

85th St., 303 West.—To rent, fully furnished, seven large rooms to Oct. 1st; $80.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c., yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS, CARPET CLEANING, 353 W. 54th St. Tel. 386 Columbus. Est. 1875.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaker.—Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to finest work, wishes some at home; takes orders and fits at customers' residences; references. Ernestine, 367 West 35th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING. THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1902 than any other American newspaper.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

DWELLING WANTED.
East or west side; mercantile building; $25,000 equity offered part payment; brokers invited. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 7 East 42d St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Attractively furnished apartments for rent at Hatfield House; Summer rates; 108 E. 29th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE SAN JACINTO,
S. E. COR. MADISON AVE. & 60TH ST.
New 8-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Now Open for Inspection and Occupancy.
Two to eight rooms and bath.
Rents $500 and upwards per annum, with service.
LEASES FROM SEPT. 1ST.
Decorations to suit. Examine and engage your apartment before going away for the Summer. Restaurant on top floor of building.
For particulars, Madison Ave. Real Estate Co., on premises. Send for descriptive booklet.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43 TO 53 EAST 58TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Suites, 6 to 8 rooms; 2 baths.
Modern and up to date in all their appointments.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,800.
Owner on premises.
HERTER REALTY CO.

THE "RUTHERFORD"
206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.
One suite of 5 rooms and bath from June 1st. $42. Passenger elevator and all conveniences.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

Union and University Club Members.—Why pay high rents when high-class, attractive apartments at low rates are so near your club headquarters? Call and examine 101-107 West 34th St.; two rooms and bath; electric light; all improvements. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Choice corner, 2d and 3d story, (brick,) apartments; 6 and 7 rooms; up to date; to select tenants; rents moderate. Apply 1,060 Monroe Av., corner of 173d St.

243 West 135th St.
3 large rooms and bath; 4th floor; $45.

Single apartment, (2d,) 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; every improvement; $55. 133 West 84th St.

Handsome apartment, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, single flat; one flight up; reasonable rent. Call, 237 West 126th St., or Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Broadway, Corner 66th, opp. Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven and bath, $35 to $65; select, convenient, choice.

Furnished and unfurnished flats and apartments in good locations; rents, $50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-room elevator apartment; electric light; telephone; fine cool location; Cathedral Heights. 509 West 112th St.

Brooklyn.

Grand Av., 639, near Prospect Place.—Elegant flats, 6 rooms and bath; rent, $17 to $19; immediate possession; one month free. Janitor, on premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1903.—Present, Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the Matter of the Application of ASPELL CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY COMPANY for authority to change its name to ASPELL WHOLESALE GROCERY COMPANY.
Upon reading and filing the petition of the Aspell Co-Operative Grocery Company, a domestic stock corporation duly verified by John Wheeler Aspell, its President, on the 28th day of April, 1903, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the Aspell Wholesale Grocery Company, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying that the name the said corporation proposed to assume is not the name of any other corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The Albany Evening Journal, the paper at Albany in which notices by State officers are authorized by law to be published, and in New York Daily Tribune, and New York News, two newspapers of the County of New York, in which county such corporation has its business office, and the court being satisfied by said petition, and by the affidavits and certificate presented herewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that notice of petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made, and upon the affidavit of Terry Parker, verified this fifth day of May, 1903, hereto annexed, setting forth the appearances on the part of the applicant, upon the return day of the motion and the adjournment thereof to the fifth day of May, 1903;
Now, on motion of Terry Parker, attorney for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is
Ordered, that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, the Aspell Co-Operative Grocery Company, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Aspell Wholesale Grocery Company, on and after the 10th day of June, 1903, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed, within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper of the County of New York, beginning ten days after the entry hereof.
[Entered] J. A. O'G., J. S. C.
Endorsed, Filed and Recorded, May 7th, 1903, 11h. 45m.
A Copy. THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.
my16-1aw4w8

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Receiver's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made and entered at Special Term, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1903, of which the following is an extract: "Ordered that leave be and the same hereby is granted to Arnon L. Squiers, as receiver of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, to publish a notice once a week for three weeks in The New York Times and Evening Sun, newspapers published in the City of New York, of his intention to present his account at a day to be named in said notice." Also, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I, Arnon L. Squiers, of 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, do hereby give notice that in and by the order of this Court, duly made and entered at a Special Term, on the 12th day of December, 1902, I was appointed receiver of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, in the place and stead of Jacob R. Telfair, deceased, with the usual powers and duties of receiver; that I have duly executed, acknowledged, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the bond required by law and by said order, which bond was duly approved by a Justice of the said Court as to its form and manner of execution, and that I have taken possession of the property of said Company and entered upon the discharge of my duties as such receiver.
Pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, and to the order above referred to, notice is hereby given that I shall present my account as receiver of the said the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company at Special Term, Part I. thereof, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 15th day of June, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, May 20th, 1903.
ARNON L. SQUIERS,
Receiver of Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.
FRANK W. GORETH, Attorney for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES COHEN, alleged bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
Please take notice that pursuant to an order of this court, the property belonging to the estate of the said alleged bankrupt, consisting of cloth and woolens, trimmings and fixtures of a merchant tailoring establishment, (the fixtures are subject to a mortgage of $150,) will be sold as follows: Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Sol. Levi, Esq., attorney for the receiver, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 2d day of June, 1903, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the bid. The said cloth, woolens, trimmings, and fixtures may be inspected at the premises, No. 706 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the 1st day of June, 1903, and between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. on the 2d day of June, 1903.
If the Receiver shall reject all bids, then the said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, on June 5th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 706 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Dated New York, May 29, 1903.
Order of ROBERT C. TEN EYCK, Receiver.
SOL. LEVI, Attorney for Receiver, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON LYONS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Solomon Lyons, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1903, the said Solomon Lyons was duly adjudicated bankrupt, that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
May 27th, 1903.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE.

Holds 100 to 150 ft. of line. Reel folds up quickly and can be taken in to keep line clean. Fits any slope of roof. Can't Blow Down. Ask the landlord to provide one. Write for Catalogue R to
HILL DRYER CO.,
219 West 125th St., N. Y.
or to Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Bi-Metal and French Steam Coffee Pot Co.,
948 Broadway,
Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., N. Y.
THE GENUINE FRENCH STEAM COFFEE POT
is the highest perfection in the art of making delicious coffee. All genuine new style French Steam Coffee Pots are stamped on the bottom,
JOS. HEINRICHS
Paris—New York.
Coffee Pots of every description repaired, and any missing parts replaced. Solid Sterling silver-lined copper tea kettles, coffee pots and chafing dishes.

Tel. 903 Morningside.
M. A. Yeshilian & Co.,
UPTOWN ORIENTAL RUG STORE.
116 Hamilton Place, W. 142d St., N. Y.
N. E. HARBOR, ME.
CLOSING OUT SALE
Some of the finest Silk, Kirmanshah, and Ex-Parisian Carpets below cost. We will vacate the store at the end of next week.
Riverside Drive Leads to the Door.

WILLIAMS, VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS,
SOLD AND RENTED, 310 B'WAY.

GENERAL **TYPEWRITER** EXCHANGE. LATEST MODELS Rented and Sold. Cash or Installments. 239 B'WAY Tel. 1573 Cort.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES.
Perfect condition; second hand. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 243 B'way, N. Y., 1 flight up. 453 Fulton St., B'klyn.

WALL PAPER, 1,000,000 rolls; blanks, 1c.; gilts, 2c.; embossed, 3½c.; ingrains, 4½c.; tiles, tapestries, &c.; silks, 12½c. upward. BECKER, 186-172, 180 2d St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2840 Frank.

BICYCLES $1 PER WEEK. LEADING MAKES. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Ave., (123d.) Evgs.

Desks, roll-tops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter-presses, counters, shelving, 1,000 telephone stands; cheap; stores, offices fitted. Fine Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters.—When renting or buying get a good one. Best Typewriter Exchange, 65 Park Place. Telephone.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3186 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 2080 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
The ideal piano for the vocalist. Big values offered in our SPRING SALE of used pianos. Prices 1-3 to ½ off. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting, Exchanging.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
NATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

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EASY TERMS, RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY. Cor. 47th St.

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THE PIANOTIST
The invisible Piano Player. Plays any Piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 123 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Magnificent Wheelock upright piano, slightly used, $90; fine Weber, $74; Steinway, $114; small upright, $60; Chickering, Apollo player, splendid bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert Dunlap Lamson, Marion Baker, George Carlyle Baker, Phoenix Club, John A. Dunlap, William H. Dunlap, Rebecca Dunlap, Martha Reynolds, Annie M. Dunlap, Edith Dunlap, Ethel Dunlap, Florence Clark, Mabel Clark, Arthur Clark, Robert Dunlap, Minnie A. Baker, Grace Dunlap Lamson, William Allen Dunlap, Mary Howard Bradshaw, Fannie Lawson Johnston, John Robert Lawson Johnston, and Henry Slow, and all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, the 30th day of June, 1903, at half past ten (10:30) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Amelia N. Dunlap, Gustave C. Henry, and Arthur H. Lamson, as executrix and executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one (21) years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.
[Seal.] B. P. H.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
my16-1aw6wS

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

STRATTON, AMOS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS R. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

TRINITY COLLEGE.
Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1903.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at
TRINITY SCHOOL
139 W. 91st Street, New York City,
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 25th, 26th, and 27th.
Catalogues and specimens of Examination Papers can be obtained on application to the President, or to the Secretary of the Faculty, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS
of the COLUMBIA COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL.
A larger staff of teachers and more complete equipment for the coming year. Nearly all grades are full, and applications should be made promptly. The Fall term will reopen on Monday, September 21st. Address
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, Superintendent.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
63d St. & Central Park West.
HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT. Careful preparation for all colleges and professional schools. NEW SCHOOL BUILDING; enlarged facilities—Gymnasium, Roof Garden, Library, Shops, Laboratories, Studios, etc.; open October 5, 1903. For catalogues and information regarding this as well as the Elementary Department, address FRANK A. MANNY, Supt., 109 W. 54th St.

MISS CONKLIN'S
TRAINING CLASSES.
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
542 5TH AV., COR. 45TH ST. (Marcus Bldg.)
Beginners; students of all systems prepared for higher positions. Moderate Terms. Circular.

PAMLICO School for Girls, Pompton, N. J. 11th year. Exceptional advantages in location and instruction. Large grounds. All outdoor sports. Illustrated catalogue. Mrs. H. C. DeMille, Principal.

STAMMERING and all nervous affections of speech thoroughly corrected. Established 1880. Illustrated pamphlet free. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 W. 40th St., N. Y.

Coaching for College.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 216 W. 56th St. During vacation, six students are entertained in his country home in the Berkshires.

ACTING thoroughly and practically taught at the LAWRENCE SCHOOL, 106 West 42d St. Circulars on application.

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Announcement.—Perfect waltz guaranteed in six private lessons; $5. Howe's School, 6th Av., corner 42d St.

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11th, 17 East, Van Rensselaer Hotel.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private baths; telephones; elevator; electric light; hotel service; $15 weekly upward, ($25 for two,) including board; transients accommodated.

17th St., 110 East.—Square room, private bath; also two small rooms; first-class table; references.

21st St., 17-19 West, Near 5th Av.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms in well-appointed house; accommodations for transients; references; telephone.

22d St., 39 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; references; transient guests accommodated.

47th St., 143 West.—Large and single rooms; parlor dining room; Summer rates; table board.

58d St., 250 West.—Room and board with private family in first-class apartment; A1 references given and required. Holton.

85th St., 66 West.—Pleasant alcove room; good family table; near park, cars; table boarders; reasonable; references.

135th St., 243 West.—Nicely furnished large, also hall room, to let, with or without board.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Desirable double and single rooms or en suite; excellent board optional; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18th St., 116 East, near Irving Place.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold water.

21st St., 48 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, large and small; well-appointed house; meals served if desired.

32 and 33 Gramercy Park.—Large, handsomely furnished front parlor bedroom; private bath and toilet; also other rooms; private bath; reference.

22d St., 477 West.—Nicely furnished back parlor; also small room on bathroom floor; very reasonable.

35th St., 24 West.—Superior room, private bath; ample closets; references required.

48th St., 146 West.—Bright, cool room; running water; bath; private family; references.

49th St., 131 West.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms for rent; running water; private house.

54th St., 260 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; ample closets; running water; homelike; reasonable.

55th St., 138 East.—Cheerfully furnished room; running water.

127th St., 7 West.—Choice of square alcove or single rooms at reasonable rates for the Summer.

129th St., 234 West.—Handsomely furnished front room with running water; also hall room.

135th St., 244 West.—Nicely furnished large, also small, rooms to let at Summer prices.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaske, 1,182 Broadway.

Madison Av., 343, Near 44th.—Bachelor accommodations; cool rooms; en suite, singly; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

Madison Av., 69.—Rooms, single and en suite; private baths; breakfast optional.

Bath Beach.

Bath Beach.—Bushwick Cottage, Bay 14th St., near Bath Av. Two connecting rooms, well furnished; reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 30; adults $6 to $8, children $4, transient $1.50; free transportation; situated on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, &c. Benjamin R. Wood. References given upon request.

Summer boarders can be accommodated in a well furnished, self contained house, centrally situated, 5 minutes' walk from Lake Ontario and from two train lines, near two parks, reasonable terms, good boating and driving. Apply to the Secretary, 174 Earl St., Kingston, Canada.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 28 Brighton Av.

20 CLINTON PLACE,
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
A few newly furnished and decorated rooms with first-class board; hotel service; stable accommodation.

Lake View Farm, on Hook Mountain.—New house; improvements; German-American table; spring water containing iron; boating, bathing, fishing; one hour out. Valley Cottage, Rockland County, N. Y.

AT SOUTH BEACH.
Furnished rooms, $3 and $4 a week; board if desired. Tabor's Cottage, Richmond and Ocean Avs.

Excellent accommodations, near water and depot; New York, 45 minutes; large rooms, good board; boating, fishing; terms moderate; men only. Homestead, Sewaren, N. J.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y.—Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

Maple Grove Farm.—Accommodates 40; vegetables, milk, butter, eggs; adults, $7 to $9, children according to age. H. C. Toaspern, Barryville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Ludlow-on-Hudson.—30 minutes New York Central or Putnam; private American family; excellent table; airy rooms; shady veranda; gentlemen only. B., Times, Harlem.

A private American family offers superior accommodations to a few adults; near Murray Hill Station; 12 minutes from the water. 274 State St., Flushing.

Woodbourne House, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y., H. L. Butterfuss, Prop. First-class hotel, accommodating 60 guests; shady lawns, good hunting and fishing.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Summer, Winter; comfort, convenience, beautiful scenery; healthful; reasonable rates; references. Address above.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road, near Centre Av.—fine rooms; large grounds; directly on the water; boating, bathing; 30 minutes from Grand Central.

Silver Spring Farm, Walden, N. Y.—Beautiful Summer home; excellent table; large lawns; adults only. Mrs. M. E. Kidd.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Large house; modern improvements; large lawns and veranda; farm products; homelike. Mrs. Martha Fish.

"Nearwood," Woodbury Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.—Large rooms and piazzas; beautiful lawns; excellent table, &c. D. J. Sargeant.

Private family on Long Island farm wants one or two boarders for Summer; 30 minutes from 34th St. ferry. Box 160, Bayside.

Montclair.—Large, airy rooms; home comforts; near stations; high, healthful; excellent service; moderate. 90 Valley Road.

Mount Airy House, Bernardsville, N. J.—Elevation 1,800 feet; large rooms, with first-class board. P. O. Box 37.

Mountain View House, Highland Mills, N. Y.—Large rooms; bath; excellent table; beautiful location. Mrs. John W. Ford.

SHADY LAWN HOUSE, Cornwall-on-Hudson; good accommodations; near boat and depot; moderate. John M. Conlon.

Bath Beach—Ardmoor Villa, 16th St., bet. Benson and Bath Avs.—Desirable rooms; private family; Jewish board.

Bath Beach.—152 Bay 16th St., near Bath Avenue. Desirable large rooms; well-kept house; board optional.

FLORAL HILL HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.—Airy rooms; bath; excellent table; large lawns, &c. Mrs. G. A. Merritt.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Refined couple want first-class board with two rooms and bath, within one hour of City Hall. Full particulars D Box 135 Times.

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HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.
BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK ENTRANCE.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
MODERN HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 PER DAY UPWARD.
HOMELIKE.......COMFORTABLE
Street cars pass the door to and from all parts of the city.
Ten to twenty minutes from all Depots and Ferries.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 2 Park Pl.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway.	Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte, Suppers.
Cafe des Beaux Arts	80 W. 40th St. Tdh. $1.50. Specialties a la. Suppers. Private Dining Rooms. Three Orchestras.
Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St.	Parisian Dinner $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.
Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St.	Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Strettl's Orch.
Cafe Boulevard	2d Av. & 10th St. Ala. Hungarian Orchestra.
Rector's	44th St. and Broadway. Service a la carte.
ANSONIA B'way, 73d & 74th Sts. Guernsey E. Webb, Mgr.	Table d'hote Dinner 6 to 9 P. M., $1.50. Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M. 75c. A la carte all day. Music.
Wellington,	7th Av. 55th St. Service a la carte. Music. Suppers.
Burns'	World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish.
Healy's	B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St.—offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.
Jack's	43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shellfish and game.
Harlem Casino.	124 St. & 7 Av. Alc. Tdh. 75c. Sat. & Sun. $1. Vienna Music.
RATHSKELLER MARLBOROUGH	36th & B'way. Music evenings. A la carte.
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Broadway Central	3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c. 5:30-8 P. M.
Pabst's Grand Circle.	58th St. & 8th Av., opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by D. Dimberg.
EUROPEAN NOVELTY RESTAURANT. **AUTOMAT** 830 Broadway.	Delicious Eating & All Popular Drinks, By Self-Serving Machines.
Terrace Garden.	58th St. & Lex. Av. Tdh. & Alc. Opera & open air Concerts.
"Hugot's,"	ST. GEORGE, S. I. Table d'hote and a la carte. Music.
PALMA HOUSE.	Men only; rooms, 20c. 32 Bowery.
PURITAN HOTEL.	Men only. 183 Bowery, corner Delancey.

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For Sale.—Undeveloped zinc and lead lands in the very heart of the Missouri district; payments, $3 a month; there are logical reasons why these lands are a safe and profitable investment regardless of where you live. Write for circulars and learn why. W. B. Sayler, Carthage, Mo.

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Practical book for officers, Directors, and stockholders. Detailed information, forms, and procedure. Out June 3d. Send for specimen pages. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

A gentleman, first-class connections and business ability, controlling very profitable large cash trade now yielding $750 monthly, will divide with party with $2,500 to invest in more material. Address Salesman, Box 120 Times Office.

Capital solicited; patented dress shield, impervious, odorless, antiseptic, washable, light, cool, best, cheapest, simplest. Inventor, Box 1,312 Times, Harlem.

Energetic, reliable lawyer renders legal services free relating to the collection of claims, injuries, real estate, and wills, unless successful. Address Lawyer, Box 209 Times Office.

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Clergymen or others interested in payment of any church debt are requested to send for our plan. Notary, D Box 134 Times Office.

$10,000 for working capital will secure one-third interest in valuable quick-selling patent. Address Vero, Box 132 Times Office.

Good-paying little manufacturing business, netting over $125 per month, for sale; $700 cash; quick sale. Address D., Box 151 Times Office.

Printing, cheap, good; 1,000 cards, $1, with artistic design. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.; gallery.

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advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
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Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland.
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5 & 7 EAST 42D ST. } NEW YORK.
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APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

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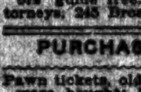

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

PATENTS.

Advice free; patents promptly procured; inventors' guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Do you want to become a newspaper or magazine writer? For particulars, P. O. Box 1,622 city.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Attention!—$7, England; $10, Germany; $22, Africa; also experienced cattlemen; wages return passage. 118 1st St.

Cutter wanted to assist in cutting muslin underwear; work easy and steady; wages, $10; man with experience preferred. American Corset and Clasp Co., New Canaan, Conn.

Do you want to become a newspaper or magazine writer? For particulars, P. O. Box 1,622 city.

Watchman.—Strong, able-bodied watchman for out-of-town work; state age, height, weight, and references. Reliable, Box G 139 Times.

Agents.

A new policy, just out, by the Mutual Life of N. Y.; easy seller; good commission. Agents are invited to call after June 2 for literature and terms at Home Office, Room 108, 26 Liberty St.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—I am a young lady, 22 years of age, just graduated from Heffley Institute with honors, and desire position in good office. R., 408 Vanderbilt Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Children's dressmaker, first-class work guaranteed, at home or out. Bodine, 101 West 91st.

Dressmaking.—First-class work done; reasonable prices; latest designs in Summer gowns; perfect fit guaranteed. Foley, 210 West 127th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Accountant, with 20 years' practical experience, will open, post, examine, or straighten out books, prepare statements; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 149 Times.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—By a married man, no incumbrance, with first-class references. F. D. Phelps, 871 8th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expert who can write letters on any subject will take charge of correspondence. P. O. Box 1,622.

Japanese young man, first-class cook and experienced butler, wants situation; small private family; city or country, or on yacht; good references. G. Hall, 14 Tillary St., Brooklyn.

SECRET OF $250,000 GIFT

Abram S. Hewitt Alone Knew Who Was Cooper Union's Benefactor.

Donation Again Mentioned in Treasurer's Report at Annual Commencement — Prosperity of the Institution.

When Abram S. Hewitt died, a secret involving $250,000 died with him. Bound by a promise not to reveal the name of the donor of that sum to Cooper Union, he did not tell even his family who was the benefactor. That the gift was made to the institution was announced by Mr. Hewitt and published in the newspapers a year ago, but as no one was able to learn the giver's identity the episode was half forgotten by the general public, and it was not until last night's commencement exercises of the Union that attention was called to the matter again.

Almost at the close of the exercises, Edward R. Hewitt, Treasurer of the Union, read his annual report. Among other gifts of the past twelvemonth he mentioned this anonymous donation of $250,000. When the report was finished he was asked if it were possible to learn who had given the money to the endowment fund.

"I don't even know myself," he replied. "In February of last year a friend of my father handed to him a certified check on a trust company. The check, to which an informal reference was made in my father's commencement address last year, was turned over to the institution, but its receipt was not recorded in the financial report of that time, and that is the reason it is entered in mine of this year. No one ever knew the donor's name—except Mr. Hewitt. He did not tell me, and I know he told no one else. The Trustees, having no object in attempting to unearth the secret, have never tried to do so, and there is no reason why they ever should do so in the future."

The way the gift was first announced by Abram S. Hewitt last May was as follows: After mentioning the fact that Andrew Carnegie had donated $600,000 he continued:

"But this would not be sufficient. The scale on which the operation of the institution was to be carried on would require another sum of money, and I was speculating in my own mind whence the next $300,000 would come. You can imagine my astonishment at what followed. A gentleman whom I have long known—a gentleman who had never manifested any special interest in the Cooper Union—called at my house, and, after chatting pleasantly on various subjects, and after he had had a little cup of tea with me, as he was just going away he said: 'By the way, I have got something for you—a little gift for Cooper Union.' And to my intense astonishment he handed me $250,000."

The commencement exercises last night, after some introductory music, began with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church. There were three orations by students—Miss Mary W. Thompson, A. Selmer Martin, and R. H. Burton—and then the Treasurer's report and a short talk by John E. Parsons, one of the Trustees. The awarding of diplomas to graduates and prizes to the best students, President Edward Cooper officiating, closed the programme.

There were forty-six graduates with the degree of Bachelor of Science, twenty-seven in the chemical department, and one in the day school of technical science; two post-graduates with the degree of Civil Engineer, two mechanical engineers and an electrical engineer, and twelve young women who had completed the Woman's Art School course. All but the last-named group wore regulation academic gowns for the first time in the history of the union, having recently obtained the approval of the Trustees.

One of the student orators, Mr. Burton, who talked about "Science and Capital," ended his speech with the statement that the casualty records of American railways proved statistically that a man could travel in this country on sixty-miles-an-hour trains every hour of every day for 122 years before it would come his turn to lose his life in a railroad accident.

Mr. Hewitt, in his Treasurer's report, stated that the annual revenues of the union during the year had been $126,940.87—larger than ever before; the expenses were $121,760.85. Besides the anonymous gift of $250,000 there were recorded $5,000 for scholarships from Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000 for scholarships from John F. O'Rourke, $5,000 from John E. Parsons, $1,000 from Elmer E. Garnsey, and a bequest of $7,442.56 for scholarships from Mrs. Kate L. Laudy. Messrs. O'Rourke and Garnsey are alumni of the institution.

The Treasurer reported that the total assets of the union amounted to $3,246,444.78, the general endowment of building and equipment to $1,094,842.93, and the special endowments up to date to $2,151,601.85.

ROCHESTER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Brokers Organize and Elect J. A. Burgess President—Early Opening Expected.

ROCHESTER, May 29.—After many meetings of brokers the Rochester Stock Exchange has been formed and, it is expected, will be open for business early next week. The following officers have been elected:

President—J. A. Burgess; Vice President—W. E. Moore; Treasurer—H. D. Quinby; Secretary—A. B. Enos. The Governing Board will be composed of the President and Treasurer ex-officio and C. S. Lunt, A. M. McDonnel, and A. B. Enos.

GUARDIAN TRUST CO. CHANGES.

Officials Who Opposed President Bird S. Coler Not Re-elected.

Bird S. Coler, President of the Guardian Trust Company, who was recently attacked by several members of the Board of Directors for alleged questionable transactions involving charges of misuse of the company's money, was yesterday vindicated by the Directors of the Trust Company.

The chief objectors to Mr. Coler's management were Ernest C. Brown, Second Vice President, and David B. King, general counsel of the Trust Company. Their terms of office recently expired, and at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors which was held yesterday these men were not re-elected. Mr. Brown was succeeded by George W. Fairchild, heretofore Third Vice President, and he was in turn succeeded by R. H. Rountree, a prominent cotton merchant, who was elected Third Vice President.

The office of general counsel, held by Mr. King, was not filled, and will be permitted to remain vacant for the time being.

Continental Trust Company's Growth.

After to-day the Continental Trust Company will occupy the entire first floor of the Blair Building. It began business in 1890 at 18 Wall Street. In 1896 it moved into the Johnston Building, and now it will have larger quarters in its permanent home on the corner below the Stock Exchange. Beginning with $750,000, the company now has $4,250,000 capital, surplus and profits, and about $13,000,000 deposits.

Elected Stock Exchange Governor.

W. Ledyard Thompson of the brokerage firm of Thompson & Mairs has been elected a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange to fill the vacancy caused by the election of R. H. Thomas to be President of the Exchange.

DECISION IN WATER CASE.

Mr. Monroe May Not Purchase Lands at Private Sale.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, has handed down a decision in which it denies the right of the Commissioner of Water Supply of New York City to purchase land for water shed purposes at private sale. Any action he may take in the matter, the court holds, must be approved by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment after public hearings, and the land taken must be properly condemned by a commission.

The Queens County Water Company, which has a plant at Valley Stream, Nassau County, brought the action to prevent Commissioner Monroe from purchasing land within the watershed of the company. By this decision he is enjoined from doing so.

BROOKLYN TRANSFER FIGHT.

Extensive Privileges Granted at Last to Bushwick and Eastern District Residents.

After a long and exciting struggle the residents of the Bushwick and Eastern Districts of Brooklyn have won their fight for extensive transfer privileges from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The company has agreed to make all the changes asked for, and the business men of upper Broadway are particularly jubilant over the outcome of the struggle.

The fight was one of the most interesting of its kind that has occurred in Brooklyn. A number of the residents organized themselves into a "transfer league," the members of which pledged themselves not to pay a second fare when changing from any of the lines crossing Broadway to cars on that thoroughfare. The idea spread, and in a short time hundreds of residents were refusing to pay the additional fare when changing from one car to another on the intersecting lines. A number of persons to whom transfer tickets were refused brought actions against the railroad company to recover $50 each, to which they claimed to be entitled under the law.

The changes in the transfer system which the company has now agreed to make are as follows:

Transfers to be given from the Broadway cars traveling in either direction to the cars of the Halsey Street, Gates Avenue, Ralph Avenue, and Reid Avenue lines, traveling in either direction. To the Broadway cars from those of either of the other lines named, going in either direction.

Transfers between the Halsey Street, Ralph and Reid Avenue cars, where these lines intersect each other.

Transfers between the Gates Avenue, Ralph and Reid Avenue cars, at the intersection of the lines.

Transfers from west-bound Fulton Street cars to those of the Ralph Avenue line, going in either direction.

THE FOIBLES OF THE RICH.

We All Go to the Devil When We Have $50,000 a Year, Says Dr. Hillis.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn addressed the annual conference of Friends last night at the meeting house, on the south side of Gramercy Park, and his theme was Oliver Cromwell, whom he called "a kind of English Isaiah and Ezekiel, a Socrates translated into terms of English life. The founder of the greatness of that England which he found a third-rate power, and especially the founder of religious liberty, which he extended to George Fox and the Friends as to others.

"We can never tell what we owe Oliver Cromwell," said Dr. Hillis, "though England, which has plenty of room in her Westminster Abbey for busts and statues of her second-rate Generals, has just begun to value him."

Then Dr. Hillis said he knew many women who would be better off if they would burn nine out of ten of their dresses in the back yard, and suggested the same disposition of the crowding parlor furniture accumulated by hardworking business men.

"We all go to the devil when we have fifty thousand a year," said Dr. Hillis, "or most of us. Some men can stand it, but not many."

Then he spoke of divorces "among the Four Hundred, among the old families of Boston and Philadelphia," about which he had read in the papers during the past two weeks. "When I read these things," said Dr. Hillis, "I tremble for my country. All that the preacher does in the way of marrying is undone by the Judges in the divorce courts."

He went on to speak of "the pampered sons and daughters of luxury, rotten before they are ripe and drowned in the honeysuckle juice of indulgence."

"America is God's last opportunity in behalf of the human race," said Dr. Hillis, "and if we neglect the principles of our fathers God will scourge us."

Dr. Hillis closed by saying that the Friends had produced in proportion to numbers more great men than any other group of people.

MRS. J. R. W. SMITH DIVORCED.

Stepdaughter of C. I. Simmons Freed from a Prominent Brooklyn Guardsman.

It became generally known in Brooklyn yesterday through an advertisement in a local newspaper that Mrs. Edna Irene Smith was divorced in Newport, R. I., on Monday from J. R. Westcott Smith, a member of the Twenty-third Regiment in Brooklyn. Mrs. Smith is the stepdaughter of C. I. Simmons of Newport.

It was in the early part of 1894, while the young woman was on a visit from boarding school to relatives in Brooklyn, that she attended a euchre one night and met Mr. Smith. After a brief courtship, the marriage took place in Newport. The couple came to Brooklyn to live. They separated three years later, and Mrs. Smith returned to Newport. Several weeks ago she instituted proceedings for divorce, receiving her decree on Monday on the ground of non-support and desertion.

Mrs. Smith is visiting an aunt at 1,001 Bushwick Avenue. She said last night that she had been told that Mr. Smith was to marry again and she hoped that he would be happy. She did not ask for any alimony or counsel fee because she has enough money. She will return to Newport to-day, where she will make her home for the future. The couple have one child, a boy. The question of his custody did not enter into the case.

FIRE ESCAPES WERE CHOKED.

Police Find Landings Obstructed by Household Furniture in East Side Tenement Blaze.

A small panic was created last evening in the five-story tenement house at 2,239 Second Avenue by a fire which started from some unexplained cause in a pile of rubbish in the cellar. Battalion Chief Short said last night that the fire was "a suspicious one," and would be thoroughly investigated.

The police say that the landings of the fire escapes were so crowded with boxes, washtubs, small lines of clothing, and other truck that the people could not descend.

The police declare they will take steps to see that the law about placing obstructions on fire escapes is more rigidly observed in that section in the future. Had the fire been a serious one, they say, many people would undoubtedly have been injured.

DINNER TO PLATT AND ODELL.

Senator and Governor Meet a Number of Old Friends at Union League Club.

What was announced as a dinner to give the guests an opportunity to informally meet Senator Platt and Gov. Odell was given at the Union League Club last night by George R. Sheldon, Treasurer of the Republican Committee.

It was a purely informal affair and there were no set speeches.

To inquiries made by reporters the information was given that there was no news for publication.

In addition to the host, there were present Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of War Elihu Root, Lieut. Gov. F. W. Higgins, Senator John Raines, Speaker S. Frederick Nixon, Mayor Seth Low, Police Commissioner Francis V. Greene, Sub-Treasurer Hamilton Fish, ex-Secretary of the Interior C. N. Bliss, ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, Committeeman at Large Frank S. Witherbee, Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Gen. C. F. Roe, Park Commissioner W. R. Willcox, and Collector of Customs N. N. Stranahan.

Elevated Trains Direct to Jamaica.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday that it would to-day begin the operation of through electric elevated trains between the ferries at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, and Jamaica, in Queens Borough. The trains will run over the elevated road to Cypress Hills, where they will descend to the surface tracks on Jamaica Avenue by means of an incline which has been built there. From Cyress Hills to Jamaica the trains will run on the Jamaica Avenue surface line, taking the place of the trolley cars now operated on this road.

CITY TO BUY LAND FOR STATEN ISLAND FERRY

Authorization Given by the Board of Estimate.

Plan for a New County Court House Approved—Park to Preserve the Old Morris Mansion.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the Corporation Counsel to begin condemnation proceedings to acquire land needed to enlarge the ferry terminal at St. George and which is to include the terminal, so that the city will own both ends of the Staten Island Ferry. This marks the end of the long negotiations which have been going on between Mayor Low and the officials of the ferry company, controlled through the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the trolley roads of Staten Island, controlled by H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company. Now a plan for improved ferry service will be put through and the ferry franchise will be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. If the city so desires under a law which was passed by the last Legislature the city can go ahead and operate the ferry after purchasing the rights of the company now having the ferry franchise.

The Board of Estimate acted yesterday for the first time under the power granted by the Marshall law which took away from the Board of Aldermen and gave to the Board of Estimate all power over changes of grades and alterations in the city map. The result was that there were more than seventy matters to be considered and the Council Chamber was jammed with people. Mayor Low made a short speech explaining what action would be taken on such matters. He said:

"After this Board of Estimate has approved of a change of grade or other like improvement the Mayor will hold the matter open until the Wednesday following such action. During the interval he will hear any one who has any objections to make and will give a public hearing if asked properly to do so. No order will be signed until those in opposition have had an opportunity to be heard, and the Mayor reserves the right to act according to the information that may come to him without regard to the manner he may have voted at the meeting of the Board of Estimate."

The first matter taken up was that of acquiring a site for a park at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to preserve the old Morris mansion, where Washington had his headquarters. Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips and Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck of the Daughters of the Revolution, School Commissioner Charles L. Guy, and Edward Hagaman Hall of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society made speeches, and after Park Commissioner Willcox had expressed his approval of the project the board voted to make the improvement, which will cost about $150,000.

Ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, John D. Crimmins, and half a dozen others spoke in favor of the improvement suggested by the local board to widen Fifty-ninth Street forty feet on the northerly side from Second to Fifth Avenues. The Mayor said he was afraid the improvement would cost the city $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. Mr. Fitch said the engineers estimated the cost at $5,000,000, but that if the Mayor's figures were correct the expenditure would be a good business investment for the city. The members of the board decided to think the thing over in connection with the plans for an approach to the Blackwell's Island Bridge.

There was no opposition to the scheme originally adopted to widen Delancey and Suffolk Streets and to make a new street from the Bowery to Elm Street as an approach to the new Williamsburg Bridge. The board reaffirmed its action of a month ago and approved the plans.

The Board decided by unanimous vote that the County Court House is unsuitable and inadequate for its purposes. Controller Grout, however, voted under protest, as he argued that the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature providing for a new Court House violated the principle of home rule.

Ira A. Place of counsel for the New York Central Railroad notified the board that the company is ready to present its plans for the projected terminal improvements. The Mayor and the Controller, with President Cantor and Mr. Fornes, as a special committee, will consider the plans at a special meeting to be held in the Governors' room in the City Hall next Wednesday.

At President Swanstrom's request the Board held a hearing on the proposition to acquire the land immediately surrounding Plymouth Church at Orange, Hicks, Cranberry and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, for a public park to be known as Beecher Park. Ex-Judge Reynolds, ex-Sheriff Dike, ex-Mayor Whitney, Fred W. Hinrichs and the Rev. Dr. Hillis spoke in favor of the project.

Mr. Grout asked Dr. Hillis if the movement was to establish a memorial to Beecher or a public park. Mr. Fornes wanted to know if Mr. Hillis considered Mr. Beecher a national character. Mr. Hinrichs replied for Dr. Hillis that Beecher was not so much a national as an international character. Mr. Grout and Mr. Fornes intimated that the movement seemed more memorial than municipal, and President Swanstrom took issue with them.

"You have voted for the Fraunces Tavern and for the Morris Mansion Park," he said. "To be consistent you should take other grounds for opposing the Beecher Park than that it will be a memorial to one of the greatest men the United States has produced."

Mayor Low put a stop to further discussion by getting a resolution passed to refer the matter to Park Commissioner Young of Brooklyn.

MOODY MERRILL HEARING.

Gov. Odell Listens to Arguments on the Application for Extradition of the Banker.

Gov. Odell sat from 9 o'clock until 11:15 yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel listening to arguments of counsel for and against the extradition of Moody Merrill, once a Boston banker and politician, but for the last ten years a fugitive from justice in the West, where he prospered as "Col. Charles T. Grayson" of Silver City, N. M. Gov. Odell, after the hearing, offered the lawyers two days in which to present affidavits. Both sides declined the proffer, and he then said he would announce his decision as soon as he had given the case proper attention.

The accused may have drawn some comfort from the fact that the Governor, in discussing the matter with the lawyers, reminded them of a case in which Gov. David B. Hill had refused to send to New Jersey a man under indictment in that State, and was upheld by the courts. The Governor said it was as much his duty to protect a stranger in the State as one of New York's citizens.

Merrill, who was present, was represented by his son Winthrop L. Merrill and by Thomas Fenner Wentworth. J. S. Lehmaier appeared for Mrs. Cohen of Boston, who asserts she lost money through Merrill, and who seeks his punishment. He told the Governor that the amount of Merrill's stealings was $300,000.

The younger Merrill, pleading for his father, said that it had been thought that Mrs. Cohen's claim had been settled, but that an agent had misappropriated money sent to pay it. This, he said, while not excusing his father of liability, was an evidence of his good faith. Mr. Wentworth said that Merrill had been considering the offer of a cash settlement of $10,000 when the arrest was made, on May 14.

The Governor said there was only one question for him to settle, and that was whether the crime of embezzlement has been committed.

GREENE AND THE LIQUOR MEN.

Police Commissioner Tells Why Lindinger and Dolan Called.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday gave emphatic contradiction to a published story of a meeting between himself and Fritz Lindinger, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and Hugh Dolan of the State Liquor Dealers' Association at Headquarters on Thursday. The story purported to give interviews with Gen. Greene and with Mr. Lindinger.

"The story is absolutely false," said Gen. Greene yesterday. "I gave out no interview, and I do not believe the one printed as coming from Mr. Lindinger was given out, for it is not true. It forces me to tell just why Mr. Lindinger called.

"A few days ago I received a letter signed by a man who said he was a liquor dealer. He said he had been forced to give blackmail protection money to the police in the precinct in which he lives. I looked in the Directory for the man's name and address, but could not find them there. I therefore sent for Messrs. Lindinger and Dolan and asked them to investigate the story. I gave the letter to Mr. Lindinger, and he will report to me if he learns that the letter was written in good faith."

LEE, TWEEDY & CO. QUIT.

The Dry Goods Jobbers Concluded to Close Out Their Business.

The firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., one of the best-known as well as largest of New York's dry goods jobbing concerns, has discontinued business. A sign on the door of the main entrance at the old stand, 86 Worth Street, simply states that all goods have been sold, while another sign announces that the premises are for rent.

The affairs of the firm are now being liquidated. The liquidation is not due to any financial embarrassment, it was stated yesterday, but to another reason, viz., "the firm has too much money." Charles N. Lee, the President of the company, said that with his brothers, Frederick H. and Robert L. Lee, he had talked over the matter at the beginning of the year, and they then decided to discontinue business.

"The profits of the middleman or the jobber in dry goods," he said, "are no longer what they once were. They have fallen away, and the retailer is more and more buying his goods direct from the manufacturer. We carefully considered the whole question, and concluded that this was a good year to get out."

It was said that the firm name will not be sold, although it could be disposed of for a large sum of money. The name will be retained by Charles N. Lee, who will, in the event of his opening a private office, put it on his door.

MASTERSON SEEKS FREEDOM.

Policeman Convicted of Abduction Asks for Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

An application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the interest of Policeman Masterson, convicted and sentenced by Justice Davis to serve an indeterminate sentence for the abduction of a girl named Annie Berkley, was made yesterday to Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court. The Justice reserved his decision. Masterson was sentenced by Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, the sentence being from one to four years and ten months.

Louis J. Grant, attorney for Masterson, asked that his client be admitted to bail, which he said would be given in any reasonable amount. Jacob Rouss, who also appeared for Masterson, contended that no evidence had been presented to prove any purpose or intent on the part of Masterson to commit a crime. He asserted that the jury was coerced into rendering a verdict, having been locked up for twenty-four hours, although they had announced they could not possibly agree.

Counsel contended that unless the motion for a certificate of reasonable doubt be granted Masterson will have served nearly his entire sentence before his appeal will have been passed upon by the Appellate Division. The motion was opposed by the District Attorney's office.

R. H. STODDARD'S WILL.

Bulk of Poet's Estate Bequeathed to Adopted Daughter.

The will of Richard Henry Stoddard, who died on May 12 at his home, 329 East Fifteenth Street, was filed for probate with the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The value of the estate is given at $2,000 for personal property, with no real estate. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland and Charles P. Howland are named as the executors.

The will provides that the Authors' Club and the Players' Club shall have such of the books belonging to the poet as they may desire, the dramatic books in his library going to the Players intact. A few autograph volumes are given to personal friends. All the money that the poet left goes to Miss Alice Brueder, who was his wife's companion for years, and who was adopted by Mr. Stoddard as his daughter at the grave of his wife last Summer. All of the contents of the Stoddard home also are left to Miss Brueder.

MRS. BUTLER GETS DIVORCE.

Decree Against Her Husband Made Absolute by Justice Leventritt.

Mrs. Louise St. John Butler yesterday secured a final judgment and absolute decree of divorce from Robert White Butler, a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment. The decree was signed by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court.

The testimony in the action was taken before Randolph Hurry as referee, the allegations of Mrs. Butler being that her husband had been intimate with a woman whose name she did not know. Upon the report of the referee three months ago Justice Leventritt granted an interlocutory degree, which now he makes absolute.

The Butlers were married Oct. 4, 1890, in St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street. Before her marriage Mrs. Butler was Miss Louise Chester White.

MRS. FOLEROU NOT GUILTY.

Jury Finds Her Innocent of Any Improper Conduct with Priest.

After deliberating less than half an hour the jury yesterday in the Folerou divorce case returned a verdict finding that Mrs. Antonia Folerou, the defendant, was not guilty of any improper conduct with the Right Rev. Agathodoros A. Papageorgopoulos, the Archimandrite of the Greek Church in this city for many years. The action naming the Greek priest as corespondent was brought by Thedoras Folerou, a wealthy Greek importer and fruiterer with a store in Columbus Avenue. The trial was before Justice Scott of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Folerou took the stand yesterday and denied all the accusations made by her husband. She said her husband had deserted her and that he had retained $15,000 she had given him when they were married. In reply to questioning by David May, attorney for the husband, she said that on one occasion when the priest visited the Folerou home to give her lessons in English her husband hid under the bed. She said the priest found it out and never again came to her home. Mrs. Folerou became hysterical when the verdict was rendered. Crying and shouting she was led from the court room by her counsel.

SHAW'S DECISION CRITICISED.

Lawyer Objects to the Reasoning Under Which the Deportation of an Accountant Is Ordered.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams yesterday gave out the text of Secretary Shaw's letter ordering the deportation of Soterius Lontos, a Greek who came here to represent the Greek Currant Company of Patras. Mr. Shaw, in his letter, says:

"I do not see how it can be claimed that this party comes within the excepted distinction. From all that appears in the papers he is an accountant, earning $1,000 a year, and as such, I think, is clearly inadmissible. This does not, of course, cover the question of a man coming here to take charge of a great enterprise. The salary at which he is employed precludes the possibility of his being necessary to the success of any business concern."

Alfred Hayes of 49 Wall Street, the lawyer who has been looking after Lontos's interests, when shown this decision of the Secretary, said:

"Does not this seem like a peculiar decision? Are we to understand from this that the United States makes a distinction between a house which sends over here to establish a branch on an enormous scale and another industry which, seeking a foothold in this country, first undertakes to establish a moderate business and build it up? I think I shall make a further effort to secure a ruling on this point."

Mormons Would Preach in Streets.

Two Mormon elders came to the City Hall yesterday seeking thirteen permits for street preachers to expound the doctrines of the Mormon Church in the city. Secretary Moran said that the applications would have to be made out and submitted to Mayor Low first. The Mormon elders were surprised, and said that they never had to do that before. It was said at the City Hall that Mayor Low found that the Mormon elders under previous permits had been preaching the doctrine of polygamy on the streets of New York, and that he was opposed to such proselyting.

UNIONS TIRE OF STRIKE

Central Board May Throw Over the New Drivers' Union.

Skilled Workmen Object to the Blockade—Employers May Hold Out for Good Terms.

Action taken by the Board of Building Trades yesterday is likely to result in the lifting of the dead-lock in the building industry next week. Representatives of various skilled unions made vigorous protest in the meeting against espousal of the cause of the unskilled teamsters, and it was decided to reconsider the action by which the demands of the Building Material Drivers' Union were indorsed. These demands led to the shutting down of the supply yards, beginning on May 5, and interrupted all building operations.

The Board of Building Trades at its meeting yesterday spent three hours in discussing the matter. Some of the delegates wanted to know where the matter would end. Over a hundred thousand skilled mechanics were thrown idle in the middle of a prosperous building season through the board's decision to support a new union of unskilled men, they said.

The following statement was made by President Donovan after the meeting:

"On Monday or Wednesday next the Board of Building Trades will reconsider the question of indorsing the demands of the building material drivers. I will not undertake to say what will be the result, but I hope that work will soon be resumed again."

Regarding the schools, President Donovan said that the board always stood ready to supply men to go to work, no matter on what conditions lumber or building material were delivered. Asked if this would apply to work outside of the schools, he said emphatically:

"No, it would not. Outside of the schools materials will be handled only where it is known to be union all the way through."

The committee of five appointed by the Board of Building Trades to proceed in the courts against the Lumber and Building Material Dealers' Association has apparently left that question in abeyance in view of the larger question of trying to end the dead-lock. It was announced yesterday afternoon that the committee will go before the employers' association with a proposition that their yards be declared open yards—that is, that they do not discriminate either for or against union or non-union men. If this concession is agreed to then the entire trouble in the building trades may be ended during next week.

The employers may, it was said yesterday, wait until several other matters are settled before they consent to this proposition, so that conditions may prevail which will insure tranquillity until the close of the present building season.

STRIKERS ROUT NEGROES.

Four Arrests Made After an Assault on Workers—Striking Horseshoers Are Fined.

A mob of 500 Italian strikers swooped down yesterday on twenty-six negroes who had been put in place of strikers by the Uvalde Asphalt Company, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Grand Concourse, where paving is being done. Some of the Italians were armed with shovels, which they brandished fiercely, shouting that they would cut off the heads of the negroes. At first the workers paid no attention to the demonstration, but the mob began throwing missiles, and the negroes fled.

The strikers were ordered away by Patrick Kelley, the foreman, but they only laughed at him, and hung around in a threatening way. He finally called Policeman Purcell of the Tremont station, who arrested four of the strikers. The mob then dispersed. The four men arrested were Michael Boschi of 588 Morris Avenue, Theodore Galia of 512 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Antonio Massala of 450 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Antonio Garezza of 476 Morris Avenue. They were held in $300 bonds each for good behavior for three months.

John McArdell of 211 East Fifty-sixth Street and Joseph Early of 229 East Forty-third Street were fined $1 each in the Yorkville Court by Magistrate Breen for interfering with men at work in the horseshoeing shop of Patrick J. Byrnes, 223 East Sixteenth Street. A strike is in progress at this shop for recognition of the Horseshoers' Union.

MORE MEN ON THE SUBWAY.

Strikers Make a Demonstration and One Is Fined.

There were more men at work on the subway yesterday, according to the contractors, than on Thursday, and matters were quiet along the line, except during the forenoon at the power house, Seventh Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

A gang of striking laborers gathered and began to threaten men at work. Policeman McEntee of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was summoned and drove the crowd away. Roster Vitjo of 329 West Sixty-seventh Street, who persisted in remaining and shouting threats, was arrested. He was fined $10 by Magistrate Flammer in the West Side Court.

Iron Workers Take Up Their Tasks.

A representative of the Iron League said yesterday that of the 8,000 inside architectural iron workers who had struck against the league, one-half at least had returned to work. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union ordered strikes yesterday on the contracts of the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company in Jersey City, which is a member of the Iron League, in sympathy with the striking inside architectural iron workers.

Crescent Shipyard to Shut Down.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 29.—Notice was posted at the Crescent Shipyard to-day that the entire plant would be shut down for ten days beginning to-night. This is in order to enable an account of stock to be taken, owing to the reconstruction of the American Shipbuilding Company, of which the Crescent shipyard is a branch.

NIGHTS OFF FOR BENEDICTS.

Magistrate Connorton Declares That One a Week Is Sufficient.

Mrs. Gertrude Oehme of 210 Greenwich Street, Long Island City, had her husband Emil before Magistrate Connorton in Long Island City yesterday on a charge of failing to support her. She said he is a member of a bowling club composed of married men and spends all his time on the alleys. She went to the bowling alleys at 1 o'clock on a recent morning, and after administering a tongue lashing to the bowlers took her husband home. After she got him home he jumped on a bicycle and rode away, and was absent for two days.

Magistrate Connorton warned Oehme to give more attention to his home.

"One night a week should be sufficient for any married man to spend with his bowling club," said the court, "and I will give you two weeks to try the experiment and see how it works."

SMALL GATE HELD TRAINS.

It Became Wedged Between a Rail and a Contact Shoe.

Traffic on the Fifth Avenue division of the Brooklyn elevated railroad was delayed for nearly an hour during the "rush" time yesterday morning by the dropping of an iron gate from a car platform to the track at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

The gate fell from a car of a Coney Island train. It became securely wedged between the third rail and the "shoe" of the motor car of a Bay Ridge train following, and brought the train to a standstill.

The gate conducted the electric current to the wooden ties of the track and set fire to them. The flames were put out by the train crew, but electricians had to be summoned from the shops to clear away the obstruction. The passengers in the cars remained prisoners for an hour, not daring to take any chances with the third rail.

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WANT METROPOLITAN'S BOOKS.

Eugene A. Philbin Makes Formal Request in Search for Discrepancies.

Eugene A. Philbin, in behalf of Henry J. Braker and John F. Doyle, stockholders in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has made a formal request for the books and records of the company that his clients may be satisfied as to whether there have been discrepancies in the accounts of the company, as has been alleged by W. N. Amory. In the event of the company refusing to comply with Mr. Philbin's request application will be made to the courts for a peremptory order.

Mr. Philbin refused to discuss the matter yesterday. De Lancey Nicoll and his associates were also non-communicative.

OLD RAILROADERS HONORED.

Grateful Commuters Present Souvenirs to Long-Service Engineer and Conductor.

Benjamin Day and David Sanderson, who have run for the past twenty years as engineer and conductor respectively on the "bankers' train" on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, leaving Morristown in the morning at 8:22 and returning from New York at 4 in the afternoon, and in all those years have never had an accident and always been on time, were last night at the Morristown Club presented each with a gold watch and chain and a purse of gold in recognition of long and faithful service.

The action was suggested by Richard A. McCurdy and arranged by Alexander Harvey Tiers. William H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, made the presentation on behalf of the Morristown commuters and the Directors of the road.

Among those who are subscribers and who were present last night were Eben B. Thomas, Robert H. McCurdy, H. McK. Twombly, Albert H. Vernam, John J. Waterbury, Charles H. Mellon, and Alexander H. Tiers.

CANAL BILL PROPAGANDA.

Friends of Measure Organize Systematic Plan of Attack on Opponents.

A start on the campaign for the ratification of the Canal bill at the polls next November was made yesterday afternoon in the Produce Exchange Building, where the State Canal Committee had a meeting to organize the systematic plan of attack on the bill's opponents. Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the committee, presided, and there were present John B. Fisher of Buffalo, Frank S. Witherbee and Frank Brainerd of this city, and Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Greater New York Canal Committee. The absentees were R. R. Heffern of Buffalo and Capt. Lewis of Oswego.

The meeting was secret. After it was over Mr. Schwab said that the preliminary work of conducting a great campaign for the bill had been apportioned out among the members as sub-committees. There will be another meeting next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Governors' Room of the Produce Exchange. The sub-committees will report and definite arrangements will be made for the big meeting of canal men in this city next month.

At that meeting organizations of business men from all over the State are to be represented, including delegates from the Produce Exchange, Board of Trade and Transportation, Merchants' Association, Manufacturers' Association, Cotton Exchange, Mercantile Exchange, State Canalboat Owners' Association, National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York Lumber Trade Association, North Side Board of Trade, Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate Exchange, Italian Chamber of Commerce, Wholesale Grocers' Association, Association of Dealers in Building Materials, Canal Forwarders' Association, New York Citizens' Alliance, Linseed Association, Flushing Association, Buffalo Board of Trade, and Buffalo Canal Association.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURIES TO SEAMEN.—A libel filed by a seaman named Sievers against the yacht Viva, under charter to a Mr. Eyre, for injuries which he received by the accidental discharge of a saluting cannon, has been dismissed by Judge Holt of the United States District Court. The accident happened while the yacht was lying in the Harbor of Marblehead, Mass. One day a Commodore's flagboat came into the harbor, and a salute was fired from the Viva's cannon. It seemed that the yacht's Captain and a seaman named Benson had both brought cartridges to the deck. After one had been fired the other was put in the cannon, but was not discharged. While polishing the gun the next morning, Sievers pulled the spring, and the cartridge in exploding shattered his foot, which was just under the cannon's muzzle. Judge Holt said that, while the libelant has suffered a pitiable injury, he does not see how the charterer of the yacht can be held responsible. Sievers, by entering the yacht's service, assumed the danger which is inherent in working about guns. As to the claim that it is the custom generally on all vessels, and particularly on the Viva, never to have a gun loaded until immediately before it was to be fired, Judge Holt said: "The evidence, in my opinion, does not clearly establish this fact. Undoubtedly, such a gun is usually not kept loaded, but probably at certain times, when salutes are being fired frequently, and sometimes on very short notice, it is occasionally loaded in advance. The firing of salutes on yachts may seem a useless and childish practice, and occasionally causes serious injury, but it is the universal practice of yachts to have and use such guns, and the libelant was entirely familiar with such practice and accustomed to such use."

BREAKING OF DUMBWAITER ROPES.—In an action brought by Sarah A. Vandecar against the Universal Truck Company, the owner of an apartment house in which she was a tenant, to recover damages for injuries which she sustained by reason of the breaking of a dumbwaiter rope, the Second Appellate Division, on an appeal from a judgment in plaintiff's favor, has held, by Justice Bartlett, that it was not an error for the trial court to allow evidence that the rope in question had, to the knowledge of the agent of the building, broken several months before the accident, and had been repaired, as such fact might properly be regarded by the jury as a warning to the defendant that the condition of the rope was such as to require watchfulness and inspection to keep it safe for use. It was contended that Mrs. Vandecar was guilty of contributory negligence as matter of law because of the fact that when the elevator fell she was endeavoring to operate it from the cellar. Such claim, Justice Bartlett said, was sufficiently answered by the testimony of the building's janitor, by which it expressly appeared that "the elevator was so arranged in the cellar that people delivering goods would come in there and use it. It was for the use of anybody coming into the cellar and wanting to send stuff up."

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THERE is a curious but interesting article on "The Trend of Modern Literature" in the latest number of that admirable quarterly, The Sewanee Review. The author, Prof. John Bell Henneman, contends that, as the new century opens, "the conspicuous characteristic of literature is its striving to break down all barriers of speech and race and become world literature." Mr. Henneman thinks "there has become one standard of comparison and thought everywhere—a breadth of view which is co-extensive with that of humanity itself." Goethe, in his mind, was "the first great conscious cosmopolitan in modern literature," while in our own day no one thinks of Tolstoi and Gorky as merely Russian, of Ibsen and Bjornson as "isolated on their Scandinavian peninsula," while Brandes, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Nietzsche, Maeterlinck, Zola, Daudet, Maupassant are other examples he mentions of recent authors whose work appeals to the whole world. We are afraid Mr. Henneman's view is a little too broad. The general brotherhood of man in literature is yet to be established. Mr. Henneman's article, however, resolves itself into a plea to the writers of our Southern States to submit to the influences which "thanscend the imitations of time and space," to stand for essential truth, and not for mere fancy and sentimentality, to abandon a defensive attitude in thought. His plea is sensible and forcibly uttered.

We must say farewell this month to one of the most gallant and entertaining personages of recent fiction, namely, Brigadier Etienne Gerard of the French Hussars. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (why on earth did he ever want to be dubbed "Sir," like a City Alderman, or a physician who has watched a member of a royal family through an attack of fever?) has created no character more lifelike or more likable. He is vastly more like a human being than Sherlock Holmes. The June number of The Strand Magazine contains the last adventure of Gerard. Napoleon dies at St. Helena and the gallant Brigadier retires to Gascony, where, of course, he belongs with d'Artagnan and Cyrano de Bergerac. His last adventure, however, was brave and well planned. Its object was to take Napoleon from St. Helena back to France, where, Gerard knew, he would be received with rejoicing. But, alas! the fallen Emperor died before the Brigadier and his companions arrived. The character of Etienne has been admirably sustained in all these chapters of adventure. His unquestionable bravery, loyalty, vanity, and lack of humor are portrayed in a masterful way.

Two weeks hence, June 13, the annual Summer Reading number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be published. It will contain, as usual, a list of the best fifty new books of a character and quality suited to Summer reading, with explanatory notices of each, and a second list of fifty seasonable books by titles only. Of course, fiction is supposed to predominate in Summer reading, and there seem to be enough new novels this season to provide reading for everybody all Summer, but our annual lists take note of many books in other departments. These lists have met with great favor in other years, and no pains will be spared to make the new ones as complete and helpful as possible. While they will necessarily occupy a great deal of space, there will be no curtailment in the other departments of THE REVIEW.

In reviewing a comparatively new edition of the "Diary and Letters of Mme. d'Arblay," (Fanny Burney) for the June Atlantic, Mr. H. W. Boynton reflects that "literature is really produced now and then by a kind of inadvertency." He instances, besides these letters of Miss Burney, which have outlived all her studied literary efforts, "the immortal diary of the unliterary Pepys." He might have instanced, also, "Robinson Crusoe," another immortal work, which some scholars have been trying to prove too good to have been written by the pamphleteer and literary hack, Daniel Defoe, but which, nevertheless, Defoe wrote as surely as Shakespeare, who had less of acquired "art" than some of his contemporaries, wrote the greatest dramatic poems the world has ever known.

Both Mr. Howells, in his remarks in the Easy Chair, and Carl Snyder, in his scientific essay on "The World Beyond Our Senses," in the June Harper's, pay their respects to Helen Keller's recently published autobiography, "The Story of My Life." Mr. Snyder is struck by the book because it pictures a world in which there is no sight or sound. He makes his tribute to it a preamble to his account of the things existing all around us of which we have little or no perception. He says: "We are all Helen Kellers, and ours, too, is a Helen Keller world." Mr. Howells considers Miss Keller's book, together with Mr. Bigelow's on "The Mystery of Sleep," in some remarks touching the question of life hereafter, dreams, visions, and apparitions. The mystery of sleep, after all, is, Mr. Howells thinks, "a little thing beside the mystery of waking." Of Miss Keller's "emergence from the darkness and silence of her infancy into the full radiance of such beings as all the senses bring to few of us," he says, "we may account for it by the extraordinary native powers evident in her, and still leave ourselves a wide margin for marveling at the scope of the knowledge which has reached her through one sense alone."

"Esperanto," the new commercial language, made up compositely of French, English, and German, is having a great vogue. That is to say, London newspapers, following the lead of The Daily Chronicle, are printing many articles and letters about it. It is said that some business men are already putting it to use. So that Mr. J. C. O'Connor's "Complete Text Book" of "Esperanto," with grammar, exercises, and vocabularies, is assured a large circulation on the other side of the ocean. We have lately received a pamphlet describing another new commercial language, "Tutonish, or Anglo-German Union Tongue," the author of which is Hilas Molee of Idaho. Mr. Molee has in mind a "future international Teutonic language conference" and believes that "some one must begin to agitate and advocate an international Teutonic language sooner or later." So he has taken time by the forelock. His tentative new language is made up of German, English, Scandinavian, and Dutch words, with ingenious modifications.

WORDSWORTH.

Prof. Walter Raleigh's New and Illuminative Study of the Poet.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ELISABETH LUTHER CARY.

"WITHOUT imagination," wrote Wordsworth to his friend, Lady Beaumont, "without imagination the voice which is the voice of my poetry cannot be heard." Imagination is pre-eminently the quality brought by Mr. Raleigh to his study of Wordsworth's poetry, the quality which has enabled him, to use his own definition of the critic's duty, to catch something of the freshness of emotion that went to the first making of the poems—"something of the excitement, the glee, the passion." This task, difficult enough at best, is doubly so when the object of the study is a theorist frequently at odds with his theories. Mr. Raleigh has adopted toward Wordsworth an attitude not unlike that adopted by Wordsworth toward the natural world so intently interrogated by him. He has fixed his vision upon the poet at work without permitting himself to be diverted by trivial issues until he has penetrated the heart of his mystery. He gazes at the swollen ankles of Simon Lee with the respectful sympathy that he grants to the dancing daffodils or to Proteus rising from the sea. The argument of "impatient critics" that there are two Wordsworths, the inspired and the uninspired, he sets firmly aside. To him Wordsworth is one man; "it is hardly true to say that his strength and his weakness are closely knit up together; rather they are the same; his strength at its best is weakness made perfect, his weakness is the wasteful ebullition of his strength." He prepares his readers for his critical method in a number of spirited pages upon the disadvantages of "judicial criticism" in which fixed standards are employed. He holds with Emerson that poetry is original or it is nothing. "The admitted principles can never be sufficient to cover all the new cases that arise; if they were, there would be no reason why men of fair intellectual abilities should not employ themselves in turning out goods to prescribed patterns. All poetry begins from the beginning; it creates its own world and presents the eternally novel matter of experience in words that charm the ear of the simplest listener. Criticism must do the same; it must follow the poet, if he gives any token of being worth the following, step by step, re-creating his experiences, hanging on his words, disciplining itself to the measure of his paces, believing in him, and living with him, until, looking back on the way that it has been led, it shall be able to say whether the adventure is good and the goal worthy." How welcome to Wordsworth in particular would not this patient attitude have been! In Mr. Raleigh's admirable study of Milton, published some two or three years ago, he avowed his desire to avoid "imperfect sympathy, the eternal vice of criticism," and in this volume as in that he steadfastly pursues an ideal involving the utmost labor as well as the best possible temper of mind.

Wordsworth thus followed, interpreted, and re-created becomes a logical, even a supremely logical, being, a man of single intention and of single performance, his high poetic creations evolving naturally and lawfully from his humble and steady efforts. Mr. Raleigh finds him preparing himself by long, thoughtful, and undeviating regard of the simplest world in which he can make a home, and in a mood of constant reverence leading toward exaltation, for those moments of ecstasy in which his message takes on the eternal beauty of the hills and of the heavens. When these vital moments arrive he is unimpeded in his intellectual movement, his thought rises with clean, strong, and noble sweep to the heights awaiting him. He is clogged by no superficial concerns, his force is as natural and as irresistible as that of the elements. His style at the highest is pure, because he so persistently, in the face of many failures, has sought and valued the truthful word. In the arrangement of his life he followed his own teaching—to conceive in passion and to work in calm recollection. His earlier years were spent among wide spaces of earth and sky, and his youthful eagerness and activity of mind were fastened upon the aspects of nature. She was the love for whom his boy's heart first became agitated. Cataracts, mountains, rocks, and woods were then to him "an appetite, a feeling, and a love." His thoughts were directed from nature to man at the time of the French Revolution, and they survived the ordeal and the disappointment of that time to find nature still inspiring and the mind of man the theatre of spiritual miracles. His later work was

*WORDSWORTH. By Walter Raleigh. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 222. London: Edward Arnold.

born of the passion of the earlier life. His seclusion from the world afforded him opportunity not only to inquire of unsophisticated natures concerning their communication with the natural world, but to interrogate his own spirit. "In the 'long, barren silence' that he loved he would sit watching his mind for the submerged feelings and images that of their own accord would rise and gleam for a moment at the surface. * * * His own function, as it seemed to him, was simply that of a still and patient observer and chronicler; * * * he had acquired an art like that of the naturalist, the art of remaining perfectly motionless until the wild and timid creatures of his mind came about him." Cities confused and oppressed him. Men in their multitudinous relations to each other failed to move his interest—possibly because they presented problems too difficult for his slow-moving thought. By ridding himself of petty cares and by watching in stillness for moments of illumination he gave himself every chance. For years he looked steadily and with concentration at natural objects to penetrate their significance. It might fairly be argued that his poetic faculty was blunt, if from time to time he were not able to report divine revelations.

But his solitude and concentration had their dangers, and these Mr. Raleigh, with fine discernment, analyses. He admits that his poet not only frequently missed the point in his choice of words, but forgot that in choosing he attained his greatest strength by using the same principles and the same tact which gave Chaucer a place among the masters. Not the dalesmen among whom he wandered were his true masters, but the poets with whom he had somewhat ostentatiously broken. When he fell out of harmony with those he was prone to displease the trained literary sense. Mr. Raleigh puts gently but clearly the case of his tendency toward a baldness of statement quite beyond the requirements of a "pure" style.

"Wordsworth's devotion to the mere fact," he says, "his fixed and jealous gaze on truth, brought him into difficulties and dangers unlike those which beset poets who indulge the imagination with freer course. The mere fact said everything to him; the dates on a tombstone spoke eloquently, and a parish register, without addition, touched the spring of sympathy and tears. But the mere fact which says everything comes perilously near also to saying nothing. A parish register is not in itself a poem, and the poet who aims at a similar economy of matter, while he avoids all the flowery enticements that allure weaker feet, is likely enough to fall out of poetry on the other side."

This, of course, is not a full explanation. It is not so much the baldness with which Wordsworth puts his facts before us that displeases us as his selection of facts and words that bring before our mental vision sights essentially prosaic and trivial. And frequently the more prosaic and trivial they are the more weightily he leans upon them. Mr. Raleigh accounts for his use of unlovely, unpassionate, and unpoetic words with great ingenuity. "Wordsworth's career," he says, "was one long campaign against vulgar associations, but he sometimes underestimated their strength." If an object interested or touched him, it might for ages have appealed to man's sense of the ridiculous, and he still would use it as a symbol for poetic thought. He attached passion to the very name "idiot" and found poetic pleasure in contemplating the pastimes of a witless creature. "Nevertheless," says Mr. Raleigh, "the word 'idiot' does its old accustomed work; the very mention of it, like the raising of a latch, lets loose all the small, watchful, competitive instincts of the human breast; against the will of the poet the race is run; the idiot is defeated, and the sudden glory of superiority that flushes through the victorious reader explodes in pleasant laughter." In the same way the ass, an animal commonly rejected by poets, moves Wordsworth to such sympathy that in his poem "Peter Bell" he makes it play a part similar to that played by the albatross in "The Ancient Mariner." Watching the asses in the woods of Alfoxden, where he and Coleridge spent golden days together, put Wordsworth upon writing "Peter Bell," his critic tells us. But that he did not make his chosen beast more heroic is certainly due to his selection of its duller and more uninteresting qualities for description and eulogy. Fitzgerald managed to wring poetry out of the name in writing

the wild ass
Stamps o'er his head, but cannot break his sleep.

In his full and fervid appreciation of Wordsworth's high qualities, his honesty, his daring, his readiness to break "with literary tradition, with social usage, with language itself lest they should incumber his further progress," Mr. Raleigh, though determined to see all, seems a little to lose sight of the great poet's great imperfection. It has been said that Wordsworth lacked the physical sense of smell and the artistic sense of form. His poems tell us that he lacked also that delicate sense which makes for right discrimination in subject and language, and while he can indeed be trusted to make his poetry veracious to the minutest particular, he cannot always be trusted to make his truth poetic, and this not only because, as Mr. Raleigh suggests, his phrase does not always "fit" his thought and represent it to the minds of his readers, but sometimes because his thought itself is ponderous and dull, and the phrase fits it only too well. His attitude toward children, brilliantly and charmingly described by Mr. Raleigh, demonstrates the lack of what we might call spontaneous imagination. It shows him as a poet making hard work of his poetry. Children were not fond of him, and with reason enough, despite his interest in them. "When he met a child he would embarrass it with questions, uttered or implied, as to its past history and its present opinions. But children are themselves an eager and practical-minded race of explorers, intent on the future, very ready to believe in the wisdom of their elders, very grateful for help in the forward journey, and, like all practical people, not a little suspicious and intolerant of those who treat them as oracles and arrest the business of life to make inquiry concerning the soul." Nature itself hardly shows her sweetest side toward those who treat her as an oracle.

Of Milton Mr. Raleigh said that he stood aloof from his contemporaries and also aloof from the other great figures of our literature, but that nothing is as it would have been without him. Of Wordsworth, the rebel against Miltonian standards, almost the same words might be used. And foreign as he is to the common mind, alien as he is in the poetic field, he peculiarly demands the kind of study, fervent and inquiring, that has been spent upon him by his most recent and most instructed critic. Mr. Raleigh's scholarly work upon him is honorable to his profession and enlightening to his readers, whether or not he can force them to follow his difficult path in criticism. His last word about Wordsworth is a characteristic expression of himself: "Here was a poet who faced the fact and against whom the fact did not prevail. To know him is to learn courage; to walk with him is to feel the visitings of a larger, purer air and the peace of an unfathomable sky."

ELIZABETH LUTHER CARY.

The Rights of Woman.

REPUBLICS VERSUS WOMAN. Contrasting the Treatment Accorded to Woman in Aristocracies with that Meted out in Democracies. By Mrs. Woolsey. 12mo. Pp. xii-173. New York: The Grafton Press.

When Mrs. Woolsey was traveling in Europe she met a highly cultivated, aristocratic, wealthy young woman who turned out to be a member of a secret socialistic society of women devoted to the overthrow of monarchy and aristocracy. As an American, presumably also a foe of these effete institutions, Mrs. Woolsey was invited to address them. What was their amazement when she launched forth into the address contained in this volume, showing that only in republics were women oppressed—in the greatest of republics the most of all—and only in monarchies given their rights and their due honors. At first there were "murmurs," "moans," "hisses" and cries of "Traitress!" and "You deceitful little Yankee!" as these bombshells were bursting in the socialistic camp.

But Mrs. Woolsey kept on. She showed that republicanism, in its entire nature and construction, is a masculine monopoly, conferring "all its pinnacles, authorities, powers, honors, glories, favors, distinctions, exclusively upon men." A monarchy, on the contrary, has no heights to which woman has not ascended, no barriers she cannot surmount, no hostile force she cannot conquer. An aristocracy is nature's realm, nature's arena for womankind, and her highest destiny can only be reached therein. Nowhere is masculine self-preference, self-idolatry, so constantly nurtured as in a republic. It is too late by thirty centuries for republics to put in their brazen plea of women's incompetency in political affairs, and thirty centuries of victorious feminism looked down upon Mrs. Woolsey as she ran rapidly through the chronicles of Deborah, Semiramis, Zenobia, Joan of Arc, Isabella, Elizabeth, Catherine, Maria Theresa, and Victoria. What woman ever thus rose in a republic? It is the height of impudence and falsehood for America to point to the "grand and glorious women" therein and say, "These are the results of our institutions!" Women who have made successes have done so against the determined opposition of the republican spirit, the "largest and most overwhelming despotism on earth." Will any again ever ask, "Why do so many American young women seek to live in aristocracies?"

By this time hisses had turned to cheers and a very different class of exclamation was coming from the socialistic auditory. The result was that Mrs. Woolsey was introduced to everybody all around and invited to stay for tea. There we may take leave of her under what we may hope to have been mollifying influences, rejoicing with her that she came just in time to break up the secret alliance against woman's best friend, aristocracy and monarchy.

Dominie Justus Falckner.

In the early history of the settlement of Pennsylvania there are few more interesting characters than the company of German Pietists, Mystics and Theosophists, who, in the year 1694 settled on the shores of the Wissahickon, a tributary to the Schuylkill and now within the corporate bounds of the City of Philadelphia. In 1703 the first orthodox Lutheran pastor was ordained, Justus Falckner, a German Pietist of the Halle school; he became a missionary, and for twenty years his labors extended from Manhattan to Albany, from East New Jersey to Long Island. This bi-centennial memorial of his ordination contains much original matter; among other items there are fac similes of the letters from the Swedish pastors, and the certificate of ordination. There is a chapter devoted to the so-called Van Dieren controversy, which in 1725 threatened to disrupt the Lutheran Church in America. The many plates, autographs, fac similes, and illustrations are most interesting to students of this epoch; many of the pamphlets are known in only a single copy each. The author and publisher is Dr. Julius Frederick Sachse of Philadelphia.

FAMILIAR HYMNS.

The Rev. Dr. Benson's Interesting Study of Their History.*

"THE demand for a specifically romantic origin for every piece of verse for which one cares is unfailing," as Dr. Benson truly observes in one of his studies in this book. He has not always been able to find one for the twenty-five hymns of which he writes, but there are frequently interesting, curious, and noteworthy circumstances connected with the production and history of these hymns that have fastened themselves deep in the hearts of the Christian world here and in England. Dr. Benson's studies are thorough, and the product clearly of careful investigation. His criticisms are sympathetic and suggestive, so far as he enters upon criticism, and his point of view, while naturally that of the evangelical belief represented by the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, is liberal and sympathetic toward men of other beliefs, as the Catholic Newman and the Unitarians Longfellow and Hedge. His special fitness for the task he has undertaken is evident from the fact that he is the editor of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Hymnal, a Congregational Church Hymnal, and others.

There is frequently an intricate task for him who would trace the origin and history of a hymn. Apocryphal stories gain wide currency; and the history of a hymn is not really known till the student has traced it to its source and studied its original text and surroundings, worked over its bearings, biographical and hymnological, and has tracked its subsequent career, textual and liturgical, by actual handling of the hymnals and other books in which it appears, and has sought out and scanned such landmarks as remain to testify to its spiritual history, its use, and influence over men. The author may fairly claim to have done such a task in preparing this interesting and comprehensive volume.

These studies show the curiously diverse origin of hymns. We are frequently struck by the fact that some of the most successful hymns were purely off-hand productions, written for special occasions with no thought of making a permanent addition to the hymnal. Another striking fact is the slowness with which some of those at present most popular made their way and secured an established position in the hymnals. Both of these facts are illustrated in Phillips Brooks's Christmas hymn, "O Little Town of Bethlehem." The great preacher wrote it as a carol for the Christmas service of his Sunday school in 1868, when he was rector of the Philadelphia Church of the Holy Trinity. Three years before Mr. Brooks had traveled in the Holy Land and had visited Bethlehem, and Dr. Benson's idea that it was the sight of the little town that gave the impulse to the writing of the hymn is the natural one. The story of the tune—which the historian thinks carried the carol into notice and popularity—is a pretty one. Mr. Lewis H. Redner of Dr. Brooks's church composed it, at the clergyman's request, in great haste and under great pressure. Mr. Redner thus tells of it:

> We were to practice it the following Sunday. Mr. Brooks came to me on Friday and said, "Redner, have you ground out that music yet to 'O Little Town of Bethlehem'?" I replied, "No," but that I should have it by Sunday. On the Saturday night previous my brain was all confused about the tune. I thought more about my Sunday school lesson than I did about the music. But I was roused from sleep late in the night hearing an angel strain whispering in my ear, and seizing a piece of music paper I jotted down the treble of the tune as we now have it, and on Sunday morning before going to church I filled in the harmony. Neither Mr. Brooks nor I ever thought the carol or the music to it would live beyond that Christmas of 1868.

"Onward, Christian Soldier" is another hymn that was written for a special occasion without even a thought of publication, and also one of which the music has done much to popularize it. The Rev. S. Baring Gould wrote the verses for the Whitmonday school festival of his Yorkshire parish in 1865. Mr. Baring Gould, who is known as one of the most fertile of English literary men now living—theologian, historian, antiquarian, novelist, and poet—has said of it:

> One Whitsunday it was arranged that our school should join its forces with that of a neighboring village. I wanted the children to sing when marching from one village to another, but couldn't think of anything quite suitable, so I sat up at night resolved to write something myself. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was the result. It was written in great haste, and I am afraid that some of the rhymes are faulty. Certainly nothing has surprised me more than its great popularity.

It was intended to be sung to a well-known and rather hackneyed tune of Haydn's. Arthur Sullivan's stirring music, which is completely identified with it now, was composed in 1871. First adopted in the Episcopal Hymnal, it worked its way into other denominations by becoming familiar in the freer atmosphere of the Sunday schools, as many others have done. The militant character of the hymn, in Dr. Benson's opinion, and its appearance so soon after the civil war, had something to do with its speedy advance in popular favor.

Dr. Benson mentions a number of other hymns of which the music has been a dominant influence in spreading their popularity. Lowell Mason's tune of "Bethany" started the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," on its free course in America. Cardinal Newman, when once a friend spoke of the pleasure it must be to him to know that in "Lead, Kindly Light," he had written a hymn treasured by all English-speaking Christians, said: "Yes, I am deeply thankful—but, you see, it is not the hymn but the tune that has gained the popularity." It is hard to say which has had the greater force, the verses or the music of Luther's "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," but there is a thrilling power in the music that is fittingly paired with the muscular energy of the hymn. It is glory enough for Luther to have written the words; the tune is no longer attributed to him—only the unerring prescience of picking out and adapting it from the great mass of popular and Gregorian melodies from which he obtained all the music of his hymns.

There are hymns that were never meant to be hymns, but have been extracted by some discerning soul from longer poems in which they were imbedded. Thus the six verses of the hymn "Sun of my soul, thou Saviour dear," occur in a longer poem in Keble's collection "The Christian Year." None of the poems in that volume were meant to be sung, but were for devotional reading. But these verses have the quality that Dr. Benson calls "hymnic." The difficult thing was to determine just where, among the verses of the poem, the hymn should begin.

There are, too, composite hymns, hymns that have almost been built up by a process of growth. Take the Easter hymn, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day." Its first form is that of a mediaeval rhyming Latin poem in a fourteenth century manuscript preserved in Munich. In 1708 the first English version appeared in a collection published in London, "set to easy and pleasant tunes." The tune appears here for the first time, much as we now sing it, easy and pleasant, but the verses differ greatly. Forty years later they appear again, made over into the general outline of the present version. It needed polishing and it needed to have a place made for it in the Church of England hymnal. Its appearance there is typical of an important change in the discipline of that church, where the singing of hymns was not authorized and where they had "pushed in." Dr. Benson thus describes it:

> At that time the Church of England was singing metrical versions of the Psalms, Tate and Brady's version was commonly bound in with the Prayer Book. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a few hymns had appeared at the end of the Psalms. How they got there is not known. It is thought likely that some printer, with the free ways of a dissenter, saw fit to fill up a few blank leaves left over at the end of a Prayer Book with hymns, and he made his own selection. Certain it is that the hymns appeared there and that they appeared without authority. It is equally certain that they kept their place in later editions of the Prayer Book and were sung in the services.

It was little less than a daring adventure, therefore, for Isaac Watts to publish in 1707 his volume of "Hymns and Spiritual Songs," all his own compositions, and all, for lack of model or precedent, forming an ideal for later writers of what a congregational hymn should be. It was chiefly Watts that overcame the then existing prejudice against hymns of "merely human composure," as distinguished from the metrical versions of the Psalms; and the hymns of this innovator came in time to be the badge and symbol of orthodoxy and conservatism. Dr. Benson gives the highest place to "When I survey the wondrous Cross" as not only the best of Watts's, but as one of the greatest hymns in the language and one of the most widely sung.

*STUDIES OF FAMILIAR HYMNS. By Louis F. Benson, D. D. With portraits and fac similes. 12mo. Pp. xvi-[illegible]. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press. Price $1.[illegible]

Nature Study.

An interpretation of the new school movement to put the child in sympathy with nature has been written by Prof. L. H. Bailey, who fills the Chair of Horticulture at Cornell; he is the author of the four-volume Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, and of many textbooks on botany and on garden craft. "The Nature Study Idea," (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, $1 net,) is a collection of notes and essays written during the past six years. They form all together a manual for teachers on the methods of nature study, showing the errors to be avoided, the short cuts available, and the results to be striven for. The first part of the book deals with "what nature study is," the meaning of the term, the origin of the movement, its agricultural phase, and the school garden, the growing of plants by the children. The second part treats of the "interpretation of nature," giving extrinsic and intrinsic views of it. It has a chapter on the efforts of the unschooled teacher to "find a use" for everything. This begins:

> Each pupil had a plant of the Spring buttercup. The teacher called attention to the long fibrous roots, the parted leaves, the yellow flowers, but these parts were apparently only incidentals, for she touched them only lightly. But the hairs on the stem and leaves were important. They must be of some use to the plant. What is it? Evidently to protect the plant from cold, for does not the plant throw up its tiny stem in the very teeth of Winter? It was clear enough, and thus we are taught that not the least thing is made in vain.

Another chapter tells of the poetic interpretation of nature, headed by William Cullen Bryant's bob-o'-link song. The last part is entitled "Some practical inquiries and some ways of answering them." Here are some of the questions, each of which is answered in detail: How shall I know what subjects to choose? How shall I make a start? How much apparatus do I need? Will not this nature study tend still further to overburden the school? How shall I acquire sufficient knowledge to enable me to teach nature study? Why should this nature study be confined to schools? What shall we do with the children in the Summer vacation? Would you advise me to take up nature study teaching?

THE PHILIPPINES.

Their Discovery and Early Rule;—The Golden Age.*

MAY we not better apprehend what is to be done with the Philippine Islands in the future by a closer study of their former conditions? We are prone to the belief that the cruel and domineering methods of the Spaniards in Mexico and the West Indies were carried out in the Philippines. Actual historical data show that this was not the case. Early facts treating of the Philippines are to be found in abundance, but are not readily accessible owing to the rarity of their publication and mainly because they were written in a language "hitherto comparatively little studied in the United States." The handsome volumes with the title "The Philippine Islands" contain all the early data, culled from many sources. As to present conditions in the Philippines, there are no end of publications. What, then, the editors have tried to do, and particularly Mr. Edward Gaylord Bourne in his introduction, is to give the discovery and the conquest of the Philippines, the story of the geographical theories of the close of the sixteenth century, and the unparalleled achievements of the early conquerors and the missionaries.

It is not well known that for 300 years after the discovery of the Philippines the Islands were considered dependencies of America, and it seems as if it were a freak of fortune that to-day they are actually in such a condition of dependency.

As a dependency of New Spain they constituted the extreme western verge of the Spanish dominions and were commonly known as the Western Islands, (Las Islas del Poniente.) Their discovery and conquest rounded out an empire which in geographical extent far surpassed anything the world had seen. When the sun rose in Madrid it was still early afternoon of the preceding day in Manila, and Philip II. was the first monarch who could boast that the sun never set upon his dominions.

Wonderful was the work carried out by Spain and Portugal between the period beginning with 1486 and ending in 1522. The two States were rivals. If owing to Bartholomew Diaz and Vasco da Gama, Portugal stood the first, the Eastern problem having been solved by her, it was the great west which was opened by Columbus in 1492. Now came the well-known dispute between the two countries as to the spoils, and it was arranged by the Pope with a pair of compasses. These Demarcation Bulls, as they were called, did not satisfy Portugal. We need not enter into the quarrels of the time. It was in 1498 that the Portuguese reached India. "Thirteen years later Albuquerque made conquest of Malacca and the Malay Peninsula."

Now the great source of spices was discovered. It might be stated that the importance of spices in the past has been overlooked. Such pepper or cinnamon as satisfied the appetites of the wealthy of the many centuries before the Malay Peninsula was found came in driblets from the remote East. Constantinople was the mart, and thence the spices were forwarded to Venice. Sources of supply from Turkey became uncertain, and hence Portugal's desire to find the country where the pepper grew. Another error is to think that the great discoverers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries had no inkling of the new lands they were trying to find. Such indications of lands far distant had been carefully studied. Columbus may have blundered on an island off the coast of America, but to designate his great voyage as "a goose chase" is an absurdity. Magellan was a man of singular ability and wonderfully well informed. Possibly his voyage was planned so as to cut off Portugal's intentions to monopolize the trade of the world. The oceanic line drawn by the Pope was not well defined. How could it be? Magellan entered into a contract with the King of Spain, and these are the words which served to bind the agreement: "Inasmuch as you bind yourself to discover in the dominions which belong to us and are ours in the Ocean Sea within the limits of our demarcation, islands and mainlands and rich spiceries, &c."

Las Casas, who was present at Valladolid, tells of a painted globe shown on which was indicated the route Magellan proposed taking, and, what is most wonderful, the strait which bears his name was indicated, but bore no lettering on it. Can we place reliance on what Las Casas writes? We have no reason to question any of the statements made by him. He seems to have asked Fernando de Magalhaens (Magellan) about this strait. "Suppose you do not find any strait by which you can go into the other sea? (The Pacific.) He replied that if he did not find any strait that he would go the way the Portuguese took." Las Casas comments on the appearance of Magellan, for he writes: "This Fernando de Magalhaens must have been a man of courage and valiant in his thoughts and for the undertaking of great things, although he was not of imposing presence because he was small in stature and did not appear in himself to be much."

The greatest of all human achievements was the one Magellan accomplished. It was the circumnavigation of the world. The expedition set out from Seville Sept. 20, 1519. It took Magellan one year to reach the strait which bears his name, and thirty-nine days more to work his way through it. Then there followed a voyage of ninety days, slowly beating across an unknown waste of waters. At last the islands known as the Ladrones were sighted. There was a short stay at Guam. It was the middle of March before the "little fleet reached the group of islands which we know as the Philippines, but which Magellan named the Islands of St. Lazarus from the saint whose day and feast were celebrated early in his stay among them."

At once observations were taken and the calculations showed that the islands were well within the Spanish half of the world. Now it was realized that the new route to the spice country had been found. Alas! Magellan was not vouchsafed a glimpse of the Promised Land. He was killed in an insignificant skirmish when almost in sight of his goal. Still, there were bickerings between Spain and Portugal as to the rights over the islands. When there was a union between Spain and Portugal then only was the matter settled. One most curious fact is this that later on the King of Spain made one of the ports in the New Spain, or Mexico, the starting point for an expedition to the Philippines.

Legaspi's great expedition established Spanish supremacy in the Philippines. Then came de Salcedo, and last and by no means least the good Friar Andrés de Urdaneta. On the islands the Spaniards found that there were many who professed Mohammedanism. The natives seem to have accepted Spanish rule and to have given but little trouble. We quote the following from Mr. Bourne:

It is one of the unhappy legacies of the religious revolution of the nineteenth century that it has fixed a great gulf between the Teutonic and Latin mind which proves impassable for the average intellect. The deadly rivalries of Catholic and Protestant, of Englishman and Spaniard, have left indelible traces upon their descendants which intensify race prejudices and misunderstanding. The Englishman or American looks with a contempt upon the economic blindness or incapacity of the Spaniard that veils his eyes to their real aims and achievements.

Certainly there were untold blunders committed by English colonization, and the Spaniard committed quite as many. The methods of the Spaniards in the Philippines were exceptional, for they showed themselves kindly disposed toward the natives. Per contra, in Mexico and the West Indies the Spaniard was cruel to a degree and seemingly had but one object—the extermination of the natives. If, as the author of the introduction expresses it, "the Spanish policy aimed to preserve and civilize the native races, not to establish a new home for Spaniards," let all praise be given them. Are we to take as literally true all the Spanish accounts? Granted that "the first period of Philippine history has been called its Golden Age." That blessed period was of short duration. As the eulogist of Spanish colonization in the Philippines Mr. Bourne presents many arguments. If the efforts of the Spaniards were directed only toward the saving of souls, it cannot be held that such schooling has brought out good results so far as the Philippines are concerned.

A complete presentation of all the important documents relative to Spanish and Portuguese discoveries is to be found in the volumes. Some are copies of the originals, with excellent translations. The contemporaneous authorities of the period have their opinions given. There were many books written on the new discoveries. The illustrations are of the best, consisting of rare and unique originals, manuscripts, maps, portraits, and views. These first three volumes are to be followed by many more. Certainly this publication deserves the highest praise for its thoroughness and its typographical excellence.

*THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1803. Explorations by early navigators, descriptions of the islands and their peoples, their history and records of the Catholic missions as related in contemporaneous books and manuscripts, showing the political, economic, commercial, and religious conditions of these islands from their earliest relations with European nations to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Translated from the rare originals, Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Full biographical and analytical index. Volumes I., II., and III. To be fifty-four volumes in all. Cloth, large 8vo, illustrated, 400 pages per volume. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $4 per volume.

Two Young Lovers.

THE LAND OF JOY. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illus. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The Land of Joy is that illimitable and imaginary country where dwell youthful hearts in that ecstatic state known as First Love. Materially speaking, in this case the Land of Joy is Harvard, and its inhabitants are a number of jolly college students ranging from freshmen to post-graduates. However, the chief dwellers therein are one John North, a senior, and a young man possessed of all the virtues, and a youthful Southerner—a freshman, who is a "hot-tempered kid," but also a true-hearted and gallant gentleman. Phil Ryerson (the freshman) is sent to Harvard because his father went there before him, and it was that parent's wish expressed before his death that his son should also go through college. The family, after the father's death, meet with reverses, but these financial difficulties are sedulously kept from the ears of the boy by his invalid mother and his sister Margaret, who is a dream of loveliness as well as an exceedingly amiable young lady. John, through a mutual friend, is selected as an excellent person to keep a friendly eye upon the younger man, and it is his honest effort to do this and the love affairs of the two young men that form the principal incidents of the story.

The college atmosphere of the book is pleasant. Possessed of this lovely olive green volume, with its crimson back and innumerable jolly little beer mugs dancing gayly over its sides, as well as a volume of the inappressible Patty at College, the reader who is not college bred need fear nothing, for the doings within the campus's sacred limits are no longer a mystery.

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SIR HENRY LAYARD.

The Traveler, Archaeologist, Politician, Diplomatist, and Author.*

SECOND ARTICLE.

AT the conclusion of the first article on "Sir Henry Layard's Biography and Letters," Layard was on a visit to Turin. There he learned what were the conditions in Italy and its ardent desire to shake off the Austrian yoke. The idea had taken shape of a united Italy. Besides an acquaintance with Cavour, he formed a friendship with Silvio Pellico, whose work, "Le Miei Prigioni," had made him world famous. Returning to London, he resumed the study of the law at Gray's Inn. Layard seems to have made now his first literary venture, having written some articles for The London Magazine. Layard was decidedly musical, playing on the flute. When he "had a few shillings to spare" he would go to the Italian opera, and he tells of the pleasure he felt in listening to Grisi, La Blache, Tamburini, Rubini, and other vocalists of the times. Ever on the move, he made a long journey through Scandinavia and then went to St. Petersburg. While in Russia he became acquainted with some Polish noblemen and learned from them the sad story of their oppression and cruel treatment, and he writes: "It was probably from them that was derived that detestation of Russian despotism and of Russian rule that I have retained through life."

Once more he was in London, and at his studies. The profession of attorney became, however, more and more repugnant to him. Just then an uncle returned from Ceylon, and favored the idea of Layard's going to Ceylon and establishing himself there as a solicitor. Finally Layard passed an examination, and made up his mind to try Ceylon. He conceived the plan of an extended journey. He would go to Constantinople, and from there work his way through Asia, until he reached Northern India. Then he would pass through Hindustan, and at some port cross over to Ceylon. He found a companion willing to share the adventures of the trip. The means of the two were small. The start was made. Reckless as was this expedition, it turned out to be the making of Layard. The obstacles were many. At the time there was friction between Turkey and Persia; the routes were infested by brigands, and robbery and murder were common incidents. It was now that Layard began to comprehend the many complex conditions common to Oriental policy. He reached Bagdad, but could make no further progress. He left Bagdad more than once, but was forced to return. The description of his many adventures while on his way to Ceylon is wonderfully well told. Layard made many excursions on the Tigris and the Euphrates. It may be remembered what was the influence the "Arabian Nights" had on him, for he declares that his love of adventure was due to this book of stories. On one of his trips he reached Mosul. This extract gives Layard's first conception of what was to be found in the mounds near Mosul.

> After wandering among some low hills we came in sight of Mosul. The town, with its walls and minarets and gardens, stretching along the right bank of the Tigris, had the appearance of a considerable city. It was only when we entered it that we realized the condition of ruin and decay to which it had been reduced by long misgovernment and neglect. In front of us were the vast mounds that marked the sight of ancient Nineveh, and covered the ruins which it was my destiny at a future period to discover. I was deeply moved and impressed by their desolate and solitary grandeur. * * * There was at this time nothing to indicate the existence of the splendid remains of Assyrian palaces which were covered by the heaps of dirt and rubbish. It was believed that the great edifices and monuments that had rendered Nineveh one of the most famous and magnificent cities of the ancient world had perished with her people, and like them had left no wreck behind.

Determined not to be thwarted, Layard went to Persia and reached Isfahan. Progress was no longer possible. Once more he was forced to seek Bagdad. He had been robbed en route, and was without a shirt to his back. He wrote to his mother from Bagdad, explaining how his advance had been checked, but said that he had by no means given up the idea of entering Persia, and from thence making his way through Afghanistan. He had been absent from England for two years. He thought it wise to visit Constantinople. In another letter to his mother he writes: "I am still in Persian dress and have not an article of European apparel. I must get a fit-out at Constantinople." He arrived at Constantinople in 1842. Now occurred one of those incidents which may make or mar a man's career. Layard had had confided to him by the English agent at Bagdad important papers which were to be delivered promptly to the English Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Stratford Canning. Layard called on his arrival at the Embassy. He describes his make-up: "Only such European garments as I had been able to procure at Samsoun, and bronzed and unkempt, after my long and arduous journey, in constant exposure to heat and cold and rain and sun."

> In those days there were no passenger steamers on the Bosphorus, and it took about three hours for two stalwart rowers to reach Buyukdere. On arriving there I presented myself at the Embassy with my dispatches. I was told to wait, which I did for a considerable time. At length a fashionably dressed young gentleman appeared, asked me cavalierly for the dispatches of which I was the bearer, informed me that the Ambassador was too much occupied to see any one, and, turning on his heel, left the room without deigning to listen to what I had to say.

Highly indignant, Layard applied at once to the Consul General for a passport. Layard wrote to Sir Stratford Canning about his discourteous treatment, looking at it in the light of a personal insult. He told how he had traveled night and day from Bagdad to Constantinople to deliver dispatches. Sir Henry writes:

> I have no doubt that I exaggerated the matter; but I was young and impetuous, and the manner in which the members of an Embassy were in those days accustomed to treat British subjects who were not supposed to enjoy an equal position in society with themselves may have justified to a certain extent the warmth of my remonstrances.

Much to his surprise, Layard received a courteous letter from the Ambassador, expressing his regrets, and thanking him for the dispatches, and begging Layard to call at the Embassy the following morning. Layard found in Sir Stratford Canning a true and stanch friend. Sir Stratford has ever remained a living personage in English diplomacy. He certainly was the most overbearing of diplomats, but then he was forced to live in the middle of intrigues. It was the apparent duty of the Russian representative to thwart every measure of reform advocated by Sir Stratford. Perhaps more than any other Englishman at the close of the last century he exposed what were Russian methods. That distrust of Russia, if it did not begin with him, certainly followed the conception that the Russian Foreign Office never means what it says. Acquainted with the Turkish methods and fearing that the time would come when the Porte would become subservient to Russia, and believing that only reform in Turkey would give the Government strength, Sir Stratford Canning always labored in that direction. At least, the Turks had more confidence in him than in any other foreign representative. He never lied to them. In England the Home Government, at the head of which was the namby-pamby Lord Aberdeen, was always at variance with Sir Stratford Canning.

At once Sir Stratford appreciated Layard's high qualities and understood how valuable he would be if he were attached to the embassy. All the endeavors made, however, by the Ambassador to find a position for Layard proved abortive. This description of the English Ambassador is of interest:

> There was a somewhat too evident assumption of dignity and reserve, which was intended to impress people with the utmost respect for the Queen's Ambassador, and, if the occasion required it, with awe. His earnest gray eyes seemed to penetrate into one's innermost thoughts. A broad, massive, and overhanging brow gave him an air of profound wisdom and sagacity.

As it was, much secret business was confided to Layard. At the bidding of the Ambassador he took long and dangerous journeys into distant sections of the Turkish dominion, and reported conditions there. Some sixty years have passed since then, and the strife and confusion in Turkey have not changed. A trip made to Salonica is full of interesting matter. Sir Stratford, it must be confessed, was often outwitted by the Russians in Constantinople, for they were bent on defeating all attempts toward reform in Turkey. With the French Ambassador, the Baron de Bourqueney, relations were not always friendly. There was a Spanish Ambassador, Señor de Cordova, who, as a grandee of Spain, was enraged when Wolff, the converted Jew, declared that in the Cordova blood there was much which was of Semitic origin, and Wolff was well posted.

Layard's position was of the most insecure character. Becoming intimate with certain correspondents of the English papers in Constantinople, Layard wrote letters for The Morning Chronicle. Following the work of Botta, he gave full accounts of the French explorations at Khorsabad. He began himself to study Assyrian history. Sir Henry writes in 1845:

> I was still kept waiting for my promised attacheship * * * I had never given up the hope of returning some day to Mesopotamia and exploring the ruins of Nineveh, which I had visited on two occasions with so much interest, and which had so greatly excited my imagination. The success of M. Botta's labors at Khorsabad had added to my desire to make researches and excavations in the mounds of Nimroud and in others which I felt convinced covered monuments of great antiquity and importance.

About this time Sir Stratford Canning proposed leaving for England. Layard made the Ambassador cognizant of his plan, and he not only gave his consent, but made some small advance for the proposed exploration. So anxious was Layard to begin work that he traveled on horseback through a dangerous country, some 900 miles, covering the whole distance in a little less than twelve days. In his "Nineveh and Its Remains" Layard has left the record of his distinguished work. That publication in 1849 made its author famous. Subsequently Layard went to India.

His Parliamentary career began when he was elected member from Aylesbury.

Eastern affairs attracted much attention in the House, and Layard was familiar with the conditions. He was in opposition to the policy of England in regard to Russia. During the war with Russia Layard visited the English Army, and wrote letters home, deprecating the carelessness of the War Office and finding fault with some of the officers. When representing Southwark in 1868, and on the formation of the Gladstone Government, Layard was appointed Chief Commissioner of Works. His next appointment was that of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid. There is a clever cartoon of Tenniel's in Punch of the time, showing Layard mounted on an Assyrian bull galloping into Spain. Somehow, Layard's Parliamentary career was an unfortunate one. He seems to have been a Liberal in advance of his party, and was an upholder of Lord Palmerston, as far as concerned "the right and duty of England to take a bold and active part in the politics of the world." Layard died in 1894. As the Hon. William N. Bruce expresses it, Layard "won distinction as traveler, archaeologist, politician, diplomatist, student of the fine arts."

Layard did very much more than to bring to light the marvelous architectural plans of the Assyrians. He opened the way to modern research, not materialistic alone, but spiritualistic.

*SIR A. HENRY LAYARD. Autobiography and Letters from His Childhood until His Appointment as H. M. Ambassador at Madrid. Edited by the Hon. William N. Bruce, with a chapter on his Parliamentary career by the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Otway. Two volumes. Volume I. Pp. [illegible]. Volume II. Pp. [illegible]. With portraits, illustrations, and maps. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. The two volumes, $7.50.

NELSON IN NAPLES.

History of the Short-Lived and Ill-Fated Parthenopean Republic.*

WHAT has been the chief interest in the Neapolitan revolution of 1799 for readers of English is the part played in it by Lord Nelson. From the victory of the Nile, in August, 1798, he went to Naples, where he met with Lady Hamilton, whom Maria Carolina had made her willing tool, and who in turn made Nelson hers. Lady Hamilton's husband—Sir William—was the British Minister at the Neapolitan Court; a rather silly sort of man, whose regard for his beautiful, clever, uncultured wife was mere dotage.

Amy Lyon, who later took the name of Emma Hart, was the daughter of a Welsh blacksmith, and at an early age went to London, where her attractions led her for several years a life of dishonor, and at length gained for her the title of Lady Hamilton. The story of her life need not be detailed here, except as it enters into the events chronicled in this book. The Countess Giglioli tells it very fully, not that it is at all a motive in the book, but as necessary and unavoidable; and it is told in a moderate and judicious tone, which serves an excellent purpose.

The honor of England can never have been in worse hands than those of the Hamiltons and Nelson in these affairs. The wildest fiction could not depict an episode so at variance with a heroic man's life as the inhuman and cowardly conduct of Nelson at Naples. A consuming and blind passion for Lady Hamilton was fanned by an equally intense hatred of the French, in destroying whom he thought himself the chosen instrument of God. Lady Hamilton had by the blandishments of the Queen acquired a taste for such notoriety as she gained by such an intimacy, and could indulge the taste still further by so demeaning herself as to bring Nelson to her feet.

When the Court had fled to Palermo and the French had entered Naples, and when the republic had been proclaimed and the French had again withdrawn, Cardinal Ruffo, an adventurer of some ability, for whom Rome had become too hot, was with the Court, and seems, with all his faults, to have been the best man there. He laid plans for a counter-revolution before the King, by which the Neapolitan territory might be regained. The King adopted his proposals and made him his own "Vicar General" and alter ego in the enterprise. With pluck and persistency Ruffo made his way to Naples through the mainland from the south, collecting as he went a large and motley army of brigands, criminals, and nondescripts, called the army of the "Holy Faith." After some fighting at Naples in which the republic got the worst of it, he offered terms of surrender which were accepted. By these the patriots were to be permitted to sail to France, or depart to their own homes in Italy, and many had boarded transports accordingly. Just then Nelson sailed into the harbor from Palermo, at once refused to recognize the amnesty, and had the transports brought under his guns. Ruffo protested that the terms had been agreed to and duly signed, and could not with honor be broken, and resisted Nelson's action to the utmost of his power, but to no purpose.

The Queen was the ruler, and in her revenge was the dominant and guiding passion; so dominant as to blind her to a sense of the policy of moderation or of discrimination. She and the King feared the best among their subjects, and were in haste to get them out of the way. The Court was in a condition of utter rottenness. The King was, as an Italian historian puts it, at best "a clown," and the Queen "a tiger." Lady Hamilton, it might be said, was the tiger's paw, and Nelson, as her slave, acted "like a pirate." The authoress asks: "What had an English Admiral to do with the trial and punishment of Neapolitan subjects?" and answers: "But Nelson had lost his compass, lost the measure of his place in the sum of things, and a secret malady of the soul was the seat of the moral blindness that so betrayed in those disastrous and fatal days of his triumph over the Neapolitan patriots."

The sun looked down upon a sad scene in the Bay of Naples during the Summer of that year. Men and women, many of them the best among their contemporaries, were brought on board Nelson's flagship, subjected to a form of trial, and rowed ashore to be executed. Among these victims the first was Caracciolo, in whose shameful death Nelson showed at once the fierce and brutal spirit that inspired him. Not content with hanging a brave man of his own rank, it was at the yardarm, immediately on the sentence being passed, and at sunset the body was cut down and thrown into the sea. Of an equally infamous and shocking character were many of the executions that followed.

The Countess Giglioli has succeeded admirably in simplifying for us the history of the Parthenopean Republic. She has made a well-connected and clear narrative of an exceedingly complicated and shifty series of events. What was, especially in English, tangled and enigmatical is made straight and plain. The principal characters are vividly portrayed, and the part they played is clearly presented. Ferdinand and the Queen, the Hamiltons and Ruffo, and the Queen's factotum—the despicable Acton—are, as men and women, in striking contrast to the patriots who were their victims. Royalty was in terror of its life; the patriots would not beg for theirs. The people were in a state of the utmost poverty, ignorance, and degradation. The condition of things was enough to fill the stoutest hearts with despair; and yet there were men and women who not only hoped for a reformation, but gave their lives unflinchingly to the cause. It is remarkable that out of such conditions so many should emerge with such a high sense of patriotic duty that when they were tried "they came forth as gold."

The volume is the result of diligent research, and the materials are used with great skill, making a lucid narrative, interesting and instructive alike to the general reader and to the student of history. It is adorned with numerous views and portraits, and is provided with an ample index.

*NAPLES IN 1799. An Account of the Revolution of 1799 and of the Rise and Fall of the Parthenopean Republic. By Constance H. D. Giglioli. (née Stocker.) Pp. ix.-[illegible]. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.

A Picture of Jewish Life.

A VICTIM OF CONSCIENCE. A novel. By Milton Goldsmith. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

What with the work of Mr. Zangwill and some other writers, the Anglo-Saxon world (at any rate the reading world) is fast learning to revise the old, traditional, biased opinion of the Jew. That the mediaeval prejudice against him has long since been exploded in liberal countries—there are not so many of them—is of course a truism, but it is also beginning to be realized that the idea of the average Jew as the possessor of a mind more subtle, an intelligence keener than the average Christian, is an illusion. It is noteworthy that the Jewish writers, and surely they should know, speak of their own people as a somewhat simple-minded race, a race a little closer to nature than the Gentiles, a race whose thoughts, feelings, ambitions more nearly approximate to those of mankind in an earlier stage of development.

This characteristic of the Jews is well brought out in "A Victim of Conscience." It is a pleasing story, a good story, a story with that direct kind of plot which modern writers, with curious perversity, seem to labor to avoid. There is only one complaint to make in regard to Mr. Goldsmith's book—he has chosen an inappropriate title in the sense that the title conveys the false impression that the book has an unhappy ending. As a matter of fact, the ending is as happy as any one could desire, and, the fashionable writers of to-day to the contrary notwithstanding, ninety-nine out of a hundred novel readers not only dislike a tragic ending, but feel, when they have finished such a book, that they have personal cause for complaint against the author.

In the opening chapter the reader is introduced to Isaac Schwartz, the principal character of the book. He is a young Jew, who has come to this country from Bavaria in order to be able to marry, for at the date of the story—1850—the German States were as harsh to the Jews as is Russia to-day, and among other oppressive measures a Jew was not allowed to marry until some co-religionist in the community had died or had moved away.

Schwartz meets with one misfortune after another in America. He is on the point of giving way to despair, when he conceives the idea of going to California to dig for gold. He goes to the rabbi of the community with a request that the rabbi endeavor to obtain the funds to send him to the golden West. The rabbi succeeds in collecting enough money for this purpose, and Schwartz goes to California with a party of prospectors. They locate at a point where apparently no gold is to be found. At first the butt of the others, the Jew eventually gains their respect. Just before the party is about to move onward, Dick Sweeny, a daredevil bully, tells Schwartz that he has discovered gold, and the two remain together, while the rest of the party move away. Sweeny agrees to share evenly with Schwartz. He is kind to the Jew when sober, but the reverse when intoxicated, and one day, when in the latter condition, he declares that the gold is all his: "If you lay your finger on it, I'll let daylight through your Jewish carcass!" He then threatens to kill Schwartz, and the Jew, mad with fear and rage, seizes a pick and swings it at Sweeny's head. The Irishman falls, seemingly dead. Schwartz takes the gold and returns with it to his wife and children at home.

With the capital thus acquired Schwartz goes into business, and succeeds in everything he undertakes. Though he is so miserable as to seek the excitement of speculation, he becomes a very rich man, and famous for his philanthropy. The memory of his crime in the West, however, is always with him, and he almost decides to become a Roman Catholic for the sake of the absolution which that faith provides. Just as he is about to do so Sweeny turns up, and the load of remorse is lifted from Schwartz.

On this simple and, indeed, commonplace basis the author has succeeded in building a good story for the reason that he writes about things and people he knows. When he describes the business rivalry between Rosenheim and Bergthal of "Bergthal's Mammoth Clothing Emporium" he is telling of conditions which exist in the Jewish quarter of every town in America; when he describes the home of Rabbi Kauffman the reader knows that the description is that of some actual rabbi's home, the type of a kind to be found everywhere; when he tells of the "Kol Nidre" in the synagogue, the "strange, weird song of touching harmony and tearful pathos, a song which portrays, as never song portrayed before, the persecution, the misery, the passion, the hope, the humility of the Hebrews," it is evident that the writer knows whereof he speaks. And nature, as Sir Thomas Browne says, "is the art of God."

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE.

The Career of the Recently Deceased "Primate of All England."*

FREDERICK TEMPLE, who presented in person the highest dignitary of the Church of England, was born in one of the Ionian Islands, in 1821. His father had been an official in Sierra Leone. Young Temple came in his childhood to England, and the Bishop always declared himself to be a Cornishman by birth. He said that he belonged "to a Devonshire parish when he was nine years old." He was brought up in poverty. "Food was scarce; pocket money he had none; he is even said to have cleared the fields of stones and scared the birds from the fresh-sown corn." He went to a well-known school—Blundell's, at Tiverton. He worked hard and gained a scholarship. In after life the Bishop told of his early experiences and of his privations. He could not afford a fire and had to live on the hardest fare. "I knew what it was—and I think that was the thing that pinched me most—to wear patched clothes and patched shoes." There were, however, things which he prided himself upon. "There was probably not a man in England who threshed better than I could. I learned to plow as straight a furrow as any man in the parish."

As to his ability as a field hand there is a capital story about Dr. Temple. When he was Archbishop of Canterbury he met a rather pompous rector, and the two were walking near a field where a man was plowing. "There are diversities of gifts," said the rector, pointing to the man with the plow. "Now, your Grace, that poor fellow is doing something that you and I could not, in spite of our learning." "Umph!" replied the Archbishop. Then the rector waxed eloquent on the topic of plowing. Presently the man came to where the rector and the Archbishop were standing. Dr. Temple said a word to the man, and the next moment the Primate of All England was guiding the plow down the field with the skill of a practiced hand. The story concludes with the applause of Hodge himself. "I had to learn that in the school of necessity," quietly remarked the Bishop.

The school the future Bishop went to was a rough one. Washing was carried out directly under the pump:

"It was not (said the Bishop) in some respects as nice as washing in one's own bedroom; but if a boy was inclined not to wash himself the others washed him. * * * Then, too, we had a great deal of fighting in the school. * * * We used to fight each other on rather slight provocation, almost too amore, and as a general rule if two fellows fought they became intimate friends before they left school, and dated their friendship from the time when they had used their fists on each other's faces. * * * If they told lies, the stories were never directed against their schoolmates. You were permitted to be untruthful as far as a master was concerned. (The Bishop adds.) Nowadays the masters take part in the boys' games, and the level of teaching has become more Christian and certainly animated by a higher spirit."

The boy worked hard, but found time to indulge in athletic sports. He was not a good cricketer. With proper pride the Bishop declares himself "to have been the best football player of my time." Young Temple, by winning the Devonshire scholarship, found a place at Oxford. He entered Balliol College in 1838. He was most assiduous in his studies. He tells how at times he was too poor to obtain the proper light so that he might continue his studies during the night, and sought the lights burning in the common halls. More than once the fine young gentlemen of the college tried to make the poorly dressed country lad the victim of their attacks, but the lad had been brought up in Cornwall and knew how to use his fists, and after a first encounter the future Bishop was left severely alone. He had taken lessons from a first-class boxing master, and, not satisfied with the ordinary "right or left," had made himself ambidextrous.

Temple graduated among the first in his class, and was ordained a priest at Oxford in 1847. He took a position as Principal of the training college at Kneller Hall. Now begins Temple's true career. To be the head master of a big public school like Eton, Harrow, Rugby, or Wellington is regarded by ecclesiastical writers as the sure stepping stone to a Bishopric. In 1858 Dr. Temple was a candidate for the mastership of Rugby School. He secured the position, and was the master of Rugby from 1858 to 1869. Arnold was a revered memory at Rugby, but Temple gained the affection and respect of the school. In 1869 Mr. Gladstone nominated him to the Bishopric of Exeter. Gladstone's choice brought about at the beginning a certain amount of consternation in higher ecclesiastical circles. A recently published paper of Dr. Temple's had been considered overliberal of its kind. There were some differences as to Temple's eligibility, "but in spite of all this outcry" the confirmation of Dr. Temple's nomination took place and the consecration ceremony followed. There never was a more popular Bishop in Exeter than was Temple. There was told a story of the Bishop's meeting a poor woman and her little girl, both laden down with heavy loads on their backs, and the Doctor's sharing their burdens. The Bishop loved to meet the rough fishermen and join with them in worship. Once when so engaged a Cornish fisherman tapped him on the back, saying: "Hi, you be out of tune, guv'nor; you be out of tune."

Bishops attend the House of Lords. When in London on one occasion the Bishop in full rig was riding in a cab, when his hat blew off and was lost. An ordinary commonplace hat would have made the Bishop look ridiculous. A hat had to be bought in the neighborhood of the accident. There was found a makeshift hat, and this the Doctor had to be satisfied with. But only consider what would have been the humiliation of the Church of England had one of its highest functionaries appeared in the House with a high silk hat on his reverend brow!

As an earnest advocate of temperance, Dr. Temple worked manfully when in Exeter. He met with a great deal of opposition, and had sometimes to face an angry mob, but such expressions of bad temper never kept the Bishop from his purpose. "It was not so bad," he quietly remarked, "as a 'scrum' at Rugby football." The Bishop's influence as the advocate of temperance spread through all England. After sixteen years of service at Exeter Dr. Temple received a call to the metropolitan diocese, and in due season he became Bishop of London. The author of the volume does his best to explain how enormous is the work which devolves on the Bishop of London. Often Dr. Temple worked straight through an entire day and night. His energy was wonderful. "There is a tradition that the Bishop of London finally makes his way to Canterbury as Primate of all England." Following the precedents, Dr. Temple became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1896. Ticklers for conformity are also informed that whereas a Bishop of York may call himself "Primate of England," it is only the Archbishop of Canterbury who has the right to style himself "Primate of All England."

As usual the Archbishop devoted himself to his work. The war in Africa and the ritualistic controversy were causes of much mental trouble to him. Temple was not disposed to "interfere with the ritualistic tendencies of some of his clergy. So long as a clergyman was spiritually minded and went about his work earnestly, he seemed impressed and disinclined to interpose on the other score." When Queen Victoria died, it devolved on the Archbishop to carry out the memorable funeral service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Some months after there followed the coronation of King Edward. Dr. Temple was then an old man, and the exertion was too much for him. It was a part of the ceremony that the Primate of All England should pay homage to the newly made King. The Primate kneels before the monarch after kissing the King's left cheek. The Archbishop was so feeble that he could scarce rise to his feet. King Edward advanced a step and tenderly taking his Grace by the hand assisted him to his feet. Then there arose grave fears as to Dr. Temple's condition. Some months afterward there came his breakdown in the House of Lords. He was speaking with his accustomed fervor in favor of education, when he faltered and was forced to leave his speech unfinished. It was in fact his dying speech. Frederick Temple had completed his six years of service as Archbishop, and had occupied the Episcopal bench for thirty-three years, and had attained the venerable age of eighty-one years. Death came to him on the 22d of December, 1902, and he was buried in the Cloister Garth of Canterbury Cathedral. As one of his contemporaries said of him, "he was a strong-hearted man, and a tender-hearted man, too. * * * He has gone to God; he slept in the peace of Christ. For his noble character and his service to the Church we thanked God."

*ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE. Being the Popular Life of the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, P. C., D. D., LL. D., Primate of All England and Metropolitan. By Charles H. Dant. Cloth, with portraits and illustrations. Pp. 304. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A Breaker of Hearts.

A DETACHED PIRATE. By Helen Mitsuda. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 347. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A lady, very much divorced and with a clouded past and an uncertain present, leaves London after the scandal of the suit instigated by her husband and the publication of her picture in The Daily Scorcher, and becomes a pirate (of hearts only) on the high seas bound for Halifax. Her life's history is written by herself in a series of letters to a lady whose only point of identification for the reader is the name of "Vera." Also one judges that she is a writer of tales. Gay Vandeleur, (the divorcee,) if her own accounts be true, is a "devil of a fellow," and makes all the men ready to love with her. When she reaches Halifax she has already annexed to her train of followers a gentleman named Sir Anthony, also a man who is not a gentleman, although he is a nephew of Sir Anthony. Stationed at the barracks in Halifax is her late lamented husband, Col. Gore, whom she has playfully designated as "the System."

It would seem that in spite of the divorce "The System's" heart is still true, and when he finds out that the incriminating evidence which was heaped up against her dwindles down to the merest freak of girlish adventure, he puts "his strong arms around her," and they enjoy a second honeymoon. This in spite of the fact that in the interim between the divorce and the reconciliation she had become engaged to Sir Anthony, had been seen in a number of risqué adventures, and occupied the centre of the stage in a rather picturesque revival of the divorce scandal. After that last adventure Sir Anthony broke his engagement, and the piratical Gay was for a time reduced to riding bareback in a circus, and afterward becoming a riding teacher for the owner of thoroughbreds.

It is needless to say that Gay was not only high-spirited, but handsome as well.

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To many of his contemporaries Mazzini was indeed "the great magician." The mystery and romance connected with his actions clothed him with an almost impenetrable and always mysterious personality. His writings and his speeches had in them that sincerity and inspiration which always find human response—which cause one to weigh lightly inevitable results. On the other hand, and for those who sooner or later were to shake off the influence of Mazzini's idealism, the man appeared as a mere "political agitator." These others saw how far short of realization his ideals had fallen, and the time of failure being so very near them, they have been unable to perceive how much united Italy to-day owes to the influence of the "agitator" who, estimated solely by palpable results, was the grandest failure of modern times.

So far as I am aware, no one, either in Italy or elsewhere, has hitherto made a serious and elaborate attempt to strike a just estimate between the foregoing extremes. Certainly no one has attempted to deal with the history of Mazzini's career and with the development of his thought as two independent themes in the same volume. This attempt is now made by Mr. Bolton King, who may be recalled by students of contemporary Italy as part author of a very intelligent book which appeared two years ago under the title "Italy To-day." In his present volume Mr. King has laid out a comprehensive plan for a very intricate subject. During the first 231 pages we have a brief, straightforward narrative of Mazzini's life, in which his characteristics are constantly emphasized through citations from his own writings and from those of his friends, and in which the political events with which he was identified are brought into a focus in the same manner. Then come chapters, well gleaned and digested from those ten volumes of "Scritti editi e inediti di Giuseppe Mazzini."

"My soul was then a simile for all created things, life showed to my virgin fancy as a dream of love, my warmest thoughts were for Nature's loveliness and the ideal woman of my youth"—thus wrote Mazzini of his life at the University of Genoa. Such, indeed, was the state of his mind when he witnessed the sufferings of some political refugees in that city. It was then that the realization came to him that his mission in life lay not in seeking the end in his love and talent for things literary, but in using this love and this talent as the means to achieve a political ideal. It was natural, therefore, that he should find in his beloved Dante the moral and spiritual inspiration for such an endeavor. But it was inevitable that, in attempting to apply the teaching of the Florentine to the actual life about him, he should have become a Machiavelli. But he was a Machiavelli without selfishness or egotism; a Machiavelli who placed love of country above all earthly thing; a Machiavelli, therefore, it must be confessed, who was no statesman.

In Mazzini as in other men born before their time was the vision of a reality which was never anything more than a vision. From the first he was possessed with the conviction that "there could be no political or social regeneration for Italy till she had a literature that made for freedom and progress." This conviction remained with him through life. Still, it did not prevent him from writing as Article I. of the Constitution of Giovane Italia: "This society is instituted for the destruction, now become indispensable, of all the Governments of the peninsula, to unite all Italy in a single State, under republican government." In endeavoring to explain this paradox his harsher critics have accused him of inconsistency. This is unjust. His voluminous writings bear existing testimony to the fact that he was ever faithful to his educational ideal, although at times circumstances moved him to resort to subterfuges in other paths.

Mr. King briefly traces Mazzini's early career as an author and political agitator from 1826 until 1830, when he was arrested as a too active member of the then almost innocuous Carbonari and imprisoned at Savona, where he conceived the idea of Young Italy. It was April, 1831, when Mazzini addressed an open letter to Charles Albert, who had succeeded Charles Felix on the Sardinian throne, and was condemned to death for his pains. This was the first "manifesto" of Young Italy, and from that time on, Mazzini became the most talked-of man, not only throughout Italy, but in France and Switzerland and Hungary—the prophet of a new political religion and the scourge of tyrants and the ever-menacing bogie of their ministers. Switzerland gave Mazzini an asylum, which France refused, and "Young Switzerland" showed the influence of his sojourn in Grenchen. But Switzerland, too, in 1836, yielding to strong and persistent pressure from abroad, was forced to exile him. The remainder of his career was consumed between his more or less prolonged sojourns in London and his mysterious and sudden journeys to the Continent for the purpose of stimulating the growth of Young Italy or of lending his moral or active support to various conspiracies which were inaugurated in his name. Thousands of good lives paid the penalty of hugging Mazzini's ideal too closely and trusting to his supposed genius as an organizer, as they had to his unsurpassed genius as a conspirator. Is it to be wondered at, that Italy at length became disillusioned or that at the very end when unification was almost an accomplished fact, and Mazzini called again upon Young Italy, there should have been no response? Oh, the bitterness of those words: "I thought to call up the soul of Italy, and I see only the serpent."

The author is thoroughly at home with Mazzini in London; and it is to be regretted that the picture we have of the revolutionist on the Continent shows itself vague and indistinct by comparison. Another regret is that Mr. King is not full master of his historical background. In at least two instances he is unjust to his subject through a sheer insufficiency of knowledge. His is unjust when he declares that Mazzini's intrigue with Bismarck in 1869 "shows how the long years of conspiracy had distorted his moral vision," but he is something more than unjust when he accuses Mazzini of making a dishonest use of Kossuth's letter in order to inspire the uprising in Milan on Feb. 6, 1853. Mr. Stillman, as our author should have known, was selected by Kossuth to carry this very appeal to Milan in anticipation of Mazzini's movement, although the service was not actually performed by Stillman, but by another agent. To be sure, Kossuth tried to dissuade Mazzini from the movement, but when he found the latter obdurate he gave him all possible support and sent the appeal which was addressed to the Hungarian troops in Milan, ordering them not to fire on the populace when the insurrection took place. In repeating the story which throws discredit upon Mazzini Mr. King simply repeats without qualification what Tivaroni has written.

The statement that "Mazzini's life was one piece of almost perfect consistency and continuity" and "save in minor points of policy it had no turnings, no conversions, no recantation," is rendered more than convincing by Mr. King's able, discriminating, and entertaining analysis of Mazzini's mind as revealed through his thought whether in spoken or written words. Although the political exactions of the times, playing upon a sympathetic yet logically sound genius like Mazzini's, prevented the man from being the greatest critic in Italian letters at least, of his century, he did more than any other Italian has done to make criticism a separate department of literature. He was also a prophet when he wrote: "The true European writer will be a philosopher, but with a poet's lyre in his hands." And parenthetically, it may be remarked, he was a prophet also in 1854, when he foretold the entrance of the United States into world politics: "In the great battle which is fought through the world 'twixt right and wrong, justice and arbitrary rule, equality and privilege, duty and egotism, republic and monarchy, truth and lies, God and idols, your part is marked; you must accept it."

I shall only be able to give a suggestion as to how Mr. King has ably dealt with Mazzini's conception of Religion, Duty, State, Society, and Nationality in the several chapters on these subjects. Mazzini was neither Catholic nor Christian, but he took for his motto "God and the People," and abhorred everything which implied the negation of God. At the same time, his code of ethics was essentially Christian in spirit and modern in application. The moral law is the individual, in the family, in the community, and hence in the State, must reign supreme. The State exists for the sake of morality; "the end of politics is to apply the moral law to the civil organization of the country." Mr. King well says that Mazzini's faith in the republic was purely owing to his conviction that it was the only effective instrument for social legislation. On this point Mazzini never did Socialism justice, although he was not blind to the advantages of co-operative labor. And finally, according to Mazzini's argument, man's duty is to serve the progress of humanity; a nation of men is hence a God-appointed instrument for the welfare of the race as the only form in which pure moral essence can expand. In his closing chapter, "The Man," Mr. King writes:

> Mazzini's personal life was one of a very rare purity and beauty, that stands out in his generation polished and faithless and most inspired. Its only serious flaw lies in those few lapses from public candor, which have been noted in these pages. Sometimes he was bitter and intolerant; but the provocation was great. In earlier life he was often querulous and self-absorbed, but it may be counted to him that, with his sensitive nature, he came through loneliness and poverty with his moral strength unbroken. Except for these, the critic's microscope can find no specks.

Let it be hoped that further study on the part of Mr. King may remove at least two of the specks which he, in all sincerity, thinks he has discovered and conscientiously pointed out. Mazzini's greatest glory repose in the example he has set for the Italy of the present day in his almost perfect personal life and in his absolutely clear moral vision of what constitutes enduring right and wrong—not in the dismal failure of his conspiracies or in his half political victories which were worse than failures. As soon as modern Italian thought is able to regard Mazzini as a philosopher freed from his conspiracies and his uncompromising spirit toward the monarchy as the price of Italy, to forget the Machiavelli and remember only the Dante in his character, the inestimable benefits which Italy owes to Mazzini will be universally appreciated and Italians will marvel at their long blindness as to his true greatness.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

*MAZZINI. By Bolton King, M. A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Life in a Western Town.

THE MAIN CHANCE. By Meredith Nicholson. Illustrated. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Several chapters are required to portray and to place the reader on terms of familiarity with the numerous characters that live in the pages of "The Main Chance," a story of life in a Western town, by Meredith Nicholson. The word "live" is used advisedly. These personages indulge in much inconsequential talk, and some of them try their skill at repartee which is never actually brilliant, and at times is somewhat ill-placed. But they are living, breathing personages, and most of them decidedly interesting and clever character studies.

When John Saxton of Boston arrived at Clarkson, a busy, rising town on the Missouri River, he had a very poor opinion of his own ability as a man of affairs. As a ranch owner in Wyoming he had been a signal failure, though this was due to a succession of unfortunate circumstances arising from climatic conditions rather than to lack of energy or intelligence. He had been sent to Clarkson by the Neponset Trust Company to represent the interests of a group of clients who had made rash investments in several of the trans-Missouri States. The Clarkson National Bank had been exercising a general supervision over the property, and so it happened that the very first person in the town whose acquaintance Saxton made was William Porter, President of the bank and a typical shrewd Western business man. Porter had a daughter, Evelyn, who in additional to the heroine's inevitable assets of good looks and womanly grace possessed sound common sense, and was in every way pleasing and natural. He also had a son, Grant, a mere child and very delicate.

Miss Porter's boyhood friend and reputed fiance was Warrick Haridan, Clarkson's social lion, a well-to-do graduate in law, who did not practice save occasionally, when he gave his services for nothing to a friendless widow or orphan. He was a genial, fun-loving young fellow, with no particular aim in life, who liked Saxton's frank, manly ways and became his chum.

The cashier of the bank, who enjoyed the confidence of its President, was James Wheaton, who had risen by industry and application to his position of responsibility. He owed his real start in life to Timothy Margrave, general manager of the Transcontinental Railroad, an unscrupulous individual, who sought by characteristic methods to obtain control of the local electric car system in ignorance of the fact that Porter owned all the bonds, although he knew he possessed a large proportion of the stock.

Wheaton was strictly honest, but morally a coward. Margrave, who knew that he had risen from the gutter, that he had a brother who was a jail bird and a low, disreputable character generally, and held this knowledge as a club over his head, took by physical force from the cashier 100 shares of traction stock Wheaton owned and another 100 that had been intrusted to him by Evelyn Porter, her father being ill at the time and not expected to recover. These shares threw the balance of power on his side at the meeting of stockholders, organized by ruse and attended only by his creatures, and he was elected President. But Porter as sole bondholder had the property placed in the hands of a receiver and Saxton was appointed to that position, not by Porter's wish, but through the efforts of the bank President's far-sighted counsel.

In this capacity Saxton, who had straightened out the affairs of the property he had been sent to look after, distinguished himself so greatly that the position of general manager was offered to and accepted by him, and he remained in Clarkson.

Meanwhile Haridan had met a tragic death. He, Saxton, Wheaton, and Bishop Delafield, a muscular divine, had gone to a place on a lonely ranch where Grant Porter, kidnapped by Wheaton's brother, because the cashier had refused to submit longer to his blackmailing, was being kept prisoner. The boy was recovered, but Haridan was fatally shot, a mishap that left the way clear for Saxton to become the husband of Evelyn, who all along had loved him, and not the handsome, fascinating Warry.

The Governess's Progress.

THE ETERNAL WOMAN. By Dorothea Gerard. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

The individual manifestation of the eternal feminine who plays the title part through the length of these 300 pages is professedly a student of Thackeray, and takes Becky Sharp for her model. The text is a dictum of the author of "Vanity Fair." "And this I set down as a positive truth: a woman with fair opportunities and without an absolute hump may marry whom she likes."

Miss Clara Wood, the daughter of a circus rider, who broke his neck in the exercise of his art, was left a waif at a tender age. An eccentric Baroness in Vienna took a fancy to the color of Clara's hair, which at that time was like spun gold, and brought her up in luxury, but later, the hair turning dark and losing its gold, the Baroness lost also her enthusiasms, and, dying, failed to provide for the young woman's future.

Not yet twenty, and by no means beautiful, Miss Clara cast about her for something to do, and, rejecting a chance to be a new woman and a practitioner of the law, and holding in mind the illustrious example of Becky, set out to be a governess. Her ventures in various respectable houses in Scotland furnish a variety of entertainment to herself and the readers of her history, but, in spite of her study to please, she flits often. Once the cub of the house falls in love with her, and she has to fly—and then the widower wants her to be the mother of his children. Clara won't have either cub or widower, and rather upbraids herself for falling short of her model. At last she picks out a lone and rich artist with an invalid mother, and deliberately lays siege to the capacity of nurse to the helpless and adored parent. The opportunities are obvious—and the artist has red hair; but Clara, after all, is not Becky. She is rather more like Laura in "Pendennis"—only with a little worldly wisdom and a sense of humor superadded.

And here you have the problem of the book.

It is an entertaining book, too, and Clara is on the whole rather a nice girl.

Naturally, the glimpses of the internal economy of the respectable Scottish homes encountered in the governess's progress furnish something to think about. One must suspect that some of them, at least, are transcripts from life.

The idea of the story is not exactly new—but the author has handled it in a spirited manner, and put good red blood in her puppets. To use Thackeray's own turn, she is a good show woman. Her Clara is a wholesome young person, and there is philosophy in the tale and not a little good writing. Especially as a problem novel, not of the total depravity type, "The Eternal Woman" deserves hearty praise.

Four Rivals and a Lady.

THE GREY CLOAK. By Harold MacGrath. Illustrated by T. M. Pierce. 12mo. Pp. 470. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bobbs Merrill Company.

Mr. MacGrath can never be reproached on the score that his books lack action. From the beginning of this tale, wherein a soldierly figure in a grey cloak enters upon the scene of a darkened and deserted alley, wending its way to the great Hotel de Brissac and stealing a valuable paper belonging to the conspirators of which Gaston de Orleans was the leader, there is bloodshed. To escape with the paper the thief found it necessary to kill the aged Comte. The Comte, though past sixty, and something of an old roué if reports spoke truly, left behind him a beautiful widow, whose misfortune it was to have inspired the affections of four gentlemen of the court, to-wit, Victor de Saumalee, a poet and swordsman, hail fellow well met, and truly a gentleman; the Comte d'Herouville, a bully, yet no coward, a villain, yet not so black an one as was the Vicomte d'Halluys, who was a villian to make the blood leap; and, lastly, the Chevalier du Cévennes, a brave and noble gentleman.

It falls to the Chevalier's lot, as the owner of the grey cloak worn on the evening of the theft and murder, to come under suspicion, and to be exiled from Paris for five years. That the Chevalier is innocent, and was even out of town on a mission of Mazarin's on the night of the incident avails nothing. He had loaned his grey cloak to a friend and refused to give the name of the friend, and, since a scapegoat was needed, the Chevalier filled the rôle. But Victor, being the friend, and also being innocent, the Chevalier was recalled to court, and the mystery of the theft is not cleared until the last chapter. The scenes shift to Quebec and New France, and a series of the most exciting incidents take place. A quarrel of long standing between the Chevalier and his father, because the Chevalier refused to marry the lady his father had chosen for him and ground her miniature under his heel without so much as looking at it to see if she were fair or plain, had kept the two estranged. When the son returned to the ancestral palace upon his dismissal from court, the breach was not bridged over. On the contrary, things grew more dark and dismal. In a fit of anger, the father denounced his son, lying to him when he declared that he was not the legitimate heir to the Marquisate of Perigny.

And that is just about as far as one can proceed in a connected recital of the plot, for so full of incident is it, so complicated, such a play of sword and clinking of glasses and jingling of dice and general savagery and swashbuckling, one cannot even imagine.

A peer of the realm calls his contemporary a fool, and the swords flash in the candlelight; another gentleman insults a lady and a friend of a moment ago slaps him in the face; the Chevalier is taunted about the supposed ignominy of his birth and forthwith two swords leap from their scabbards—and things are pretty lively for a while. There are some lovely oaths scattered discriminately through the book. After he has laid aside the book one finds himself softly swearing, "By the Horns of Pangure" which rippling and euphonous phrase flows from the lips of the noble poet, or ejaculating dramatically,—"Hang me!" "By my faith!" "Body of Bacchus!" or some other such elegant expression of extreme emotion.

In the end after all the wicked gentlemen have been well shaken with the good ones, there is a sudden general house cleaning, as it were, and the naughty folk all die horrible deaths, and Madame de Brissac, who is the original of the miniature which the Chevalier so ungallantly scorns in the beginning, confides her love for him, the while attired in a bewitching garment of blue velvet "with slashed sleeves and flaring wrists" with a cap to match which she had found somewhere in the wilderness.

It may be worth mentioning that in a modest little note giving the sources of some of his information the author confesses to have taken "a few liberties with the lives of various historical personages * * * * but only for the story's sake."

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

PORTRAITURES OF JULIUS CAESAR. A Monograph. By Frank Jesup Scott. Octavo. Pp. 192. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

TEXAS IN AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS SERIES. By Prof. George P. Garrison. Map and fac simile letter. 16mo. Pp. 318. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

PRINCIPAL CAIRNS. By John Cairns. Famous Scots Series. 12mo. Pp. 157. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

ISABELLA D'ESTE, Marchioness of Mantua, 1474-1539. A Study of the Renaissance. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady.) In 2 vols. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50 net per set.

Essays and General Literature.

A SELECTION FOR THE BEST ENGLISH ESSAYS. Illustrative of the History of English Prose Style. Chosen and arranged with historical and critical introductions by Sherwin Cody. 12mo. Pp., xliii.-410. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

A BOOK OF ESSAYS. By G. S. Street. 12mo. Pp., vi.-306. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

THE MORAL SYSTEM OF SHAKESPEARE. A Popular Illustration of Fiction as the Experimental Side of Philosophy. By Richard G. Moulton. 8vo. Pp., viii.-381. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

IDEAS OF GOOD AND EVIL. By W. B. Yeats. 12mo. Pp., viii.-342. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

New Editions.

SILAS MARNER. The Weaver of Raveloe. By George Eliot. 16mo. Pp. 314. New York: John Lane.

THE DIARY OF JOHN EVELYN, ESQUIRE. Edited by William Bray. 16mo. Pp. xx.-898. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Travel and Description.

DANISH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Jessie Brochner. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-298. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF. By F. Berkeley Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 334. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

Religion.

THE BIBLE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Eight Lectures. By J. Estlin Carpenter. 8vo. Pp. xv.-512. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

STORIES FROM THE OLD OLD BIBLE. By L. T. Meade. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-409. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

BABEL AND BIBLE. Two Lectures. By Friedrich Delitzsch. Edited, with introduction, by C. H. W. Johns. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-232. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Poetry, Art, and the Drama.

WHERE THERE IS NOTHING. Being Volume I. of Plays for an Irish Theatre. By W. B. Yeats. 12mo. Pp. 209. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

CALEB, THE DEGENERATE. A play in four acts. By Joseph S. Cotter. 12mo. Pp. 59. (Pamphlet.)

THE SINNER'S FRIEND. A poem; also several hymns. By C. G. Samuel. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 90. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

PIPES OF PAN. No. 3. From the Green Book of the Bards. By Bliss Carman. 12mo. Pp. 136. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1 net.

THE ARTS IN EARLY ENGLAND. By G. Baldwin Brown. The Life of Saxon England in Its Relation to the Arts. 2 volumes. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $8 net per set.

A FIELD OF FOLK. By Isabella Howe Fiske. 12mo. Pp. 67. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

HEPHAESTUS. Persephone at Enna and Sappho in Leucadia. By Arthur Stringer. 12mo. Pp. 43. London: Grant Richards.

Nature and Out-of-Doors.

A LITTLE BOOK OF NATURE THOUGHTS. By Richard Jefferies. Selected by Thomas C. Watkins. 16mo. Pp. viii.-85. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

MY KALENDAR OF COUNTRY DELIGHTS. By Helen Milman. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. vii.-305. New York: John Lane.

THE FLOWER GARDEN. A Handbook of Practical Garden Lore. By Ida D. Bennett. 12mo. Pp. ix.-262. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE BIG GAME FISHES OF THE UNITED STATES. By Charles Frederick Holder. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-435. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

Fiction.

ONE FOR MANY: CONFESSIONS OF A YOUNG GIRL. By Vera. Translated by Henry Britoff. Small 12mo. Pp. 191. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 50 cents.

FORT BIRKETT. A Story of Mountain Adventure. By Edward W. Townsend. 12mo. Pp. viii.-278. New York: W. J. Ritchie. $1.25.

A VICTIM OF CONSCIENCE. A Novel. By Milton Goldsmith. 12mo. Pp. iv.-312. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates.

EARTH'S ENIGMAS. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated. Pp. 294. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE SILENT MAID. Being the Story of Stille Baegth, Her Strange Bewitchment and Her Wondrous Song, How She Came to Love a Mortal Man. By Frederic W. Pangborn. 12mo. Pp. 222. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.00.

A SPECTRE OF POWER. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 12mo. Pp. 416. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE LOG OF A COWBOY. A Narrative of the Old Trail Days. By Andy Adams. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 387. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

JIM HICKEY'S MONOLOGUE. Some Rag-Time Observations on Persons and Events, with a Few Flashes of Footlight Fun. By C. D. Hagerty. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 131. Chicago: The Madison Book Company.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. By Wilfrid S. Jackson. 12mo. Pp. 322. New York: John Lane.

TRUTH AND A WOMAN. By Anna Robeson Brown. Small 12mo. Pp., 208. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

THE ANNIE LAURIE MINE. A Story of Love, Economics, and Religion. By David N. Beach. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 297. Boston: The Pilgrim Press.

LOVE THRIVES IN WAR. By Mary Catherine Crowley. 12mo. Pp. viii.-340. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A PRINCE OF SINNERS. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-380. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

BUBBLES WE BUY. By Alice Jones. 12mo. Pp. 408. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.

MAN OVERBOARD. By F. Marion Crawford. Small 16mo. Pp. 86. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Miscellaneous.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS. Their Inception, Construction, and Management. By S. Whinery. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-241. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

MODERN CIVIC ART; Or, The City Made Beautiful. By Charles Mulford Robinson. 8vo. Pp. v.-381. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

THE CHILD HOUSEKEEPER. Simple Lessons, with Songs, Stories, and Games. By Elizabeth Colson and Anna G. Chittenden. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-187. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20 net.

PERFECT HEALTH. An Exhaustive Treatise on Natural Laws That Make and Maintain Perfect Health and Perfect Human Development. By Harry B. Weinburgh. 12mo. Pp. 330. New York: Peter Eckler.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM. Six Lectures Delivered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in December, 1902. By Percival Lowell. 12mo. Pp. 134. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

FIRE INSURANCE AND HOW TO BUILD. Combining also a Guide to Insurance Agents, &c. By Francis C. Moore. 8vo. Pp. 980. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

THE LAW OF MENTAL MEDICINE. The Correlation of the Facts of Psychology and Histology in Their Relation to Mental Therapeutics. By Thomas Jay Hudson. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-281. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.20 net.

THE OOGLEY OO. A Story in Pictures. By Gerald Sichel. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 116. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

HOMOPHONIC CONVERSATIONS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN. Being a Natural Aid to the Memory in Learning These Languages. By C. R. and C. V. Waite, A. M. 16mo. Pp. 126. Chicago: C. V. Waite & Co. $1.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF TEXTILE DESIGN. By Aldred F. Barber. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-311. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION. Held at New Orleans, La., Nov. 11, 12, and 13, 1902. 8vo. Pp., xli.-422-lxix. New York: Published by the American Bankers' Association.

SOCIOLOGY. The Science of Human Society. By J. H. W. Stuckenberg. 2 volumes. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

NEW PRIMARY ARITHMETIC. Grammar School Arithmetic. (Two parts.) By John H. Walsh. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK. A Compendium of the World's Progress During the Year 1902. Edited by Frank M. Colby. 8vo. Pp. 900. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

OUTLINES OF PSYCHOLOGY. An Elementary Treatise with Some Practical Applications. By Josiah Royce. 8vo. Pp. xxviii.-390. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1 net.

THE POKER MANUAL. A Practical Course of Instruction in the Game. With illustrative hands and chapters on Bluffing and Jack Pots. By Templar. Together with International Code of Laws. 16mo. Pp. 119. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

ANCIENT COFFERS AND CUPBOARDS. Their History and Description. From Earliest Times to Middle of the Sixteenth Century. By Fred Roe. Folio. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $12.00 net.

ESPERANTO. (The Universal Language.) The Students' Complete Text Book. Containing Full Grammar, Exercises, Conversations, &c. Compiled by J. C. O'Connor. 16mo. Pp. 178. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. 60 cents net.

Arnold Rehabilitated.

THE REAL BENEDICT ARNOLD. By Charles Burr Todd. Portraits and maps. 12mo., cloth. Pp. vi.-236. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20.

It being the highest privilege of the present day historian to overthrow established beliefs in history, and to give "real" portraits of historical figures that have previously been otherwise envisaged, Mr. Charles Burr Todd has undertaken to do a little service of this sort for Benedict Arnold. He has made the most of all that can be said in his favor, and there is no doubt a good deal, for Arnold was one of the bravest and most resourceful of the American Revolutionary Generals, and was in many ways badly treated. His march through the Maine wilderness in pursuance of his plan to cut off and capture Canada at the beginning of the Revolution, and his daredevil assault on Quebec; his naval battle on Lake Champlain, and his services in the battles of Saratoga were important episodes in the war, and with his other exploits put him high in the estimation of Washington. He made enemies, however, with fatal facility, and was often embroiled with Congress. This operated to his disadvantage after he had married Peggy Shippen, daughter of a noted Tory of Philadelphia, while he was Military Governor of that capital, in 1779.

This step in his career Mr. Todd regards as the decisive cause of his downfall. She was extravagant, ambitious, and bound by many ties to the British side. Already, before the close of his administration in Philadelphia, Arnold had been suspected of favoring the Tories in various ways, was tried by court-martial and found guilty, greatly to his surprise. Washington was directed, against his will, to reprimand him, but immediately afterward appointed him to the West Point command, the most important military position in his gift, as a balm for the wounded feelings of his friend. Arnold's wife now more than ever, according to Mr. Todd, wrought upon him for his downfall. He says:

It is probable that Arnold, through his wife, had been before this in treasonable correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, then in command of New York. It is at least certain that his wife had continued a correspondence with her admirers among the British officers, particularly with André, and that much valuable information to them was received through this source. Peggy Shippen was a Tory when Arnold married her; she always remained a Tory at heart; her family and friends were sympathizers with the British cause. Arnold was passionately devoted to her. While other influences were no doubt brought to bear, she was the most potent factor used by a crafty enemy to induce him to yield up his post.

Besides this, Mr. Todd would see the proper blame attached to those who by their relentless persecution and humiliation of Arnold placed him in a position where these arguments could be used with more telling effect. Later events, the circumstances in which Mrs. Peggy found herself after her husband's hasty flight into the British lines, showed that she was a consummate actress, who could deceive Alexander Hamilton into believing her wholly unacquainted with her husband's plans and greatly distressed at his course. So the historians have represented her, following Hamilton's report; but so Mr. Todd would not have his readers believe. The sidelight that he has thrown upon Revolutionary history, not a very brilliant ray, is focused in the words—the woman tempted him.

English Literature Illustrated.

A monumental work is "The Illustrated History of English Literature," by Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse, three volumes of which come from the press of the Macmillan Company this week. Volume I., "From the Beginnings to the Age of Henry VIII.," is naturally by the first named author, and aside from the literary and historical value of the text, which will be appraised in due time in these columns, its illustrations form a wonderful portfolio of colored reproductions of illuminated and rubricated work, of curious documents and letters, as well as of interesting specimens of paleography. It is a collection of trustworthy fac similes which has probably never been equalled, and would be utterly impossible were it not for the present perfection of the reproductive arts in photography, engraving, and printing.

PAGE'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1903.—16 PAGES.

THE AGE OF THE NOVEL.

M. Paul Bourget contributes an article, of course ingenious and interesting, to the current number of the Booklovers' Magazine, printed by that periodical both in the original French and in a very good translation. It is entitled "The Evolution of the Modern French Novel." It begins with a proposition which to many readers will seem disputable. This is that in France the nineteenth century "was pre-eminently the age of the novel." To students outside of France we should imagine that criticism, quite as much as fiction, would seem to have been the distinctive feature of French literature throughout the period in question. Certainly it is the distinction of the French literature of the century as opposed to the English. There were throughout the century great novelists writing English. In fact, the tendency to romantic fiction which characterised the first part of the century, in all countries which had a literature, was begun by Sir Walter Scott, just as the lyric poetry which was another manifestation of the romantic movement was stimulated by Byron, Chateaubriand, and Hugo as a novelist, were as clearly begotten by Scott as Lamartine and Hugo as a poet by Byron. On the other hand, what we now call criticism did not begin in English letters until the last quarter of the century, in the work of Matthew Arnold, and it was distinctly, and even avowedly, imported from France. "The master of us all," Arnold calls his master, Sainte-Beuve.

M. Bourget does not ignore lyric poetry, the output of which in French during the century was so markedly inferior, both in bulk and value, to that in English. Neither does he ignore criticism. But of the former he says that it was but a phase in French literary activity, and that the group of poets of the thirties, which comprised Hugo, Lamartine, Vigny, and Musset was exceptional to uniqueness, as no doubt it was. "There was no great French poetry at the beginning of the century and there was none at its close." And critical force, on the other hand, "scarcely existed before Sainte-Beuve, while since the death of Renan and of Taine, its most distinguished representatives remain quite isolated, working each by himself and without having succeeded in creating a wide movement around them."

This does not convince a foreigner that the distinction of French writing during the nineteenth century was not its criticism. But it is at least worth noticing that an accomplished Frenchman finds all other literary activity negligible in comparison with fiction. M. Bourget goes on to explain the great vogue of the novel in France in a manner which explains also the differentiation it has undergone. In the first place, there is the enormous number of readers in France whose lives are secure and sheltered, but narrow and uneventful, and who crave in their reading the element of adventure that is lacking to their lives. In the second place, the violent break of the present with the past, in consequence of the Revolution, has made it necessary "for every young Frenchman, at his entrance upon life, to make for himself upon religion, upon politics, on social problems—in fact, upon all subjects, personal and reasoned opinions." This is just what Taine had said already: "An Englishman entering on life finds to all great questions an answer ready made. A Frenchman entering on life finds to all great questions simply suggested doubts." Hence from these two sources the popularity of the novel of adventure on the one hand in France, and on the other, of the "problem novel"—of Dumas and of Balzac, who alone, or at least in the highest degree, combined the novel of manners with the novel of analysis. As in the Italian painting of the Renaissance, so in modern fiction an original artist arises and founds a "school," in M. Bourget's conclusion, a school which prevails until another arises to supersede it.

"We are now waiting in France the coming of the writer who shall be to Balzac what one of these great painters was to Giotto. It would be premature to guess what will be the programme of this twentieth century Balzac, but that another form of the novel is to come we can affirm when we recognize what wealth this fine art of the novel, so fruitful and so wide, still retains."

HOMER AND OMAR.

It seemed daring to attempt a new English translation of "The Odyssey" at this late day in a meter hitherto associated with poetry of a very different quality and purport, and which, also, has recently been all but done to death by the jesters. Travesty in the FitzGerald-Omar quatrain has become nearly as common as the "limericks" of the comic press and variety theatres. Yet we learn that Mr. J. W. Mackail's rendering of Homer in this stanza of Omar, though an experiment which many of the students of the classics will surely frown upon, is worthy of serious consideration. Of the first eight books of Mr. Mackail's new translation of "The Odyssey," just published in London by John Murray, most of the reviewers find kind words to say. The result is not, as was predicted, either "barbarous" or "grotesque." The music of the verse may not be "strong-wing'd," but the experiment shows that the Omarian stanza serves as well as the unrhymed pentameter of some of the approved translations. Probably the melody of Mr. Mackail's version will charm a multitude of young readers, and, if so, his daring experiment will certainly be justified. Here are the first two stanzas of the first book:

O Muse, instruct me of the man who drew
His changeful course through wanderings not a few
After he sacked the holy town of Troy,
And saw the cities and the counsel knew

Of many men, and many a time at sea
Within his heart he bore calamity,
While his own life he laboured to redeem
And bring his fellows back from jeopardy.

The third book, in the new translation, begins this way:

And the sun left the lovely lake and clomb
Upward across the sky's brass-paven dome,
To light the deathless gods, and mortal men
That have the acres of the corn for home.

The concluding stanzas of the eighth book are as follows:

Saw you perchance before the Trojan wall
A sister's husband or wife's father fall,
A valiant man? for next one's kin and blood
Is such affinity most close of all:

Or one knit close to you in friendship's bands,
Gracious of heart and mighty of his hands?
Since nowise lesser than a brother born
The comrade is who wisdom understands.

These verses may lack the true Homeric grandeur, but they flow smoothly and are intelligible.

Notes of the Magazines.

The latest number of The Yale Review (quarterly) discusses editorially the mortgage tax question, the status of the Southern negro, and anti-trust legislation. The leading articles are "The Beginnings of an Official European Code of Private International Law," by Simeon E. Baldwin; "Economic Investigation in the United States," by Jacob H. Hollander; "Increasing and Diminishing Costs of International Law," by Francis Walker; "The Anthracite Strike Commission's Awards," by Peter Roberts, and "Suicide in the United States," by William R. Bailey.

Particularly timely articles in this month's Outing are "What Golf Means to a Big City," by Arthur Ruhl; "The Garden of a Small Country Property," by Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., and "My Trout Stream," by Fayette Durlin, Jr.

The Reader this month begins the publication of a serial story, "The Fortunes of Fifi," by Molly Elliot Seawell.

One of the "features" of The Booklovers' Magazine for June is "Beyond Threescore and Ten," which includes biographical sketches and portraits of the Pope, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Austrian Emperor, Dr. Hale, Lord Kelvin, Herbert Spencer, Henrik Ibsen, and Goldwin Smith. "Some Rare Napoleon Prints" contains reproductions in color and in black and white of pictures in the remarkable Napoleonic collection of William J. Latta of Philadelphia.

Maurice Hewlett's "Queen's Quair," a romance having Mary Queen of Scots for its principal personage, will be published serially in The New Metropolitan Magazine, beginning with the July number.

Articles on California, or by Californians, will predominate in the July Atlantic. "The Literary Development of the Pacific Coast," by Herbert Bashford; "The Gold Hunters of the North," by Jack London, and "Life at a Mountain Observatory," by Ethel J. Hussey, will be among the contents.

The June Bookman contains a good new likeness of W. D. Howells from Frank Fowler's painting.

Montgomery Schuyler contributes to The Architectural Record for June an illustrated paper on "Recent Church Building in New York." Another interesting article of local interest is "The Renovation of the New York Brownstone District," by Herbert Croly.

The Red Book, published monthly in Chicago, is a new short story magazine. The June number contains stories by David Graham Phillips, Augusta de Bubna, Hayden Carruth, J. H. Dennelly, Lynn Roby Meekins, and others.

"The Compleat Angler."

Four hundred and five pounds has just been paid in Sotheby's London auction rooms for a fine copy of the first edition of Isaak Walton's lovable classic, "The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation: Being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing Not Unworthy the Perusal of Most Anglers. London: Printed by T. Maxey for Richard Marriot, in S. Dunstans Churchyard, Fleet Street, 1653." It is only within recent years that the book has been highly prized by collectors. In 1847 Walton's first American editor valued it at 12 guineas, Westwood in 1883 assigning to it a valuation of only £60. In 1891, however, a copy in the original binding went as high as £310, and in 1896 a beautiful copy sold for £415, which is the record price. Lord Ashburnham's fine set of the first five editions, 1653-76, brought £800 in 1898. The £405 copy, which so closely approached the record price, measured 5 11-16 by 3¾ inches, and was in excellent condition, the angler's song having full margins, and Page 245 having a wide blank margin outside the word "love." The blank fore-edge of the title page had been repaired, however, and some leaves had been soiled by handling. It was inclosed in a fine contemporary English binding of black morocco, preserved to our time in extraordinary freshness.

Departures for Europe.

Jutta Bell-Ranske, author of a new book on voice production entitled "Health, Speech, and Song," published by Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. in London and by E. P. Dutton & Co. in New York, departs for London this week for the purpose of collecting new material in the form of a series of criticisms on the methods of voice culture employed at the conservatories of London, Paris, and Berlin.

Prof. George Woodberry of Columbia University is also shortly to take his departure for the other side, this being his Sabbatical year. Prof. Woodberry besides having written commendable biographies of Poe and Hawthorne, is the author of an ode on Emerson, which he read at the Emerson Centennial celebration in Boston last Sunday. The ode is also published in the June Atlantic.

John Muir, author of "Our National Parks," who recently showed President Roosevelt through the Yosemite, is about to leave Boston, where his home is, for Siberia, whither he goes to accompany Prof. Charles S. Sargent, author of "The Silva of North America," on an extended exploration expedition for the study of the flora and fauna of Northeastern Asia.

The Second Folio.

The large sum of £850 has just been given at Sotheby's in London for a fine copy of the second folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1632. This is far beyond the former record, which was £690, given in March, 1902, for a lovely copy of this edition, with the rare "Smethwick" imprint. A few years ago the highest auction price was £540, paid for the Oxford copy, which had previously sold in George Daniel's sale in 1864 for £143, the latter being considered at the time an enormous price.

The copy just sold in London should interest American book lovers, because it bore the "Richard Hawkins" imprint, of which only three examples are said to be known, our own Lenox Library in upper Fifth Avenue having one of the three.

The Return of the Native.

For the first time in many years Henry James will visit America next season. It is a long call from "Daisy Miller" to "The Ambassadors," which is now running in The North American Review, and the London which Mr. James will leave has in its literary aspect at least changed greatly during his prolonged sojourn there. Many of the literary workers have homes in this country and the charmed circle of Kinglake, Tupper, Bailey, the Morrises, Matthew Arnold, and Jean Ingelow is now only a memory—broken by death or the exigencies of fame or of oblivion.

William Ellery Channing.

The celebration in Boston next Monday of the one hundredth anniversary of the ordination of Channing as minister of the old Federal Street Church in that city is more than of mere local interest, for Channing taught politics and sociology as well as religion, and his monument in the Public Gardens—the work of Herbert Adams, a New York sculptor—will doubtless have its lessons to teach just as John W. Chadwick's "Life of Channing" will have its lessons, giving as it does a scholarly and opportune portrait of Boston's great liberal leader and minister of religion.

PARIS.

THE next best thing to actually being in Paris in late Spring or early Summer is to be able to read such graphic, accurate, and buoyant descriptions of the gay side of life in Paris as Mr. F. Berkeley Smith gives in his new book, "How Paris Amuses Itself." Mr. Smith wrote a book on "The Latin Quarter" some time ago which people who know did not hesitate to call one of the best books about that greatly celebrated and much abused neighborhood ever written in English. His new book about the gay side of all Paris is quite as good. It is not a masterwork, and the author dares to explain things to the uninitiated. He does not write for the know-it-alls.

Of course the gay side of Paris life is not always gay to all minds. The pessimist can find the pitiable consolation he requires even on the boulevards of a clear May evening, in Marguery's, or the Café de Paris, to say nothing of the Théâtre Rabelais and the haunts of La Butte. But it is probably true of Paris that its gay life is gayer than gay life anywhere else, even in Budapest or San Francisco.

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"How Paris Amuses Itself" is published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company in a handsome volume which is profusely illustrated with photographs by the author and others, reproductions of famous caricatures and characteristic drawings, some printed in colors, by French artists who are friends of the author. It tells in a manner quite unlike the matter-of-fact chronicle of the guide books all about cafés and restaurants from the Boulevard des Italiens to Montmartre; all about the theatres, cabarets, and music halls and the open-air places of amusement, the circuses and the fêtes foraines, and finally about the winding river, the resorts on its banks, and the islands from the Alexander Bridge to Poissy and beyond. It tells of a city that is always en fête when the sun shines and is not miserable when the rain falls; of the crowds who pay dearly for luxury, and the greater crowds who get their amusement for a mere song and enjoy it even more heartily.

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The reader needs little imaginative power to hear Polin, the caricaturist of the Alcazar d'Eté, singing his droll soldier songs before the revue. He may see the revue itself, with its inevitable, self-satisfied compère and its dazzingly beautiful commère. Afterward he may sup, if he is still young, and not too susceptible to boredom, at Maxime's; or, if he chooses, he may dine in the balcony, either at the Ambassadeurs or at the Jardin de Paris where La Goulue dances, but he must be younger still to enjoy that.

Or he may go to the Théâtre de Marigny, a veritable jewel box, near by in the Champs Elysées, and see a daintier revue played in a daintier manner.

***

About the places to dine in when one goes to Paris Mr. Berkeley Smith knows all that is to be known, not only of the splendid ones, where there is meat and drink fit for Kings, but of the little boîtes of Montmartre and the neighborhood of the Halles, "the feeding places of thieves, reeking from the odor of decaying vegetables and bad cheeses, yet, they say, supplied with some of the rarest wines. It was a famous French sociologist who declared, from extended personal investigations of the private life of the Parisian mendicants, that the best champagne brut he had yet encountered he had found on the dinner tables of professional beggars."

He takes you, in spirit, all through Marguery's, from the prettiest cabinet particulier to the kitchen itself, and makes you personally known to the august proprietor and affable, ubiquitous Etienne. The restaurants of the Bois and the tavernes of the left bank are all described.

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With this author's help one learns not to confound the Théâtre de la Robinière with the Théâtre de la Bodinière. They are very different. At the last named respectable young girls are in the audience. The plays are as harmless as the Rollo books. At the former the little plays are—well, they are not quite as audacious as those of the Rabelais, and they are very well acted. But not only the minor theatres and cabarets are described. The stately Comédie, the Théâtre Antoine, the Opéra have their due share of attention.

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Best of all are the descriptions of outdoor life:

Under a vault of turquoise sky the Alexander Bridge, emblazoned with its golden horses, spans the Seine, crowded with traffic sweeping beneath the great arc. Sturdy steam tugs with vermilion funnels tow long sausagelike lines of newly varnished canalboats, whose sunburned Captains with their sweethearts or families lounge at déjeuner under improvised awnings stretched from the roofs of cabins shining in fresh paint. Down the great vista of the Seine each successive bridge is choked with thousands of hurrying antlike hu-

manity. Swift bateaux-mouches dart back and forth to their floating stations. For a few sous these small steamers will take you to St. Cloud or beyond, past feathery green islands, past small rural cafés perched upon grassy banks where all day long old gentlemen wearing white socks and Panama hats wait patiently for a stray nibble.

An account of a boating trip up and down the Seine is full of vitality and humor.

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Probably there is a knack of knowing Paris which nearly all Americans who go there never acquire. Some, who have been there briefly, once or twice, acquire only the habit of sneering at other folks who dare even to mention Paris in their presence; but such persons are not worth considering. Most travelers know the big shops, the hotels, the Place de la Concorde, and the Place de l'Opéra, and see the "sights" that are best advertised. There is much more of real Paris in this light-hearted book than many of us could ever hope to get at in visiting the city, though undoubtedly a born Parisian knows more of Paris than Mr. Smith knows. But it is a good book to read, because it is well written, and we can cordialy commend it to people who already know Paris, or think they do, as well as to people who do not but want to.

Max O'Rell.

The late Paul Blouet brought to the St. Paul's School in London the quintessence of Gallic wit and a quick, perceptive eye. He had made a failure of journalism in Paris. As a French teacher for English lads he was a distinct success—he knew how to interest his pupils. He realized this success—the force of anecdote, of droll analogies, of ridiculous comparisons, of gentle irony—and he essayed to appeal to grown-up children in the same way.

He wrote "John Bull and His Island," and was successful with his new audience. He pronounced no judgments, gave no opinions. His book was a bundle of impressions—curious, subtle, playful, and thoroughly inoffensive.

No Frenchman had ever so written about England. The novelty delighted the islanders, and they said to each other: "How we should like to see France through his eyes." So he wrote "Jacques Bonhomme" to please them. Similar requests resulted in "Brother Jonathan." The success of these books had the inevitable result. M. Blouet became a lecturer.

In the meantime he had literary ambitions. He tried literary criticism, and soon lost himself amid myriads of humorous similitudes. He tried novel writing, and became the despair of the reviewers for the same reason. He even essayed controversial forensics, but his logic was always discounted by the memory of his former wit. Then he re-entered journalism.

Paul Blouet was a wit who aspired to be a man of letters. Being an Anglo-Frenchman, he mistook facts for ideas. He would not have committed this error in France. There he would have had his limitations thrust upon him. But as a man in good company, as a friend, as a conversationalist he had one of the most gentle yet insinuating personalities imaginable. It is the more regrettable therefore that with the passing of the foibles which he lampooned will depart the point of his wit. It is a pity, too, that he chose transitory idiosyncrasies of race and locality rather than human nature. All the same, there are thousands living to-day who have had their cares made lighter by his jests. That should suffice.

Ambition of the Teuton.

G. P. Putnam's sons have just secured the American rights for immediate publication to "German Ambitions as They Affect Britain and the United States of America," by Vigilans Sed Aequus. The volume is a collection of articles with additions and notes reprinted from The Spectator of London, and believed to be the work of St. Loe Strachey—at least the introduction is by him. Mr. Strachey disclaims for the writer and for himself any intention "to stir up ill-feeling between two great nations," and he rightly adds: "What makes one nation the enemy of another nation is not plain speaking, but the misunderstanding of national desires and aspirations. The risk of collision will be infinitely greater if we do not find out the direction in which the German ship of state is being steered than if we understand the course that is being laid for her."

From a casual perusal of the advance sheets of the book the author has apparently undertaken to explain at some length Mr. Balfour's speech at Liverpool last Winter, in which the British Premier said: "I do not in the least understand, and I have never been able to understand, the causes which have produced dislike to England in Germany." There are also many Englishmen who are conscious of no antipathy to Germany. These primarily need instruction, and so "Vigilans Sed Aequus" says in his preface:

No doubt, as a Government dealing with a Government, Germany can be very pleasant. But in the long run even absolute Governments are swayed by the mass of their populations, and the question is what average German opinion, even instructed, even professional opinion, thinks about us and about the United States. I have quoted a good many strange things from this opinion in the following pages, but I could easily have added to their number if my object had been to furnish forth a chapter of horrors and to make my readers' flesh creep. My sole aim has been to state the facts and diagnose a morbid state. It is not my fault if the higher virtues of what the Germans call "Publizistik"—impartiality, the constant effort to put one's self in the place of the nation criticised, and to allow for the pros as well as for the cons in its national conduct—are missed as a rule in my quotations. Men like Delbrück, Marcks, Arndt, and Anton are, of course, exceptions, but I am speaking of the great majority.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, May 29.—Messrs. Methuen & Co. will publish soon a new book called "From the Saranac to the Marquesas." It is a collection of letters written by Robert Louis Stevenson's mother to her sister, Miss Balfour, in the years 1887 and 1888. She was then cruising with Stevenson among the islands of the Pacific. The letters are charming and, of course, contain a great deal of interesting and intimate gossip about R. L. S.

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The Methuens are also preparing to publish, at moderate prices, exact facsimile editions of the chief works of William Blake, which he personally engraved or colored. The value of the originals places them far beyond the reach of ordinary purchasers. The new issue will include an edition of Robert Blair's mortuary poem, "The Grave," with Blake's illustrations, and also, on a reduced scale, an edition of Young's "Night Thoughts" with the pictures colored by Blake's own hand.

***

In consequence of the publication of the additional letters of Mrs. Carlyle, with Sir James Crichton Browne's introduction, James Anthony Froude's executors have determined to publish a statement written by Froude, but left by him in manuscript, and hitherto unpublished. It is entitled "My Relations with Carlyle." Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will be the publishers.

***

The Duckworths publish "The Popish Plot." It is inscribed to the memory of Lord Acton and was written by John Pollock, who says: "When I first undertook the study of the Popish plot Lord Acton wrote to me: 'There are three unraveled mysteries, (1) what was going on between Coleman and Père la Chaise; (2) how Oates got hold of the wrong story, and (3) who killed Godfrey.'" The book attempts to answer these questions and elucidate the points of obscurity connected with them. Mr. Pollock, whose betrothal to Gladys, only daughter of Holman Hunt, the painter, is announced this week, is a son of Sir Frederick Pollock, a distinguished lawyer.

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Roger Pocock, brother of the successful actress, Lena Ashwell, has written a story called "The Frontiersman," much of the interest in which centres in Canada. It is an exciting tale of adventure. Mr. Pocock has traveled widely. The Methuens will publish his book here, while Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. will have it in the United States.

***

Beatrice Harraden is writing a comedy about which she has been meditating a long time.

E. B.

American First Editions.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the present season of 1902-3, which is now drawing to a close, is the manner in which the rarest American first editions have appreciated in the auction room. The following list gives a careful selection of the records of chief importance:

1. Aldrich's "Pere Antoine's Date Palm," Cambridge, 1866, original wrappers, uncut, presentation copy from the author; the first copy offered at auction in some years. (Whipple sale, at Libbie's, Boston, April, 1903)........ 675
2. Bryant's "The Embargo," Boston, 1809, crimson morocco, uncut, by the Club Bindery, the original covers bound in; second edition, (Appleton sale, Anderson's, New York City, April, 1903)........ 70
   Note—The previous record was $39, given in 1901 for the Arnold copy, which was probably the present one. During the season the first edition of "The Embargo"—one of the rarest of books—came upon the market, a duplicate from the Boston Athenæum collection being privately sold to Dodd, Mead & Co.
3. Bryant's "Thanatopsis," New York, 1874, edition published in "fac simile of the author's copy," original paper covers, presentation copy from Bryant to "Miss Jerusha Dewey," (May sale, Libbie's, January, 1903)........ 75
   Note—This edition seems to have been practically unknown to Bryant collectors. It was issued by D. Appleton & Co.
4. Emerson's "May-Day and Other Pieces," Boston, 1867, original cloth, presentation copy from Emerson to Whipple, (Whipple sale, Libbie's, April, 1903)........ 56
5. Emerson's "Society and Solitude," Boston, 1870, original cloth, presentation copy from Emerson to Whipple, (Whipple sale, Libbie's, April, 1903)........ 85
6. Emerson's "Letters and Social Aims," Boston, 1876, original cloth, presentation copy from Emerson to J. Elliot Cabot of what is said to be the first copy that was printed, (miscellaneous sale, Libbie's, May, 19-21, 1903)........ 55
7. Field's "Tribune Primer," Denver, 1882, original paper covers, presentation copy from Field, (third Peirce sale, Henkels's, Philadelphia, May, 1903)........ 380
   Note—The previous record was $250, given for the French copy, also a presentation example, in 1901.
8. Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," Boston, 1828, original boards, uncut, with paper label, (miscellaneous sale, Libbie's, October, 1902)........ 540
   Note—The previous record was $410, given for the fine Arnold copy in 1901. Another copy, boards, uncut, but with part of paper label gone, name on title, etc., came upon the market at the May sale at Libbie's in January, 1903, and brought $350.
9. Hawthorne's "The Gentle Boy," Boston, 1839, original paper covers, small embossed stamp on title, (miscellaneous sale, Libbie's, October, 1902)........ 145
   Note—Another copy, in original binding, stamp on front cover and title, inner margins of covers slightly torn, brought $70 at the May sale in January. These are the highest auction prices.
10. Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," Boston, 1841, original cloth, paper label, (Appleton sale, Anderson's, April, 1903)........ 76
    Note—The previous record was $60, given for the Arnold copy in 1901.
11. Hawthorne's "Famous Old People," Boston, 1841, original cloth, paper label, (Appleton sale, Anderson's, April, 1903)........ 78
    Note—The previous record was $72.50, given for the Whipple copy, in similar condition, a week earlier in April.
12. Hawthorne's "The Celestial Railroad," Boston, 1843, original paper covers, uncut, (Whipple sale, Libbie's, April, 1903)........ 340
    Note—The previous record was $124, given for the fine Arnold copy in 1901.
13. Hawthorne's "The Blithedale Romance," Boston, 1852, original cloth, presentation copy from Hawthorne to Whipple. (Whipple sale, Libbie's, April, 1903)........ 105
14. Longfellow's "Poems on Slavery," Cambridge, 1842, original yellow glazed wrappers, uncut, Lowell's copy, with signature on front cover, (May sale, Libbie's, January, 1903)........ 205
    Note.—The previous record was $69, given for the fine Arnold copy in 1901.
15. Longfellow's "Ballads," Cambridge, 1842, morocco extra, by the Club Bindery, presentation copy from Longfellow to "Wm. H. C.," (Appleton sale, Anderson's, April, 1903)........ 92
    Note.—The previous record was $54, given for the Arnold copy, boards, uncut, with label, in 1901.
16. Longfellow's "Evangeline," Boston, 1847, morocco extra, uncut, by the Club Bindery, (Appleton sale, Anderson's, April, 1903)........ 137
    Note.—The previous record was $91, given for the Arnold copy, boards, uncut, with label, in 1901.
17. Lowell's "Class Poem," Cambridge, 1838, original boards, with label, (third Peirce sale, Henkels's, Philadelphia, May, 1903)........ 80
    Note.—The previous record was $70.50, given at Libbie's in December, 1901, for a copy in similar condition.
18. "The Pioneer," edited by Lowell, Boston, 1843, the three numbers, in the original covers, uncut, (Whipple sale, Libbie's, April, 1903)........ 240
    Note.—The first complete set to be offered at auction.
19. Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," Cambridge, 1845, original illuminated boards, uncut, (miscellaneous sale, Libbie's, May, 1903)........ 100
    Note.—The previous record was $52.50, given for the Arnold copy in 1901.
20. Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," Cambridge, 1848, original glazed boards, uncut, presentation copy "From J. R. L." (May sale, Libbie's, January, 1903)........ 115
    Note.—The previous record was $35, given for the Arnold copy in 1901.
21. Maria Lowell's "Poems," Cambridge, 1855, original cloth, presentation copy from her husband to J. Elliot Cabot, (miscellaneous sale, Libbie's, May, 1903)........ 210
    Note.—The previous record was $95, given for a copy sold at Bangs's in April, 1901.
22. Poe's "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," Baltimore, 1829, presentation copy from Poe to his cousin Elizabeth, with corrections by Poe, title page apparently dated 1820, said to be a misprint, though it is perhaps altered by hand. (Nelson sale, Henkels's, May, 1903)........ 1,825
    Note.—The previous record was $1,300, given for the French copy in 1901. The Nelson copy was bought for $75 at the Dr. Moore sale at Bangs's in 1893.
23. Poe's "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," Philadelphia, 1840, two volumes, brown levant morocco, covers bound in, by the Club Bindery, eight lines in Poe's autograph inserted in the first volume. (Appleton sale, Anderson's, April, 1903)........ 390
    Note.—Mr. Peirce's copy, in the original brown cloth, with paper labels, sold for $320 at his third sale, May 5 and 6, at Henkels's.
24. Poe's "The Raven and Other Poems," New York, 1845, original paper covers, uncut, (third Peirce sale, Henkels's, May, 1903)........ 140
25. Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," Boston, 1849, original cloth, (back worn,) presentation copy from Thoreau to Charles H. Dunbar, (May sale, Libbie's, January, 1903)........ 77.50
    Note.—The previous record was $54, given for a copy in the original cloth at Libbie's in December, 1901.
26. Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, original cloth, (May sale, Libbie's, January, 1903)........ 114
    Note.—The previous record was $62, given at Bangs's in January, 1902.
27. Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," Boston, 1832, half morocco, uncut, no covers, (Appleton sale, Anderson's, April, 1903)........ 285
    Note.—The previous record was $270, given in 1901 for the Brown University duplicate copy, in half roan, uncut, with the front cover bound in. The Appleton copy was Bierstadt's, which sold for $100 in 1897.
28. Whittier's "Mogg Megone," Boston, 1836, original cloth, (miscellaneous sale, Libbie's, October, 1902)........ 97
    Note.—The previous record was $57.50, given for the A. J. Morgan copy in April, 1902.
29. Whittier's "The Sycamores," Nantucket, 1857, original blue paper covers, presentation copy from Miss C. L. Tallant, for whom it was privately printed, (Whittier sale, Anderson's, February, 1903)........ 175
    Note.—This was the first copy ever offered at auction.
30. Whittier's "To Edward and Elizabeth Gove," 1872, four pages, folded, as issued, Whittier's signature at end, (Whittier sale, Anderson's, February, 1903)........ 80
    Note.—The first copy to come into the auction room. (The Whittier sale included the poet's personal copies of several of his early works, but though they sold high, I have excluded them from the above list on account of their very defective condition.)

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Dante's New Life.

A well-made little volume in green cloth bearing on the cover an enameled "rose of Paradise" contains on alternating pages of Italian and English, "La Vita Nuova" of Dante. The translation, simple and literal, yet not without a strong verisimilitude of the atmosphere of the original, is evidently the work of several members of the English Dante Society laboring under the editorial direction of its Secretary, Luigi Ricci. Signor Ricci writes in his preface:

This edition of the "Vita Nuova" has been prepared with the sole purpose of helping those students who wish to read the work in the Italian original, as written by Dante. * * * It is a practical invitation to English students of Dante to read his works in Italian, the only way now left open to them of becoming acquainted with Dante's genius and ideas.

The book is imported by Charles Scribner's Sons from the London house of Kegan Paul.

Will Carleton.

Will Carleton, who is said to have recited more original occasional verse than any other American poet, living or dead, has been invited to deliver an original poem on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Monmouth at the ceremonies to be held on the battlefield at Freehold, N. J., June [illegible].

IT MAY BE MONEY WASTED

to advertise the June numbers of *The World's Work* and *Country Life in America*, when the edition is entirely exhausted.

The day after publication we had two fine re-orders from the News Company for both magazines which we could not fill, and as *The World's Work* and *Country Life in America* are not returnable, this means a loss of sale. We will remedy this next month.

However:

The World's Work for June is a "World at Play" number and tells how best to spend the summer, how it has been spent in original ways by many people, and suggestions for new ways for city folks to enjoy it. Here are a few articles:

CAN I AFFORD AN AUTOMOBILE? By Henry Norman
THE SECRET OF BUSINESS SUCCESS By Andrew Carnegie
A SUMMER ROUGHING IT By Walter Camp
THE ART OF CAMPING By Dan Beard
HUNTING WITH A CAMERA By Frank M. Chapman
RIDING THROUGH WILD FIRE By Grace Gallatin Seton
VACATION FOR THE WORKERS By Franklin Matthews
THE MOST HEALTHFUL VACATION By Dr. A. T. Bristow

The way to be *sure* to get *The World's Work* is to instruct your newsdealer to serve it to you regularly as he does the daily paper.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

for June reveals the reason for the extraordinary success of this magazine. The pictures have always been good, but the text has needed great improvement, and this improvement is being made. Here are a few articles in the June issue (price 25c.):

BEE-KEEPING FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT By W. Z. Hutchinson
HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE-BOAT By V. Mott Pierce
THE PACIFIC SALMONS By Cloudsley Rutter
PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN GARDENING (Eight Articles)
THE "EDUCATION" OF A PIG By W. W. Higgins
CASTING A NET FOR MULLET By Julian A. Dimock
A PLANT-HUNTING VACATION By J. Horace McFarland
FIRST PRINCIPLES OF POULTRY RAISING By Harrison Weir
DISCOVERING A COUNTRY HOME By Edith L. and H. B. Fullerton
HOW TO GROW CHERRIES By G. Harold Powell

What we have said about ordering *The World's Work* from the newsdealer applies also to *Country Life in America*. Better still, send us $6.00 for a year's subscription for both.

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Next week we shall publish an anonymous novel. We have never before done this; we should prefer never to do it again. But we are justified in the case of

Despotism & Democracy

The story deals too intimately with social and political circles in Washington for present acknowledgment. The author's name would greatly aid the book. Nevertheless, so original, so striking, and so timely is the story, that we confidently believe in its intrinsic success.

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FROM READERS.

Columbus and His Journal, Las Casas and the Duchess of Alba.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of April 25 we have a statement coming through a correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune that the Duchess of Alba is about to publish a collection of original documents relative to Columbus, among which will be a copy of his journal, or such portions of it as the Duchess is able to recover. The Duchess has already placed the world under obligation by the publication of a similar collection of valuable documents, notable among which is the will of a poor man who says that he impoverished himself in his efforts to obtain money to enable Columbus to make his first voyage; and he commits to the care of the Admiral his daughter, who is an orphan and poor, and hopes he will provide for her. Testimony like this is a link in the chain by which M. Harrisse has sought to establish that Columbus was not a needy adventurer when he embarked on his great enterprise, and it is to be hoped the Duchess will be able to supply additional information on this and other disputed points.

It is doubtless an error for The Picayune reporter to speak of the forthcoming journal as "very different from the 'abridged journal of the first voyage' edited by Las Casas," as probably it is equally an error for the reviewer of the first volume of Mr. John Boyd Thacher's life of Columbus in another column of the same number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, to state that when Las Casas wrote his "Historia de las Indias" he "had in his possession the discoverer's original journal of the first voyage."

Las Casas in his history, after narrating the gorgeous reception of Columbus at Barcelona, gives a letter from Queen Isabella in which she says that she is returning to him, not "the book" that he left with her, but a copy of it which she had had made with the utmost secrecy, lest the Portuguese who were about the Court should gather some idea of its contents. Now, there was but one book in the world that Columbus could give to Isabella the contents of which the Portuguese would be so eager to know and which Isabella was so anxious to conceal from them, and that was the journal, with its detailed information of the route by which the newly discovered islands had been reached. There can be hardly a doubt, therefore, that this was the book of which Isabella retained the original and of which Columbus received a copy. We are wholly in the dark concerning the fate of the original journal. So long as Isabella lived it was one of her possessions that she doubtless prized and guarded; but at that date there was no capital of Spain, and the sovereigns journeyed from one city to another, holding Court for a time and then moving on; and it is altogether probable that she deposited this treasure in some church or convent, as was quite the custom of the time, and after her death all trace of it was lost. The course of events had deprived it of much of its importance, Columbus had become an obscure man whose writings were not in demand; and the journal was not likely to be much inquired after, for the day of writing the history of his exploits had not arrived. Isabella received the journal at Barcelona, and if it was left on deposit there, it may have shared the fate of so many other precious documents the loss of which Navarrete sadly deplores as having become "food for flames" when the French bombarded the city.

I believe there is no question that when Las Casas wrote his history he had in his possession all of Columbus's books and papers; and if so, then in all probability the document he used and which he edited for his history was the copy made by Isabella, which must be regarded as an authority second only to the original. The fate of this copy is by no means known. When the Royal Library at Madrid acquired the vast collection of manuscripts and documents made by the Duke of Ossuna during his lifetime it was rumored that the copy of the journal used by Las Casas was among them; but there was no catalogue of the collection, and none has since been made, and the rumor has not been verified. What is worse, it has been cautiously whispered in Spain within a few years past that while this copy was at one time in the Royal Library, it is no longer there. We all remember the emotion produced in the literary world a few years ago when M. Harrisse published his statement of finding on a bookstall in Paris a book that he recognized as one of the treasures of a library in Spain, and which could hardly have got abroad unless the guardian had betrayed his trust for money, and men have asked themselves whether this copy of the journal may not some day come to light in some quarter other than the Royal Library.

But, after all, would the world be much wiser if either the original or the authentic copy was discovered? Nobody questions the honesty of Las Casas as a writer or the care with which he verified his statements; neither can it be questioned that he edited the journal for his history with excellent judgment and rare skill. The prominent points in the journal were two; the voyage and the discovery; and the matter concerning the voyage that it was most important to preserve and commemorate was the course and distance of each day's run. This Las Casas has done with perfect fidelity, so that we know absolutely all there was to tell about the performance of the fleet during every day of the voyage up to the discovery of the island of Guanahani and for some additional days of cruising among the newly found islands. One day at sea, out of sight of land, with good weather, is so much like another that there is frequently nothing to tell about it, but Las Casas has preserved many incidents of greater or less interest, and it is fair to presume we have every one that Columbus recorded. We know, for instance, the birds that were seen, the fish that were caught, the discontent of the crews, the passing of Toscanelli's chart from one vessel to another, and the opinions of the commanders about the proper course to steer; and last but not least, the discrepancy observed on Columbus's vessel between the pointing of the compass and the position of the pole star. This has sometimes been erroneously spoken of as a discovery by Columbus of the variation of the magnetic needle; but Mr. Schott of the United States Coast Survey has made a study of the probable variation in 1492, and from him we learn that at the point on the earth's surface where this discrepancy was observed the variation was too small to be noticeable; and the reader of Las Casas will learn that the acute mind of Columbus traced the phenomenon to its true cause, which was that the star has a revolution of its own around the pole. The wonder is that this had apparently not attracted the attention of navigators before, especially since the apparent polar distance was more than twice as great as that of to-day.

Let it not be forgotten that Las Casas's editing of Columbus's journal is a work that reflects great credit upon him as a literary man and one for which we owe him a debt of lasting gratitude. When we are brought by the narrative to the discoveries among the islands, the work of the editor becomes slight, the extracts from the journal are more and more copious, and at last we are given the record in full, just as Columbus wrote it. The return voyage to Spain is given in a somewhat condensed form, but there is not an incident known to have occurred in the course of it that Las Casas has not given in full. What more is there for us to know?

In 1825 Navarrete published so many of the words of Columbus relating to the voyage and discovery as he could extract in consecutive form from the writing of Las Casas without including a word of Las Casas's own where it could be avoided, and this is the so-called Journal of Columbus that has been translated into several languages. Among the English translations is one by Sir Clements Markham, published by the Hakluyt Society of London some ten years ago. Navarrete's work was done with unimpeachable accuracy, and we are vastly indebted to him for it; but these bald statements of fact are merely the dry bones of history that need the clothing of Las Casas's erudite language and the running commentary of his acute and charitable mind in order to bring before us the true Columbus as he appeared to a contemporary who knew and loved him well, with all his faults.

Possibly all students of the Columbus literature will not accept without question Mr. Thacher's conclusion that the controlling motive in Columbus's mind throughout his career was the acquisition of wealth for the purpose of instituting a new crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. It must be remembered that he was occupied for eighteen years in efforts to promote his undertaking, and Irving speaks of this scheme of a new crusade as one that probably first occurred to him in 1489—the fifteenth year of his labors—and was "an enthusiastic idea, or kind of mental vow, which remained more or less present to his mind until the very day of his death." Doubtless it was "more or less present to his mind," and probably that is all it is safe to say about it. It is true he offered, when concluding his arrangement with Ferdinand and Isabella, to devote his share of the profits of the enterprise to this purpose, and at a later date he reminded them that they laughed when he mentioned it and said it was not necessary to offer that inducement. He must have been a man much less acute than we suppose if he imagined after this that he could count upon the support of the sovereigns for his scheme, and events were soon to convince him that no popular support was to be expected for it in Spain; for when it became known that in the report of his first voyage he announced his discovery of a country where a ship might be loaded with gold, every enterprising man in the land was eager to go there, and gold was the only thing in men's minds. From that date it would have been ridiculous to preach a crusade against the Moslem, and this must have been as apparent to him as to everybody else, however frequently the dream may have recurred to his mind.

But we are not left altogether to inference in this matter, but have direct testimony from the one of Columbus's contemporaries best qualified to make a statement by long acquaintance with him, a man, withal, of sound and judicial mind, who had reflected for years before putting his conclusion upon paper; and the reader of the journal as given by Las Casas will find him saying that Columbus's eagerness for gold was attributable to his wish to compensate Isabella for the expense she had incurred for his voyage, and furthermore to his strong desire to be able to assume a position at the Spanish Court that should put an end to the slurs that were cast upon him as an adventurer and a foreigner; and while he considers Columbus a good and Christian man, he condemns him for his disregard of his obligation to God and man in grasping for gold.

JOHN ROCKWELL.

Norwich, N. Y., May, 1903.

E Pluribus Unum.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The anecdote of James A. Garfield tracing the motto "E Pluribus Unum" to the Latin poem "Moretum," at one time believed to be a work of Virgil, is very interesting, and for that reason it is perhaps worth while to note and correct two or three slight inaccuracies in it. It is not entirely accurate to say that "the phrase e pluribus unum" is found in the poem "Moretum," for in the poem, instead of unum we have unus:

Color est e pluribus unus.

Nor is it correct to say that the poem "finally closes by saying e pluribus unum," for it is not at the end of the "Moretum," (which has 123 lines,) but in Verse 103 that occurs "e pluribus unus." Your correspondent makes the poet say that the thing moretum (a sort of country dish, says Andrew's Latin-English Lexicon) is "e pluribus unum," whereas the poet says "e pluribus unus" not of the vegetable compound, but of the resultant color of the mass after the ingredients, white, green, or of other colors, have been brayed in a mortar. And he renders the Latin title Moretum by Salad, whereas it is properly a relish. Whether it may justly be called "a Roman epicurean morsel," or spoken of as a "palate tickler," is best judged by noting the ingredients and the manner of compounding them. The base point first: The ingredients are put into a mortar and there pounded and brayed with the addition of salted cheese and water, so that at last the compound would have about the consistency of "apple butter"; but is such a compound a salad? And here, besides cheese, salt and water, are the ingredients of this epicurean palate tickler: Four bulbs of garlic, (quatuor allia,) five sprigs or bunches of parsley, (apium,) some rue, (ruta,) and coriander, (coriandrum.) These ingredients the plowman—for he is the concocter of the mess—belabors with a pestle in a mortar till they are just right; meanwhile, with tears streaming from his eyes because of the pungent and acrid emanations, he damns this noontide meal:

Saepe damnat sua prandia vultu.

The compound is a relish to give palatableness to the rustics' aschenbrod, the baking of which is also described in the poem.

JOSEPH FITZGERALD.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., May 22, 1903.

Old and Young Illustrators.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A few weeks ago I received a circular from a publishing firm soliciting black and white drawings from "the young talent of our country," &c., for their new monthly magazine, and their art director stated time and place where such contributions would be received and examined by him. As one of the oldest illustrators of New York, known to many as the dean of the profession, I concluded it would be a waste of time to call. A letter to the publishers stated these facts, and also that, when manager of an illustrated paper, I gave work to those who had ability only, irrespective of age or sex. The great illustrators, like Menzel, Garvarni, Gilbert, Darley, and John Tenniel, continued working up to old age. Tenniel gave up drawing cartoons for Punch in his eightieth year.

I sent two aspirants to the before-mentioned art director; one of these young men was an amateur with little talent; the other, somewhat older, is a well-trained painter and fine draughtsman, who desires to become an illustrator. Here is the result. The amateur got orders at once and promises for further work, while the other, with his clever examples, got nothing! The father of the amateur told me afterward that he had "a pull there." This explains how literary and artistic trash gets into the magazines and papers. It is the "pull" system which encourages a great deal that is cheap and intrinsically worthless.

Looking back over the drawings of the old illustrators, I can safely assert that they were far superior as art productions to the illustrations of to-day. Happily there are some genuine artists who are working in the same field now. The older draughtsmen drew on the boxwood block, which had a white prepared surface, the drawing being reversed as in a negative. This compelled them to be careful of results, and their craft had a special line of their own. This, of course, was before photography came into everyday use, as at present. The old illustrators were thoroughly trained and were gifted men, and it required more brains and imagination to succeed then. Constant study from life and nature was requisite for success.

The illustrators of to-day have a comparatively easy task of it. They invariably become specialists, and make large drawings from the model or photograph, which are reproduced by camera and process to the size required.

This revolution opens the gates and lets in all the world to try its unskilled hands at picture making. Real artists cannot be made by any new-fangled method, they are only developed by years of sincere study and careful practice. We are now in an era of slap-dash fads of all kinds. Some imitate the French, others the English or the early German styles, while, what is still worse, others attempt to be original, and beguile some editor ignorant in art matters, who is pining to discover and exploit new geniuses—the more the merrier. The older men, with their ripe experience and superior ability, are pushed to one side by the amateurs, who are willing to work for almost nothing to make a start, and it is only the young who get encouraged in this country.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of March 22, 1902, there was a note of my forthcoming "Early Illustrators of New York," and it has since been an open secret that I was engaged in this task, which has started others to follow me. From one of the many letters received by me I quote these words of a distinguished artist:

"I think it is not politic for a man to give out his age, or rather notes on his career which must approximately fix his age. And this is not from any effeminate consideration, but from the 'practical' fact that the public—I mean those who do not know the party—are only too ready to put a man on the shelf."

Further on he writes: "I would not think of writing the foregoing except that I find that the rising generation and even some of the smaller publishers know nothing of the men of my early days, and depreciate them when they do know. I came across a young artist in New York City who had never heard of Darley; another, an editor, too, knew of him, but called his work rot."

Another correspondent writes:

"So you knew every man I mentioned—and all have gone to the 'Beyond.' You and I live! Why, I don't exactly know. There does not appear to be any pertinent reason for our impertinence in living. But, let me say to you, Dominus vobiscum!"

I could tell the good Colonel the reason—we have plenty of work to do yet! An acquaintance invites me to lunch with him so that I may refresh his memory, giving him facts to write about on the same subject; many others write or call, bringing "coals to Newcastle." A recent communication seeks to awaken my interests in the tricks of editors in the old days. But in all this droll correspondence each party has "an axe to grind." One newspaper man declares that if I will let him have all the facts he will do the thing up beautifully. I gave him some pregnant notes of art life, and he got the money and glory, while I received—his not too exuberant thanks! Inevitably I am warned from several directions simultaneously not to let my title and other auspicious details get out. At this stage of the game, with the end at hand, it must be said that nothing could well be more suggestively amusing than the obvious disinterestedness of those, who have ends of their own to serve through solicitude for me. I may be permitted to add that, with as good a grace as possible, I wish them all the success they merit.

ARTHUR LUMLEY.

New York, May 25, 1903.

"Spenser in Prose."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It may interest your Rochester correspondent, Mr. Perley Dunn Aldrich, to learn that I have a copy of the prose rendering of the first canto of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," bearing the following donative inscription, "E. H. from L. Emerson, with all good wishes. Jan'y 1, 1850." "E. H." is kin to the "long-headed farmer" of whom Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Alcott, and Channing make frequent mention, and "L. Emerson" is the "Lidian" whose life was a benediction to all who came within the sphere of her influence. Mrs. Peabody's plan and treatment of her rendering of the first canto of Spenser's allegory reveals a rare mother, and, one must say, a rare mind. One might almost say that her prose is worthy of Spenser's poetry; but latter-day readers of latter-day novels will doubtless smile at the simplicity of such an avowal. Mrs. Peabody devotes a chapter to each of Spenser's twelve chantes, and in an "Appendix" she gives forty-one "notes" elucidative of her understanding of the meaning of Spenser's allegory. Perhaps a few citations of the text and the notes may call attention to a book that is not as well known as it deserves to be:

In days of yore, when the spirit of chivalry yet burned in every noble youth, there pricked forth one morning over the dewy plain a gentle knight; bound by solemn oath to destroy a horrible dragon that was ravaging the finest country of antiquity.1

These are the first five lines of Chapter I., and the appended numeral directs us to the first of the notes:

1. Does not the Sense of honor and moral obligation feel like an Oath sworn by the soul before its date of memory? And is that deeply engraven oath ever to be anything less, than to destroy the evils which lay waste the spirit of man, both within ourselves, and without, on the Arena of social life?

To be sure, this will be as thin as a "soft drink" to those who need the "dope" of Dooley's paragraphs or the carbonic acid gas of Mark Twain's effervescings; but some of us are accustomed to "plain living," as Artemus Ward said when he declined the dinner of dog's flesh. But let us try another of Mrs. Peabody's notes, and that on this bit of the text:

To avenge the wrongs of her much-injured parents, their fair daughter had besought the services of St. George, the noble knight of the Red Cross.

Upon this glint of ancient chivalry and the deeds of daring which it inspired, Note 4 asks:

Who but the Christian knight may restore Truth to her native Paradise, and wed her for his everlasting bride?

Of course "everlasting brides" are not in great demand nowadays, the vogue requiring chiefly "transients." But let us take another glance at a bit of the prose text:

The brave knight and lovely lady had no attendants except a dwarf, who carried the lady's baggage, and who seemed to lag behind, as if weary with his burden.

Note 6 asks:

Is the Dwarf—prudence? He must needs be some intellectual drudge, but he does good service.

To an old-fashioned fellow like myself the charm of this little book is its aiding children who do not yet bear the devil's mintmark to read between the lines of an allegory that delighted a Sir Philip Sidney; but possibly such literature is too "slow" for the times.

However, the little forgotten book has given us a pleasant glimpse of life in "old Concord." It is New Year's morning and a ruddy-faced little schoolgirl is in Emerson's home wishing the inmates "A Happy New Year!" And Emerson's hand is lovingly laid upon the child's head in silent benediction, and his good wife gives the innocent child the book the teachings of which have helped to make her known to multitudes as "Saint Eliza."

S. A. J.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 13, 1903.

Braddock's Grave.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Referring to the letter of William Wade published by you in your issue of May 23, may I say that while personally I have little doubt that Braddock's dust lies beneath the shadow of the pine trees at Braddock's Grave, yet in my volume "Braddock's Road" I made it plain that this was not definitely known to be true. On Page 210 is this sentence: "If there is any question as to whether his [Braddock's] body was interred at this spot, there is no question but that all the good he ever did is buried here."

After examining the ground carefully for six weeks, with the best contemporaneous accounts in my hands, I came to the conclusion that the tradition was trustworthy. Washington would not have searched here for Braddock's Grave thirty years after the night Braddock died if Braddock's body had ever been removed. We know Braddock died in an Indian orchard just east of Laurel Hill on the night of July 12, and was buried in the morning in the roadway. This, from contemporary documents.

I think Mr. Wade has confused the dates 1872, when Mr. King inclosed Braddock's Grave, and 1823, when the supposed remains of Braddock were disinterred. Moreover, his note to you does not suggest that he is acquainted with even the Journals in Mr. Sargent's standard work, nor with the references to this subject in Washington's writings.

As to Braddock's body having been taken to England—it is as fanciful a story as the one printed last week in a Pittsburg daily that Braddock was shot while drinking at a spring and was buried beneath a tree on the battlefield! I did most of the work on my volume in London and could find nothing concerning his death or burial save only the well-known poems published at the time which show plainly that he was buried where our American traditions and eyewitnesses state.

ARCHER B. HULBERT.

Marietta, Ohio, May 27, 1903.

Lilian Whiting in Paris.

Lilian Whiting, whose latest book, "Boston Days," has just gone into the third edition, is now in Paris after passing the Spring in Italy. "Boston Days" is also published in London and is largely read in the Anglo-American set in Rome and Florence. Miss Whiting visits Paris especially for the Spring salons, which offer great interest in the latest expression of artistic France.

BOSTON IDEAS

On Some Late Spring Novels, Bliss Carman's "Pipes of Pan"—Other Topics.

"WIT AN apophthegm," answered the Ettrick Shepherd when asked how he had confounded one of his enemies in the gate, and to those who believe in the virtues of this species of weapon "Aphorisms," by Ivan Panin, published by Mr. Alfred Bartlett, may be commended, for its sayings are apophthegms, in spite of the title page. There are 600 of them, and they will be found very useful for young men desirous of talking like the heroes of those fashionable novels that sneer at everything above and below the fashionable. Some of the sayings are true and some are false, while some are purely absurd, but all are brief and easily memorized, and a daily three would provide such a young man with as much material as the best of his models use.

The second volume of Montaigne is now printed, and makes a thicker book than the first. It contains the Second Book, with its long twelfth chapter, the "Apology for Raimond de Sebonde," in which the ignorant unbeliever is so neatly dissected and defined. A portrait of Florio in wood engraving is among the illustrations, and there are one or two other fine touches not originally contemplated, for the making of a beautiful book, like any other artistic task, raises one's ideals even in its performance, and one cannot forgo the pleasure of adding uncontemplated strokes of perfection when opportunity offers.

"The Log of a Cowboy" rather amazed its publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., by going to two editions in one day, the second order following the first so swiftly as to confuse those intrusted with executing it, and the modest little chronicle seems likely to make its way as rapidly as if it were fiction. But the publishing of the Spring list is nearly ended, and a formidable Autumn list is projected, with a certainty of between fifteen and twenty novels, some interesting biographies, and certain books of an original and unconventional character, not easily classified and less liable to be imitated in matter and in title than those more in conformity with ordinary types.

Miss Mary Catherine Crowley's "Love Thrives in War," published Wednesday, is better than its two predecessors in certain respects, and the author vouches for many of its heroine's adventures as reproducing those of a real personage. She is a Scottish Canadian girl, who loves an American of French descent, and is beloved by one of Col. Proctor's officers and by a half-breed Chief, and with their quarrels and the chances of border warfare she had much more history than was agreeable during the war of 1812.

Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Spectre of Power," dealing with the period before the thought of union was abroad in the colonies, and while yet the Spaniard and the Frenchman were as deadly enemies as the Indian, is the first story to do justice to those French soldiers who, for the sake of their country's advancement, adopted Indian dress and consorted with the savage. Like spies, such men are admirable or despicable, according to the prejudices of the beholder, but a writer of to-day can afford to forget the bitterness with which an earlier author would have spoken of the man in the guise of a Choctaw messenger to the Cherokees, but really acting for King Louis and against the English. The complicated intrigue necessary to maintain his position, the varied wiles of the savages, their customs as expounded by the latest authorities, and the crude deceit opposed to both French and Indian by their English and Scottish foes make a story very unlike those in which similar situations were presented in the days of Cooper and his imitators. The book is of generous dimensions, and will dismay those whose capacity for reading is limited to "novelettes."

No. 2 of Mr. Bliss Carman's "Pipes of Pan," to be published this week by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., has the emblematic cover of the series and green end papers, in which the god is seen disporting himself among the reeds by the river, both in babyhood and in maturity. The volume is dedicated to "the memory of my friend, Edward Nathan Gibbs," to whom the poet says:

Ah, one wistful heartache now,
April with her joy must bring,
And the want of you returns
Always with returning Spring.

The contents are about thirty poems, in which an occasional bit of freakishness serves to accent the very careful finish of nearly all the stanzas. "The Word in the Beginning," from "Last Songs from Vagabondia," is the longest of the poems, and many if not all the others have appeared in magazines.

Prose fantasies, always excepting those of the school of Mr. Maurice Hewlett, are rare in these days, and the careful simplicity of Mr. F. W. Pangborn's "The Silent Maid," a carefully written book, is as remote from everything modern as can be imagined, and steers its way between actual horror and gloomy vagueness with excellent skill. It is a species of fairy tale for men and women, but whether it will repeat the success of "Undine" or be forgotten is a matter as to which only the boldest could guess.

The wail of the lady who wrote "The Visits of Elizabeth" and was grievously surprised to find that others shared her conviction that there was profit in any book suggesting relation to "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," will hardly be echoed by Mr. Lorimer, whose "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," are to be answered in one of the Sunday papers, for his work was original; but old gentlemen who have kept conceited sons in a state of decent humility by the judicious administration of Gorgon Graham's sayings are somewhat disturbed, expectant of reprisals. The advertisements are extraordinarily ill-written, abounding in the misused "would" and sparkling with such gems as nom de plume, proof that the writer knows no French and not much English, and they are distributed in accordance with the scheme that paid so well with the MacLane book, and suggesting community of origin, either as to author or as to future publisher. As yet, no one has found a name for the MacLane school of writing, with its sham wickedness and poisonous vulgarity, and perhaps a decent name is not possible for it.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, May 29, 1903.

Studies by Mr. Howells.

QUESTIONABLE SHAPES. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

"Questionable Shapes" is a volume of three short stories, all dealing, gingerly and to no obvious psychological or poetical purpose, with the occult and mystical, yet all remarkable for the facility and clearness with which the trifling details of our every day, commonplace life are set down. Here are ghost stories without a thrill or a shudder, tales of the unknown and unknowable in which one's imagination is not kindled, discussions of the life beyond in which the reader finds nothing but a politely strenuous insistence on the most familiar phases of our present life.

A young man visiting in a country house near Lenox sees a ghost in the gray dawn of a Summer day. What the ghost is like the reader never knows. But the young man takes it very seriously, and, after a time, talks so much about it that the house in which he saw the ghost gets disagreeable notoriety. The outcome is that he buys the house, and, at the same time, gets a very desirable wife, young, sympathetic, and rich. The ghost, which is never seen again, has some sort of subtle influence in bringing about this union of hearts. An imaginative reader may permit himself to infer that the ghost may have deliberately planned the marriage for some occult and unexplainable reason of its own.

But the question is, does Mr. Howells write for imaginative readers? And there is another question. What is an imaginative reader? One, surely, whose natural imaginative gift, great or small, has been stimulated or developed by the reading of poetry and romance. How far Mr. Howells would be willing to tolerate the inferences of such a reader it is difficult to say. We fancy he would scorn them. In this story it is not the ghost-seer, not the half-neurotic girl he marries, not even the unknown ghost who interests us. St. John, the fat, selfish, utterly worldly, and self-satisfied owner of the villa, and Mrs. Rock, the equally worldly chaperon of the rich girl, are personages much more distinctly drawn, human beings of whose reality there can be no possible doubt. Mr. Howells is without a rival in such portrayals as these.

The second tale takes the form of a conversation in the smoking room of a club. It might have been written down stenographically, so unquestionable is its verity. This and the remaining tale clearly deal with cases of what ordinary folks call dementia leading directly to dissolution. In the one the malady results from a well-defined physical ailment, in the other from solitude and sorrow. The absolute accuracy of the author's reports of commonplace talk and happenings is not to be disputed.

Carl Snyder's Book.

With many quaint and curious illustrations as well as with some new and wonderful ones of most modern scientific devices "New Conceptions in Science," by Carl Snyder, will come from the press of Harper & Brothers next week. A very general outline of the book has already been given in these columns. The author bases his expositions upon original research among the works of ancient scientists—when religion was a sine qua non of science—and upon the achievements of the greatest French, German, English, and American scientists of the present day, and one of his conclusions is that America has an inferior place in the scientific world. Aside from technical discussion, the form of Mr. Snyder's book is the historical narrative, and it opens with a description of the scientific work done at the University of Alexandria:

Here lived Eratosthenes, keeper for a time of the great library, a man of the most varied talents, the first great physiographer, and the first to attempt, on correct principles, a measurement of the size of the earth. As to his computation, it appears to have been not greatly in error—roughly 30,000, instead of the correct figure of 25,000 miles in circumference. It is to be noted that this computation was made on the implicit faith that the earth is round. It was indeed one of the strangest lapses in history that perfectly clear and just notions respecting the form of the earth and its motion around the sun should have grown up among men, have been passed from one century to another, and then disappeared from Christendom for a thousand years. These doctrines appear to have been accepted by the earliest astronomers of Alexandria as a part of current knowledge, almost as they are to-day. Pythagoras had taught the motion of the earth in the fifth century B. C. Not this alone, but one of his pupils, Nicetas of Syracuse, clearly taught the motion of the earth on its axis as well.

The Beggar of To-day.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BEGGAR. Prefaced by Some of the Humorous Adventures and Incidents Related in the Beggars' Club. By I. K. Friedman. With eighteen illustrations by W. Glackens. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

If this collection of extravagant sketches, which had already been printed serially in a weekly paper, serves to check that indiscriminate almsgiving which helps to increase the torments of life in every city, it will serve a good purpose. While we do not doubt that the author and the draughtsman, whose pictures cleverly and faithfully illustrate the text, had no other purpose in view than to entertain cheerful folks, yet their delineation of the habitual beggar is true enough. Begging is a trade in which lazy and debased men and women thrive. The professional beggar is not a fit object for charity.

As for the humor of this book, it is all of a common and obvious quality. Josiah Flynt could enlighten the author as to the speech of tramps and petty thieves. The various "amateur casuals" since Greenwood's day have set down the facts of vagabond life more accurately. But high spirits and farcical inventiveness count for much, and we must admit that many of the happenings at the Beggars' Club are droll, and that the differentiation of character is not devoid of art. Some of the chapters remind us of passages in "Huckleberry Finn," and to say that is certainly high praise. We fancy that a multitude of readers will derive amusement from "The Autobiography of a Beggar."

Little, Brown & Co.'s List.

Little, Brown & Co. publish this week Mary Catherine Crowley's romance of the war of 1812, entitled "Love Thrives in War," and a new book by E. Phillips Oppenheim, a popular English author, "A Prince of Sinners," a story of English social life. Early next month Little, Brown & Co. will present "Kennel Diseases," by "Ashmont," author of "Kennel Secrets."

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THE FEDERAL BOOK COMPANY, New York

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

On Paul du Chaillu, a New Method of Interviewing, and a Dictionary of Slang.

LONDON, May 14.—Children will grieve over the death of Paul Du Chaillu, and many of those who at one time treated him as an impostor will again regret their haste and incredulity. One of the daily papers in speaking of the doubts that were cast upon the statements made by Du Chaillu in his first book of African travel remarks that he bore this treatment with dignity. Evidently the writer forgot that at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Du Chaillu executed upon one of his opponents what somebody afterward described as "the wild justice of expectoration." Certainly it was hard to spend years in Africa and make important discoveries and then to be told by men who had never seen Africa that such discoveries were unworthy of credit.

Time proved the truth of most of the claims made by Du Chaillu as to the gorilla, but it must be admitted that he somewhat embellished his narrative of exploration, and it was chiefly due to this that people doubted the truth of all that he had said. Winwoode Reade went to the West Coast expressly to find out whether Du Chaillu had told the truth or not. He found, as I have said, that Du Chaillu had discovered the existence of the gorilla, but that he told rather more about the habits of the animal than he actually knew. But in his next book, "A Journey to Ashango," Du Chaillu wisely avoided the error of exaggeration and produced a really valuable book of African exploration. There was no fault to be found with this second book, and if Du Chaillu had not claimed in his first book more than he had a right to claim he would probably never have experienced the unpleasant reception which he met in England.

⁂

That clever weekly, To-Day, has hit upon something new in the line of "interviewing." It has induced a number of literary men to interview themselves, and to print in its columns the results thereby obtained. This is a decided improvement upon the ordinary method of interviewing, in which the victim is made to say all sorts of things that he never said, and to express opinions of which he is heartily ashamed. I was once interviewed by a reporter attached to a Roman paper, and the result was enough to make the hair of a sensitive man stand on end. The freedom with which, according to the reporter, I swore in Italian would perhaps have been creditable so far as it displayed my knowledge of the language, but it was not calculated to please members of my family. The new system, whereby a man interviews himself and makes himself say only such things as he thinks will sound well, is a great improvement, and it is to be hoped that it will meet with approval among the majority of editors.

Speaking of To-Day, it has just unearthed a delightful practical joke played by some one on The Daily News in the shape of letters to the editor, purporting to discuss the question of the fitness of Eichenflopper plates in the construction of vessels. The very name "Eichenflopper" ought to have put the editor on his guard, but it did not awaken his suspicions, and he printed day after day the unspeakable nonsense which the joker palmed off upon him as scientific lore.

⁂

That interesting magazine The Ancestor lately reproved novelists for daring to drag heraldry into their books when they know so little of the sublime science as constantly to make mistakes. The Ancestor proves that even Grant Allen, who was deservedly regarded as an authority on matters of pedigree, made mistakes which any person versed in heraldry has no trouble in detecting. This is probably true, and when one thinks of the awful consequences of making a mistake in matters of heraldry one overflows with gratitude to The Ancestor for its warnings. But there are so many matters concerning which novelists make mistakes that perhaps it is hardly worth while to warn them off heraldry alone. Consider the way in which a novelist conceives of legal affairs, or his ideas as to diseases, their symptoms and their remedies; or his treatment of matters pertaining to the sea; or his presentation of the many other marvelous things which he shows us in his pages and wishes us to accept as faithful photographs. If he would only confine his mistakes to heraldry he would never be found out, except by experts, and thus very little harm would be done.

⁂

Mr. J. S. Farmer announces the imminent publication of the seventh and last volume of his "Dictionary of Slang." The size of this publication will perhaps strike unthinking people as remarkable, but when you come to think of it a dictionary of slang ought to be published serially, and never come to an end. Slang is constantly springing into existence or changing its form, and the slang of to-day is totally different from the slang of yesterday. I once had a fair knowledge of American slang, but on reading Mr. George Ade's "Fables" I found that to a large extent they were printed in an unknown tongue, and I could only guess at the meaning of much that was contained in the little volume. Ten years hence the "Fables" will be superseded by an entirely new vocabulary of slang and a dictionary of slang that is complete up to the present time will be useless as a key to their meaning. It is this constant change in slang that makes a dictionary of slang seem rather a superfluous work. It can only explain slang that is now either obsolete, or on the road to becoming obsolete, and can never give much aid to understanding the slang of the hour.

⁂

A few years ago Mr. Walter Walsh wrote a book entitled "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement," which became the handbook of the extreme Protestant. Mr. Walsh showed to his own satisfaction that Newman, Pusey, and others were Jesuits, and that the whole Oxford movement was a device of the Church of Rome. He is now about to add to this interesting disclosure a new book, proving that the Jesuits have been at the bottom of nearly everything distasteful to extreme Protestants that has happened in England since the birth of Loyola. The book, which is to be called "The Jesuits in Great Britain," is to be published next week, and it is intimated that it will tear the veil from numberless eminent persons who were secretly Jesuits, but who have hitherto never been suspected of being anything but plain Englishmen. This survival of the craze which sees the hand of the company of Jesus in everything is interesting. It belongs properly to the same class as the craze concerning witches, and most of us have supposed that the one was as dead as the other. However, Mr. Walsh, who is doubtless entirely honest in his delusion, found many readers and admirers of his first book, and without doubt his "Jesuits in Great Britain" will have a similar popularity, and will keep quite a number of good people awake with the fear that a Jesuit will crawl in at their window and murder them in the night.

⁂

We are to have a new novel from Mr. Conrad in the Autumn. Nothing is known of its character, though it may be presumed that it deals with the sea. Hitherto Mr. Conrad has been a very slow worker, but he has published two books, "Youth" and "Typhoon," during the last six months, and before the year is out will publish a third. The explanation of this is, of course, the fact that "Youth" and "Typhoon" were collections of short stories that had already been published in the magazines. They could, therefore, hardly be classed as new, whereas Mr. Conrad's novel, which we are to have in the Autumn, is an entirely new work. There need be no fear that Mr. Conrad will seek to take advantage of his present popularity by flooding the market. He is too much of an artist to give to the public anything that is not of his best. His success has been won by the extreme conscientiousness with which he works, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that he will change his methods.

⁂

It would be difficult to find two authors who differ from one another more widely than do Mr. Frankfort Moore and Mr. George Moore. The only thing they have in common is their Irish birth. Both are, however, faithful delineators of the true Irish character. Mr. Frankfort Moore has just published a novel, entitled "Castle Omeragh," which deals with the period of Cromwell's invasion of Ireland, and is, it is hardly necessary to say, eminently readable. I mention it because during its publication in serial form in the pages of To-Day it gave rise to a controversy concerning the facts of Cromwell's treatment of Ireland, which was a curious specimen of the way in which men's judgments upon matters of history are warped by their religious creeds. The controversy consisted in the assertion of certain alleged facts by men of Roman Catholic sympathies, and the prompt denial of these by Protestants. Now the true facts of the case are surely attainable. Did or did not Cromwell cause women and children to be massacred in Ireland? That question could, one would think, be answered without regard to any question of religious creed. But it appears that no Protestant will for a moment admit that Cromwell caused women and children to be put to the sword, while no Roman Catholic will dream of doubting that Cromwell did so. Personally I have never studied the question, but after reading the controversy over Mr. Moore's book, I am inclined to think that the safest plan for any man who wishes to be perfectly fair is to deny that Cromwell ever so much as heard of Ireland.

⁂

The last number of The Fortnightly has an article describing the imaginary invasion of England by the French. The author of the "Battle of Dorking" has much to answer for. He set a fashion that shows no signs of ever growing old, and we and our children will probably suffer from Battles of Dorking without number, many of which may be clever, but all of which will suffer by comparison with the original of which they are copies.

W. L. ALDEN.

Owen Wister's College Men.

PHILOSOPHY 4. A Story of Harvard University. By Owen Wister. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

"Philosophy 4," a mere sketch, but a delightful one, by Owen Wister, is reprinted as the first of a series of Little Novels by Favorite Authors. As a "novel" it strikes one as being very little indeed. It has no heroine and not a ghost of a love story. But its half-dozen personages are real flesh and blood, and it is certainly a good imitation of one recognizable phase of life.

Two sophomores who have gone in for "Philosophy 4" have missed so many lectures that they are compelled, just before the examination, to employ a coach. He, too, is a sophomore, but a grave-minded, plodding fellow, working his way through the university. The coaching tells severely on the other two. They have barely skimmed over half the subject when they grow weary. Moreover, they have two bets with one John in regard to a certain remote tavern and the hair of its landlady. Then follows a day's outing, with a noontide swim in an icy brook and a night's frolic.

But the boys are back in time for the examination, and, to their amazement, and the bewilderment of their coach, go through bravely. Billy gets 85 per cent. and Bertie 80—tremendous figures for "Philosophy 4." And the poor coach, in spite of his accurate notes and his prodigious memory, comes off with a decent 75.

The landlord of the inn, the landlady, (whose hair is either false or real, we never know which,) and the horse (an admirable fellow who has direct influence on the result of the examination) are sketched lightly, but with admirable skill.

Hunter of Virginia.

A MEMOIR OF ROBERT M. T. HUNTER. By Martha T. Hunter, with an Address on His Life by Col. L. Quinton Washington. 12mo. Pp. 166. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $2.

The subject of a eulogistic oration sometimes looms less large in the outside world than in its sentences. This would seem to be the case with Robert M. T. Hunter, who, although he once occupied a place in the public eye as Member of the House of Representatives, sometime Speaker, United States Senator, member of the Confederate Cabinet and of the Confederate Senate, has left no very deep mark in the history of the country. This memoir by his daughter and the eulogium by Col. Washington are both couched, as is not unnatural, in the most admiring terms. They are from the thorough-going provincial Southern point of view, as is also not unnatural.

They give a clear view of the personality and quality of a dignified, self-centred Southern statesman of the ante-bellum sort; it is an attractive picture in grave colors, showing the intimate life of the man through many family and other letters. His political life is much less completely sketched; but it seems plainly to have been one of old-fashioned dignity and disinterestedness, entirely devoted to the interests of the South, and, of course, of slavery, and all that the ante-bellum Southern statesmen stood for. His public zeal injured his private fortunes and he suffered with the rest of the South in the results of the war, specially from the "savagery" of Butler's marauders, and from "coarse and brutal treatment" as a prisoner of State after the war was over—treatment "such as no Southern gentleman ever deals out to a negro." His last years were passed in retirement.

Studies for Stories.

THE ROMAN ROAD. By Zack. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.[illegible]

Three tales are comprised in "Zack's" new volume. All are characterized by her usual originality, strength, and dash; but all are more or less inconsequent and incoherent, and all, especially "The Roman Road," are too clever by half, the cleverness jarring upon the real tragedy of the situations. "The Roman Road" is the story of an inheritance, with a secret somewhat analogous to that of Mrs. Transome in "Felix Holt." Mrs. Groot's moral astigmatism is very well done. She is the weak, complacent, inconsistent woman usually employed in fiction as a mark for a husband's or son's—in this case a son's—sarcastic wit. Her perception of Miss O'Reil and her discernment of the "indecency and wickedness" of Miss O'Reil's painting of the bowling green are unnatural in a woman so fatuous. Miss O'Reil herself is a fine beginning—original and full of promise—but she breaks short off, and nothing whatever comes of her. The light scorn of any serious purpose in life, the fashion in which, by all the characters, the real miseries of the poor are held cheap, are peculiarly painful elements in a painful story.

"The Balance" is a romance of utterly unexplained situations. Nothing is accounted for; there is no reason for anything. It is full of epigrammatic cleverness, like "The Roman Road," many of the sayings absurdly impossible to the persons from whose lips they came. Read, for example, the conversation with the wrinkled crone bearing a bundle of sticks upon her back. One gets a hazy notion of the significance of the title, but just what "the balance" is would be difficult to put into words.

"Thoughty" is like a travesty of "The Golden Age," and why the boys are called "the Thoughty Ones" it "defies the face of clay" to perceive. As to the plot, those boys do not live who would try to convince a policeman that they had committed a murder, and would feel cheated of the gallows if their tale was not credited. Childhood courts adventure, but not tragic eclipse at the rope's end.

All three romances might be entitled "Studies for Stories," for stories they are not. The reader closes the book with a sense of what "Zack" would call a "torrential" vocabulary, and a fatiguing brilliance, but of having been lifted into "No Thoroughfare," from which he has emerged with some "soilure" (?) of soul. Not so are written the books that live.

READY ON MONDAY, JUNE 1ST.

IKE GLIDDEN IN MAINE.

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The Belgians.

BELGIUM AND THE BELGIANS. By Cyril Scudamore. Bound in heavy boards. Pp. 262. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

"It is the pervading spirit of life and energy" which strikes the visitor when he for the first time sets foot in Belgium. It is a prosperous little country, for, small as it is, it contains some 6,000,000 souls, and the country has an area of only 11,373 square miles. Though it is overpopulous, such is the industry of the Belgians that there is no suffering; that is, for the real workers. There is a large emigration. The population of the country seems to be on the increase, and the figures tend to show that in 25 years from now there may be not less than 10,000,000 of people. There must be new outlets found, and if Belgium can develop her African State, and there is territory enough there, such an outlet may be of singular advantage to her. But it is not the workingman who alone seeks other fields of labor. The system of education is excellent, and so there are many Belgians, who, having professional callings, exercise their talents away from their homes.

It is difficult to give what may be the racial traits of the Belgian. Because French is largely spoken, that does not make the Belgian a Frenchman. The probability is that if he were called a Frenchman he would resent it. The Belgian has a twofold nationality. He is a mixture of the Walloon and the Fleming, with the good qualities of both. The difference between the two languages is marked; Flemish is Teutonic, and shows its relationship to English, German, and Dutch, whereas Walloon shows a derivation from the Celtic-Latin.

Belgium used to be the refuge of English people with restricted means. Food, rents, and wages were supposed to be cheap. It is questionable whether such conditions exist there to-day. Rents are still reasonable, but food has augmented in price. In this era of labor troubles, the conditions of the Belgian workmen have been studied. A comparison of the average earnings of the working classes shows that "in the United States the average wage amounts to 1,740f., in England to 1,020f., in France to 875f., in Belgium 875f., in Germany 775f., in Sweden and Austria 750f., in Spain and Russia 600f." One drawback, as far as relates to the condition of the Belgian workman, is his overtendency to the use of alcoholic drinks. There are 195,000 cabarets or taverns in the kingdom, and the sum spent in them amounts to 150,000,000f. Alcohol affects certain nationalities in different ways, and so the Walloon or the Fleming will take enormous quantities of beer without being very much the worse for it. That this overconsumption does waste the wages of the workingman need not be argued. There are strong efforts being made in Belgium to check the immense consumption of alcohol. That there is a certain undercurrent of socialism in Belgium is positive. How much what is called the "parti ouvrier" is socialistic has not yet been determined. The author writes:

> Belgium is a young country, and one which is now passing through a probationary period of storm and stress. From this she is likely to emerge happily, if only she remember in the future, as in the past, to act up to and to justify her well-chosen motto, "L'union fait la force."

Mr. Scudamore's description of the principal cities of Belgium is fraught with interest. In and around Brussels there are more than half a million of people, but one "is apt to be struck not by the area of the city, but by its apparent smallness." It is hard to "realize that one-twelfth of the Belgian nation are enumerated in the Brussels census." An hour and a half spent in the railway will take the tourist from Brussels to Ghent, and Ghent is the true Flemish city of Flanders. When Charles V. was master, Ghent was the largest town in Europe; now it contains a population of about 160,000. In the olden time Ghent was the chief manufacturing town of Europe and Bruges was the sole port for the wool England produced. Its trade and commerce dwindled to nothing during the seventeenth century, but after Waterloo Ghent was born again and is now a fairly prosperous city.

There is no city in Europe that is so interesting as is Antwerp, nor one for its size which shows such business capacities. In the space of twenty-six years the tonnage of the port has increased fourfold. Mr. Scudamore gives many particulars as to the extended trade of Antwerp, and does not overlook its artistic treasures, for here are the masterpieces of Rubens, Van Dyck, and others. Last but not least in Antwerp is the Musée Plantin, and Christopher Plantin was the master printer of the sixteenth century. Bruges has been called "the city of the dead." Other centres of population in Belgium have wakened up, but Bruges still sleeps, for she clings to the memories of her long past. Once Bruges had a bustling population of 200,000 souls; to-day there are barely 50,000, of "which a considerable percentage are beggars." Liége and the Ardennes district are all described in the work, and at the conclusion the religious bodies, the militia system, and education in Belgium are dwelt on. Those intending visiting Belgium this coming season will find much valuable information in the book under notice.

Art and Letters.

THE OLD AND THE NEW RENAISSANCE. A Group of Studies in Art and Letters. By Edwin Wiley. 12mo. Pp. 286. Nashville: Publishing House of the M. E. Church. $1.25.

Mr. Wiley lays no claim to "particular originality in material or method of treatment" in his little volume, and hastens in his "foreword" to acknowledge his debt to "more competent and scholarly writers." This modest disclaimer will set right any readers who might expect to find in such a group of studies some new light thrown upon the absorbing periods and personalities of whom he treats. The essays are upon "The Spirit of the Renaissance and Its Interpretation by Painting," "Albrecht Dürer and the German Renaissance," "Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and the Preraphaelites," "William Morris, Master Craftsman," and "George Inness, a Painter of the Inward Light." The general thread of connection that runs through them is evident, though they are of themselves separate and make no formal attempt to identify the spirit of the old with the new renaissance. Indeed, there are certain things in the last essay, upon Inness, that may rather disconcert the attentive reader of the first, upon the fourteenth and fifteenth century Italian painters. It seems as if in the Inness essay he had suddenly shifted his point of view, and is willing to let Inness avoid the Italian galleries during his visits to Italy because his art had nothing to do with "outworn schools and painters, with sad-eyed madonnas and agonising martyrs." This is not the spirit in which Mr. Wiley has written about the Renaissance.

But Mr. Wiley's essays are on the whole sympathetic and well expressed. Lacking in originality they may be, and for the more serious students of his subjects conveying little except perhaps the added testimony of a sincere admirer. His merit consists in the fact that he has endeavored to put into a more or less popular and accessible form facts about the men and the movements that have had profound influence upon the art and culture of modern times. These essays were written as lectures, and as such, as well as in the printed form, they should have their value in certain surroundings and for certain audiences.

A Family Mystery.

SACRILEGE FARM. By Mabel Hart. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

A truly terrible and pitiful story, and a story that is stamped with cleverness from cover to cover, is "Sacrilege Farm," by Mabel Hart. It is a history of the honor of the Silvesters, a hapless family upon whom a blight descended as the result of a murder, and it is told—by a servant who played a rôle of prime importance in the affairs of the household—with such skill that the error under which the Silvesters labored and which was the cause of all the unhappiness that pursued them into the shadow of death, puzzles and deeply interests the reader practically to the end.

The Silvesters were an old aristocratic family of Oxfordshire, which through the excesses and riotous living of its successive heads had become impoverished until the remnant of the estate consisted of a ruined chapel and a dilapidated farm in which old Cornelius Silvester, Jethro, his son, and his daughter-in-law, widow of Ambrose, who had been slain, were living a hermit life with Pounce, a dull witted farmhand, when Margaret Donne, a mere child about the same age as the widow, went there as maid to Mrs. Silvester.

The existence led by the family was, indeed, strange and appalling. Ambrose Silvester, a brute and a drunkard, had tired of his young wife and ill-treated her until endurance having reached its limit she revolted. He was found dead one night. His father, who was as savage and brutal as Ambrose had been and detested his daughter-in-law, believed she had murdered him and went to his death in that belief, hating but protecting her from the law for the honor of the family name. Jethro, a morose, studious man, also believed her guilty, but could not blame and pitied and loved her, so that he sacrificed his whole existence and his life for her. He and his father and Pounce had set fire to the house and burned Ambrose's body to hide the evidence of the crime, and the Coroner's jury had brought in a verdict of accidental death. Father and son kept Mrs. Silvester prisoner, fearing if she left the farm she might in her remorse give herself up to the police and confess all.

Bitter, indeed, was this remorse, for shortly before Ambrose's death Jethro had intervened to protect her—then about to become a mother—from her husband's drunken wrath, the brothers had struggled and fought, and she believed that words she had uttered in her despair had egged Jethro on to strike the blow that widowed her. She assumed all blame, reproached herself for the crime, and hence the mistake that was not cleared up until Jethro lay dying, and only then through the faithful Margaret. The murder had been committed by a former servant and mistress of Ambrose, who, knowing she was not suspected, utilized her knowledge of the crime to blackmail the family, and succeeded so well that she reduced them to penury. Eventually she escaped the fate that awaited her on the gallows by drowning herself.

A Wife's Tribute.

Mrs. Stockton's memorial sketch of her husband, which introduces the latter's posthumous novel, "The Captain's Toll Gate," which will be published in two editions next week by D. Appleton & Co., is a model of just what such a sketch should be. It is informing on biographical points, thorough on insight as to nature and character, respectful and sympathetic without too much intimacy in dealing with personalities. But more than all, it is well written; and, while graciously leaving to other hands the pleasurable task of criticising her husband's works, Mrs. Stockton is perfectly justified in giving her general impression of them as she watched their making day by day. And this is what they meant to her:

His stories are in great part a reflex of himself. The bright outlook on life; the courageous spirit; the helpfulness; the sense of the comic rather than the tragic; the love of domestic life; the sweetness of pure affection live in his books as they lived in himself. He had not the heart to make his stories end unhappily. He knew that there is much of the tragic in human lives, but he chose to ignore it as far as possible and to walk in the pleasant ways which are numerous in this tangled world. There is much philosophy underlying a good deal that he wrote, but it has to be looked for; it is not insistent, and is never morbid. He could not write an impure word or express an impure thought, for he belonged to the "pure in heart," who, we are assured, "shall see God."

The Genus Aster.

HISTORY OF PRECLUSIAN BOTANY IN ITS RELATION TO ASTERS. By Edward Sandford Burgess. 8vo. New York: Published under the auspices of The Torrey Botanical Club.

In these 450-odd pages Edward Sandford Burgess gives the history of observations and comments upon those plants which are now ranged under the genus aster—a history beginning with the very first records, but coming down only to the year 1600 A. D. That is, this botanical treatise is one whose scope is limited to a single group of species, and to that group only as studied in times when botanical science was in its veriest infancy. For gigantic strides have been made since the days of that Le Cluse or Clusius, who by his polytype conception of aster made a step so far in advance of former students that he stands out as the beginning of a new era. Of which Clusius it may be observed that, though honored nowadays by having a great botanical genus named after him, yet is he of so little account in men's minds that there is no notice of him in the current dictionaries and encyclopedias, at least in those published in English. But in a work like the present his figure bulks; he is a mighty man in what may be styled this Lilliput. He ushers in a period of study and learning about asters compared with which all that had gone before is slight and blundering.

But Mr. Burgess is not dealing with Clusius and his successors. His subject lies amid those faded names and scanty researches and ineffective attempts of former time. Evidently then his pages are in one sense of the word of no scientific value whatever. If you want to know what the genus aster really is; what its characteristics, affinities, properties; how many species there are, and when they may be found, this book is utterly worthless. You might as well consult a village newspaper of sixty years ago for information about the stock market of to-day. It is to the modern, the most modern, authors that we turn to ascertain the facts about the asters—not to a compendium of the meagre information and the abundant mistakes concerning these facts in pre-Clusian times. But then, what possible value is there in these 450 pages, since even for that minority of men interested in the study of plants there is nothing here that helps to a better recognition or understanding of a single species?

Well, as I have said, for a study of the asters this book is worthless. But as a study of the human mind it does avail quite a good deal. For what it tells is how men, our far-off forefathers, looked at some bits of the world they lived in. They walked through the woods, over the hills, along the streams; and all around the asters swayed their lovely little heads of blue and white rays and brown or yellow disks. What did those former men think of this starry display?

The asters then were precisely what the asters still are. No single new species—except the artificial ones of gardeners—has since then come into existence. In Italy and Germany and England men saw them then as men see them now. What did they think or care about them?

With vast and patient industry Mr. Burgess has gathered out of books, whereof not one in a million ever heard the titles, all that Greeks and Romans, and the later Europeans, and some Arabians, wrote about the asters—from Hippocrates, B. C. 400 to Schenckius a Grafenberg, A. D. 1600, just 2,000 years—the formal descriptions and informal references, the confusions of asters with plants widely distinct, the recognitions of beauty, the suppositions of medicinal properties, the curious bits of folk-lore.

And it all goes to show with what little discrimination the asters were beheld. How very recent is any painstaking display of our vegetable world—at least in the sections not immediately available for bodily needs or plainly dangerous to bodily health, foods, and poisons. For we find violets and chelidoniums, as well as, more pardonably, a host of compositae reckoned here and there as asters.

The medical uses ascribed to the asters at one time or another are remarkable, considering that these plants are singularly devoid of any pronounced therapeutic qualities. When we find them quoted as useful for stomach-ache, inflammation of the eyes, ulcers in the groin, epilepsy, sciatica, goitre, quinsy, the bite of mad dogs, &c., we get further evidence of the ignorance of ancient herbalists and physicians. One quality, however, ascribed to the asters by Cratevas, who wrote about 100 B. C., may reasonably be granted—that "if burned its fumes put serpents to flight." But, then, so probably would any other thick smoke.

I should note that one great value of his book is that it presents a series of notices of all the important plant writers before Clusius, that is, a brief biographic dictionary of a succession of men for most of whose names and accomplishments one looks in vain through ordinary books of reference. And this, as well as all the other contents of the volume, is made available by an excellent index. In conclusion, I infer gratefully from statements in the preface that this present book is only the first installment of a comprehensive work on the genus aster; that having here shown how little was known about it in former days, Mr. Burgess is going on to tell us in another volume or volumes how much is known about it now. [illegible]

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OF PIERRE DE RONSARD
Chosen and translated by Curtis Hidden Page

THE songs and sonnets here collected and translated, many of them for the first time, show Ronsard in his lighter vein and at his best.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

DR. AUSTIN FLINT, whose acquaintance is as broad among literary men and artists as it is among the members of his own profession, has material in the form of articles and lectures, which D. Appleton & Co. have in hand for a volume entitled "Collected Essays and Articles on Physiology and Medicine." As with Dr. Holmes, almost everything of a technical nature to which Dr. Flint puts his pen is touched on from the human and not infrequently from the humorous aspect. His way of driving home some dry scientific fact or abstruse speculation by dint of commonplace and homely analogies amounts almost to genius.

That a dead hero is sometimes worth more than a live one is a paradox which has recently confronted the American publishers of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who still bars his title from his title pages. Sherlock Holmes, once revived and revivified by the famous hound of the Baskervilles, has now found another medium of post-mortem expression through eight or twelve scraps of biography suddenly brought to light by the detective's Boswell, the genial Watson, M. D., and for which, rumor has it, the regular Kipling price of $1 per word has been paid—by somebody. After these stories have appeared in serial form they are to be made into a book in the Autumn by McClure, Phillips & Co.

D. Appleton & Co. announce that "Modern Accounting," by Prof. Henry R. Hatfield of the University of Chicago, will follow A. K. Fiske's "The Modern Bank" in their business series.

The Macmillan Company has in preparation a biography of the late John Fiske. For certain reasons the name of the author is not yet available, but he is an intimate friend of the Fiske family, and much of the two volumes in text and illustrations will be compiled from documents and pictures left by the late historian. Mr. Fiske had the reputation of never destroying a scrap of paper with writing upon it. Such a habit is of infinite value from the biographical point of view.

It seems that S. H. Jeyes's "Mr. Chamberlain: His Life and Public Career," announced from London last week, is by the author of another biography of the British Colonial Secretary appearing as "The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain," in The Public Men of To-day Series, which in America bears the imprint of Frederick Warne & Co. of this city. The new Chamberlain book will be published here by Edward J. Clode.

Longmans, Green & Co. will issue next week a special hand made paper edition of William Morris's "A Dream of John Ball and A King's Lesson." It will have for frontispiece a reproduction from the Kelmscott edition. The size is 16mo, and the issue is restricted to 250 copies.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "Big Game Fishes of the United States," by Charles F. Holder; "Man Overboard!" by F. Marion Crawford, being the second volume in the Little Novels by Favorite Authors Series; Shakespeare's "Hamlet," in Pocket Classics; a new edition of T. M. Clark's "Building Superintendence"; "The Moral System of Shakespeare," by Prof. Richard G. Moulton of the University of Chicago; "The Roentgen Rays in Medicine and Surgery," by Francis H. Williams, in a new and revised edition; "Outlines of Psychology," by Prof. Josiah Royce; "Ideas of Good and Evil," by W. B. Yeats; "Experimental Psychology and Its Bearing Upon Culture," by George M. Stratton, and "Contemporary Psychology," by Guido Villa.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in preparation a descriptive and illustrated brochure of their "practical books," which includes twenty or thirty titles, among them being "How to Make Gardens," "Money," "Keep Well," "Furnish a Home," "Make Rugs," "Make Baskets," "What Shall Our Boys Do for a Living?" "The Book of Weddings," &c., by respectively H. D. Hemenway, Katharine N. Birdsall, Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, William L. Price, Candace Wheeler, Mary White, C. F. Wingate, and Mrs. Burton Kingsland. The brochure may be had on application.

The American branch of the Oxford University Press has just received from England the India paper edition of "Charles Dickens's Works," each of the seventeen volumes being 6⅜ by 4½ inches, with an average thickness of 9-16 of an inch. This edition, which contains over 600 illustrations, is published through a special arrangement with Chapman & Hall, owners of the Dickens copyrights.

Longmans, Green & Co. will issue next week the authorized biography of "The Life of Father Dolling," with a frontispiece portrait, by the Rev. C. E. Osborne, Vicar of Seghill, Northumberland, England. Mr. Osborne desires to state that any profits which may accrue to him from the sale of this volume will be devoted to the purposes of the Dolling Memorial Fund.

The seventh volume of "The Cambridge Modern History" will be published by the Macmillan Company next Monday. The forthcoming volume, especially planned by the late Lord Acton, deals with the United States.

The new issue of Bryant's original poems which D. Appleton & Co. have in active preparation will be called "The Roslyn Edition." It will contain fifty pages of verse never before presented in any single volume.

The plan of the memoirs of the late Henri de Blowitz, as arranged by the son of this conspicuous personage, is as follows: "Early youth, how I became a journalist," 1871,) a campaign conspiracy, (anecdote of M. Thiers, 1872,) Alfonso XII. proclaimed King of Spain, the French scare of 1875, the Berlin Congress, (1877,) what Bismarck told me, Gambetta and Bismarck, (1884,) Alva, (1881,) the revenge of Venus, a life struggle, (1882,) why France did not go to Egypt, my interview with the Sultan, exile of the French Princes, (1886,) San Remo, how Bismarck retired, and journalism and diplomacy." For illustrations the American publishers have placed at their disposal a large number of portraits, documents, and autograph letters.

Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, new novel, which will be issued Aug. 1, is an attempt to show the power of love as affected by the Socialistic movement. It is also a study of the characters of three men and two women. Socialism is described as a deadly force, annihilating home life and weakening the structure of Anglo-Saxon manhood. The author has called his book "The One Woman."

The title of the life of Robert Morris, which the Macmillan Company is to receive from Ellis P. Oberholtzer, has not been decided upon, the appellation "The Princely Robert Morris: Patriot and Financier," being only tentative. It is believed that Morris has been long neglected on account of the more romantic and conspicuous individualities of his famous contemporaries; yet every schoolboy should know how his credit and good name were again and again placed at the disposition of the Continental Congress.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish the "Recollections of a Town Boy at Westminster, 1849-55," by Capt. F. Markham, late of the Rifle Brigade. The illustrations will be from contemporary sources.

"Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Book of Kings," with an introduction and appendix by the Rev. C. F. Burney, M. A., Fellow and Lecturer in Hebrew of St. John Baptist's College, Oxford, is being brought out by the Oxford University Press. The work is after the model of Dr. Driver's "Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Samuel," and Mr. Burney states in his preface that as far as possible all variants and additions of the various versions have been cited "where it may reasonably be supposed that these form original elements of the text from which the version in question was made, upon the view that such readings are worthy of record, even where no definite verdict can be passed as to their value in relation to the Massoretic text."

The "Life of Admiral Porter," which has been in hand for several years for publication in D. Appleton & Co.'s Great Commanders series, will positively be issued in June. The author, James Russell Soley, who had ample means for getting at the inside history of naval affairs through his connection with the Navy Department, had practically received carte blanche, as far as time is concerned, from the publishers, and his work is believed to be most exhaustive and final.

"A Checkered Love Affair" is the title of a story by the late Paul Leicester Ford, which has never appeared in book form. It will be thus presented by Dodd, Mead & Co. in the Autumn with illustrations in color and numerous pictures in photogravure and decorations after the manner of Mr. Ford's "Wanted: A Chaperon."

Isobel, the heroine of James Lane Allen's new novel, "The Mettle of the Pasture," which is down for publication on June 24, is thus described: "As she strolled around the garden, under the cloudy flush of the evening sky, dressed in white, a shawl of white lace over one arm, a rose on her breast, she had the exquisiteness of a long past, during which women have been chosen in marriage for health and beauty and children, and the power to charm. The very curve of her neck implied generations of mothers who had valued grace. Generations of forefathers had imported to her walk and bearing their courage and their pride. * * *" She is a Blue Grass maiden, of course, and the admirers of Mr. Allen's "Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath" are sure to be in their element.

A laboratory handbook, yet one not without a certain general interest, is to be published June 10 by Longmans, Green & Co. under the title of "Fermentation Organisms," by Alb. Klöcker of Copenhagen. It is translated from the German by G. E. Allan of the University of Birmingham and J. H. Millar, formerly of the British School of Malting and Brewing. There are to be 146 illustrations in the text.

The Macmillan Company have in preparation a book on Boston based on the scheme of Sir Gilbert Parker's "Quebec: The Place and the People." It will succeed the publication of Sir Gilbert's book in the Autumn. The author is Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, who has spent many years in Boston on the editorial and advisory staffs of The Atlantic Monthly and The Youth's Companion. Like the Quebec book, Mr. Howe's will be issued in two volumes.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are bringing out a new edition of Mr. W. J. Rolfe's most convenient and trustworthy "Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe." It is a compact itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy, with maps to match.

The Errors of a Judge.

BECAUSE OF POWER. By Ella Stryker Mapes. Illustrated. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company.

It has been remarked by some one in criticism of women writers in general that they pitch their enthusiasm two or three notes too high. It may be said of Ella Stryker Mapes's novel, "Because of Power," that she pitches her enthusiasm too high by at least an octave. There is no plot to the story to speak of. It is devoid of intense situations, and the characters when they do anything of interest work themselves up into a great state of excitement and suffer unutterable anguish of mind quite unnecessarily and quite unnaturally.

Judge Burton, being wealthy, lived on a superb estate in the Delaware Valley with his wife and his daughter, Marita, a poetic girl, who adored music and played the violin with the skill of a Paganini and the soulfulness of an Orpheus. She was not the child of his wife, but of an Italian girl for whom he had had a passing passion in Italy. While on his honeymoon trip in that country with Mrs. Burton he felt impelled to look up his ex-inamorata, and found that she had become a mother and had died. He told his wife all about it, and she most magnanimously consented that the baby should be brought up as their own.

The wife having agreed to this arrangement and acted the part of a real mother to the girl, who was quite ignorant of the fact that she was not Mrs. Burton's own child, it was nobody else's business, and there was no reason why her father, who doted upon her, was in other respects a man of heart, and, being a Judge, was supposed to be possessed of sense and a judicial mind, should have visited the sin of his youth upon the innocent Marita by bringing up the question of her birth when Grant Hamilton, a direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton, whom she loved, asked him for her hand. Yet the Judge, who considered Hamilton in every way worthy to be her husband, told him that he could not give his child to him because she had been born out of wedlock!

Hamilton was astounded, crushed, and several other things, but he held the sensible view that individual worth transcended any question of accident of birth, and the matter might have ended there, but the Judge—evidently suffering from softening of the brain—fell ill, and in a moment of delirium said to Hamilton, beside whom Marita was standing: "Don't tell her. She'll never marry you if you do!" The girl naturally demanded an explanation, and he also naturally could not give it to her, and so, believing him to have done something unworthy, she cast him off. He assured her that he was guilty of nothing dishonorable, and the wise Judge, having recovered, confirmed this assurance and urged her to trust Hamilton, but she refused to listen to reason and they parted.

The Judge's assumption that she wouldn't marry her sweetheart if she knew the secret of her birth was entirely erroneous, as the sequel proved, and it was obviously his duty, the matter having reached such a pass, to explain all to his daughter, but he did not know enough to do this at that time, and so she passed through temptation with another man—her Italian mother's blood having asserted itself!—and even went on the concert stage with her violin, because she had to have some object in life, before Hamilton returned to make her his bride, and thus wind up logically this most illogical story.

Art of Basketmaking.

Undoubtedly basketmaking is an art which is capable of a certain aesthetic development. That this development has not been carried as far as some other arts of expression is because the materials used in basketmaking are not readily obtainable in civilized communities, and because the art itself, for this very reason, possibly, seems to be allied to remote peoples and characteristic of the early stages of culture. Unlike the working in iron, brass, glass, clay, or marble, basketmaking has never appealed to very high artistic impulses, although the artistic eye may approve of the work when completed. Utility takes precedence.

There is, however, as much patience, dexterity, and taste involved in making a really beautiful basket as there is in molding a clay image. But, for the foregoing reasons, civilization has been loath to realize this fact. A year or so ago Mary White wrote a little volume entitled "How to Make Baskets." That this book filled a certain want is now evident from the fact that it has been followed by another volume, well illustrated and printed, "More Baskets and How to Make Them," (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.) It seems to us that the author strikes nearer the popular note in the second volume, although there is much in it that is technical, and far beyond the power of the untutored amateur to achieve. "Best of all," she writes, "children love the craft and would rather weave baskets or wander afield in search for natural material for weaving or dyes than do anything else you can suggest. To grown people basketry is a boon. It is unusual to find a craft so simple as to require no tools or paraphernalia, so fascinating that it never palls."

These are indeed enthusiastic words, of which, it is probable, more than one reader will remain skeptical. There is no doubt, however, that basketmaking for children is a clean and instructive art which should be cultivated whenever possible. For this reason alone the author deserves thanks. The topics of her present volume, which are illustrated with drawings and with photographic reproductions, are as follows: "Centres and Weaves," "Flower Baskets," "Baskets for Practical Use," "Hanging Baskets," "Square Baskets," "How to Rush-Seat Chairs," "Raffia Basketry," "Palm Leaf Basketry," "Some Natural Dyes and Unusual Materials."

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QUERIES.

RUTH N. INCH, 1,061 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of April 25, William P. Marshall, Palmetto Ranch, Punta Gorda, Fla., made inquiry for the name of the author of the lines:

"'Tis night, and the landscape is lovely no more;
I mourn, but ye woodlands I mourn not for you,' &c.

"The poem containing these lines is entitled 'The Hermit,' and is by James Beattie, an English poet of a century ago. It begins with the line:

"'At the close of the day, when the hamlet is still.'

"I am sending a transcript of the poem to Mr. Marshall."

We thank our correspondent and our other friends who were good enough to send copies of this poem and to supply information concerning it.

"E. C. H.," Newark, N. J.: "Can you tell me where 'The Golden Butterfly,' by Besant and Rice, can be obtained?"

At least two editions in cheap form seem to be upon the market. Why not ask in some large book store?

J. C. WATKINS, Kanawah Falls, West Va.: "Who was the author of 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation'? When was it first published?"

The author was Robert Chambers, (1802-71.) It was first published in 1844, and appeared without his name.

GIBB LORING, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, New York City: "Please give me the name of the publisher of 'Idols by the Sea,' by Frank Montrose Clendenin (1891)."

This work does not seem to be in print.

D. HEGGIE, Brampton, Ontario, Canada: "The quatrain, asked for by 'E. C. S.,' New York City, and answered by J. C. DuBois, Hudson, N. Y., is referred to in Chapter V. of Dean Ramsay's 'Reminiscences.' The latest use of the quotation is that by McCarthy, on page 84 of his 'Reign of Queen Anne,' evidently quoted from memory, as it is not exactly Home's version. Mr. McCarthy's commentary on the lines is valuable, and will repay a reference by 'E. C. S.'"

J. R. GRIFFING, New York City: "I send 'The Combatant,' the poem asked for by 'J. B. C.' in Appeals to Readers of May 16. In the copy I have it is credited to The London Pall Mall Gazette, but the name of the author is not given. Can you tell me if Thomas A. Trollope (brother of Anthony) is living still?"

The poem will be forwarded to "J. B. C." on receipt of full name and address. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, novelist, journalist, and miscellaneous writer, born in London April 29, 1810, died at Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire, Nov. 11, 1892.

"B. E. B.," New York City: "Please tell me who was the author of 'Le Baron, Physician' and 'A Nameless Nobleman'?"

Jane Goodwin Austin, born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 25, 1831, died in Boston March 30, 1894, is the author in question. Among her novels is a series of romances relating to the Plymouth Pilgrims and their descendants: "Standish of Standish: A Story of the Pilgrims"; "Betty Alden: The First-Born Daughter of the Pilgrims"; "A Nameless Nobleman," ("Dr. Le Baron"); "Dr. Le Baron and His Daughters: A Story of the Old Colony," and "David Alden's Daughter and Other Stories of Colonial Times," all published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Dr. Lazarus Le Baron, in "Dr. Le Baron and His Daughters," is a son of the Francis Le Baron in "A Nameless Nobleman." Mrs. Austin was descended on both sides from the Mayflower Pilgrims, and her historical novels were taken from her own family history. Her father was Isaac Goodwin, lawyer, antiquary, and genealogist. In 1850 he married Loring H. Austin of Boston, and lived in that city until her death. Some readers carelessly confuse her with Jane Austen, the English novelist.

FREDERIC JOHNSTON, 1 West Eighty-first Street, New York City: "Where can I get a copy of Thomas Shelton's translation of 'Don Quixote'?"

In the Bohn Library, (The Macmillan Company, three volumes, $4.50;) from the J. B. Lippincott Company, illustrated edition, with an introduction by McCarthy, (four volumes, $4,) &c.

GEORGE N. FALCONER, P. O. Box 630, Denver, Col.: "There is a short poem by Lord Tennyson, beginning 'To Sleep, To Sleep,' which I should very much like to have. If possible, will you kindly publish it in Queries?"

It is one of the songs in "The Foresters," Act I., Scene 3:

To sleep! to sleep! The long bright day is done,
And darkness rises from the fallen sun.
To sleep! to sleep!
Whate'er thy joys, they vanish with the day;
Whate'er thy griefs, in sleep they fade away.
To sleep! to sleep!
Sleep, mournful heart, and let the past be past!
Sleep, happy soul! all life will sleep at last.
To sleep! to sleep!

WILLIAM M. SWEENY, 120 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.: "In reply to your correspondent, C. W. Hunter, 1,040 Freeman Street, Bronx, New York City, I have a copy of 'Pickett and His Men,' loaned to me by Capt. George E. Pickett, United States Army. I note that it was published in Atlanta, Ga., by The Foote & Davies Company, in 1900, and was written by Mrs. Pickett, widow of the gallant General. A life of Gen. Forrest, asked for by Mr. Hunter, was published by the Appletons about a year ago in the 'Great Commanders Series.'" [The latter is by Capt. J. Harvey Mathes, and is published at $1.50.—Editor.]

"D.," Seattle, Washington: "Where can I get Leverett's 'Latin Lexicon'?"

From the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia; price, $2.50.

H. H. PELTON, 46 Cedar Street, New York City: "Please give a biography of Edward Clodd, author of 'The Childhood of the World,' 'The Childhood of Religions,' &c."

Edward Clodd was born at Margate, England, in July, 1840; he entered commercial life in 1855, and became associated with the London Joint-Stock Bank in 1862. In addition to the works mentioned, he is the author of "Myths and Dreams," "The Story of Creation," "A Primer of Evolution," "The Pioneers of Evolution," "The Story of the Alphabet," "Thomas Henry Huxley," &c.

WILLIAM M. BLOOMFIELD, 1,386 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please publish in Queries a complete list of the published books of Joseph Conrad."

"Almayer's Folly," 1895; "An Outcast of the Islands," 1896; "The Nigger of the Narcissus," 1897, (published here as "The Children of the Sea,") "Tales of Unrest," 1898; "Lord Jim," 1900; "The Inheritors," 1901, (written with Ford Madox Hueffer,) and "Youth," 1902. The three stories in the latter volume—"Youth," "The Heart of Darkness," and "The End of the Tether"—all appeared in Blackwood's Magazine and were written earlier than 1902, "Youth" appearing in 1898.

T. H. EDDOWES, Geneva, Ill.: "Please publish in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS some biography of life and times of Lord Beaconsfield."

See the account of Disraeli's career in Prof. Bryce's recent "Studies in Contemporary Biography," (The Macmillan Company, $3;) Froude's "Earl of Beaconsfield," in the "Queen's Prime Ministers" Series, (Harper & Brothers, $1;) T. E. Kebbel's "Lord Beaconsfield," (apparently out of print in this country;) Kebbel's sketch of Disraeli in the fifteenth volume of the Dictionary of National Biography; "Lord Beaconsfield: A Study," by George Brandes, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50;) "Beaconsfield: In Society, in Parliament, in Literature," by George M. Towle, (D. Appleton & Co., 50 cents,) &c. Kebbel gives a brief bibliography at the end of his article in the Dictionary of National Biography.

"M. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly tell me something of the life and antecedents of H. Rider Haggard."

Henry Rider Haggard was born at Bradenham, Norfolk, England, June 22, 1856, the sixth son of William Meybohm Rider Haggard. He was educated privately. In 1875 he was secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, Governor of Natal, and returned to England several years later. His first book, "Cetywayo and His White Neighbors," appeared in 1882. "Dawn," his first novel, was published in 1884; "King Solomon's Mines" in 1885, "Jess" and "She" in 1887, &c. Since 1889 he has published many works, including several books of different character—"A Winter Pilgrimage" and "Rural England." He was married in 1880 and resides at Ditchingham House, Norfolk. Two of his brothers have published several works, Lieut. Col. Andrew Charles Parker Haggard and Major Edward Arthur Haggard.

ANDREW S. CORIELL, Bound Brook, N. J.: "I have a copy of 'The Artist, Merchant, and Statesman,' by C. Edwards Lester, asked for in Appeals to Readers of April 4 by Eugene Finck, 87 North Nineteenth Street, East Orange, N. J."

"H. G. C.," Washington, D. C.: "Kindly favor me with the address of James B. Connolly, author of 'Out of Gloucester.'"

Why not address Mr. Connolly in care of his publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons?

"DIXIE," Sioux City, Iowa: "Kindly give me the facts as to the authorship of 'All Quiet Along the Potomac.' I have an old newspaper clipping which says: 'Written by Lamar Fontaine, private of Company I, Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry, while on picket on the banks of the Potomac in 1861.'"

This poem has been claimed for several Southern soldiers. It was written by Mrs. Ethelinda Eliot Beers, ("Ethel Lynn Beers,") born in Goshen, N. Y., in 1827, died in Orange, N. J., in 1879. It first appeared in Harper's Weekly Sept. 30, 1861, and later formed the title poem of Mrs. Beers's volume of verse, "All Quiet Along the Potomac, and Other Poems," 1879.

"EDITH E.," Calhoun, Ga.: "What poem contains the stanza:

I wait for my story—the birds cannot sing it,
Not one, as he sits on the tree;
The bells cannot ring it, but long years, O bring it!
Such as I wish it to be.

You will find this in Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven"—the final stanza of "Seven Times Two; Romance."

E. O. AUSTIN, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Who are the publishers of 'Poet-Lore'?"

"Poet-Lore" is now called "The American Quarterly," and is published by the Poet-Lore Company, 16 Ashburton Place, Boston; price, $2.50 a year, 65 cents a number.

JOHN H. JAMES, 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Answering the query of Mrs. J. Leyer, 8 Warren Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., regarding the play of 'Dolores,' I would say that this play is an adaptation of Sardou's 'La Patrie,' produced in English at the Grand Opera House in this city about 1880. Kiralfy's production called 'Dolores,' to which she refers, was produced at Niblo's Garden about 1880."

"J. E. L.," Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.: "Can you tell me what Browning is the author of the poem 'Sometimes, Somewhere'? It begins:

"'Unanswered yet? The prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?'

"I once saw a printed copy with the name E. G. Browning given as the author. I have also known of its being ascribed to Robert Browning."

This poem was written by Miss Ophelia G. Browning, the daughter of a Methodist minister, its first appearance in print being in The Christian Standard, May, 1880. Some years later the author, who had become Mrs. Burroughs of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., had the pleasure of hearing her poem recited before an immense religious gathering at Ocean Grove, N. J.

"MISS C. E.," 429 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, New York City: "I wish to thank 'J. H., Jr.,' for kindly sending me the poem, 'The Dead Soldier,' for which I asked."

J. HARVEY, Salem, Mass.: "Did Nathaniel Hawthorne write a poem called 'Free-Will'?"

It was written by his son, Julian Hawthorne, and first appeared in The London Spectator.

WILLIAM WADE, Oakmont, Penn.: "'Alice H.,' New London, Conn., can find 'Three Ways of Living: Within the Means, Up to the Means, and Beyond the Means,' in No. 1 of Chambers's 'Miscellany,' which is still in print. I do not know that a single number can be imported, but any large book house can inform her. Writing to Little, Brown & Co., Boston, will settle it, as they got me the complete set within a year."

HENRY SCHONEWOLF, Newburg, N. Y.: "Can you advise me where I can get Christopher Marlowe's complete works in one volume and the price? Please name the best edition of his works."

Marlowe's "Dramatic Works," (including his translations,) Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25; "Best Plays," edited by Havelock Ellis, in the Mermaid series, same publishers, $1.25, each in one volume. A. H. Bullen has edited Marlowe's works in three volumes, (Nimmo, London, 7s. 6d. each.)

M. GENGRAS, 48 Wright Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "Will you kindly inform me where I can obtain a copy of the poem, 'A Woman's Answer to a Man's Question,' by Mary T. Lathrop, the first few lines of which appeared in Queries of May 23?"

This poem contains ten stanzas, and is too long to reprint here. Perhaps some friends of THE REVIEW may be able to oblige our correspondent.

G. W. OLIVER, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Is R. D. Blackmore still living? If not, when did he die, and is 'Lorna Doone' considered his best book?"

Blackmore was born June 7, 1825, and died Jan. 20, 1900. "Lorna Doone," which appeared in 1869, is his most popular novel and is regarded as his best book.

"R. E. B.," Bloomfield, N. J.: "Where can I obtain the poem beginning:

"'Backward, turn backward, O time in thy flight'?

"By whom was it written, and under what circumstances?"

This is Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen's famous poem, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." It can be found in her collected poems and in every collection of popular verse. We do not know the circumstances under which it was composed, but we believe that Mrs. Allen wrote it in Portland, Me., early in 1859 and that it first appeared the following year in The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. A dispute as to the authorship of the words once attracted wide attention. Mrs. Allen's authorship, however, has long been unquestioned.

E. JULIAN, 67 West One Hundredth Street, New York City: "Kindly tell me something of John Alfred Langford."

John Alfred Langford, journalist, poet, and lecturer; born in Birmingham, England, in 1823; for a number of years a member of the editorial staff of several Birmingham newspapers; teacher of English Literature in the Birmingham and Midland Institute, 1868-74, &c.; author of various works, including "Religious Scepticism and Infidelity," "Poems of the Fields and the Town," "Modern Birmingham," "The Praise of Books," "A Life for Love, and Other Poems," &c.

Appeals to Readers.

Mrs. G. B. LINCOLN, Du Bois, Penn.: "I wish to find a little sketch called 'Persimmons,' which was popular some years ago among amateurs and elocutionists. It was the story of a negro boy caught in a flood, who drifted down the river on a raft, with a baby in his arms. Can any reader give me any information on the subject?"

H. H. GIBSON, Bayonne, N. J.: "Who wrote the satire on 'The Woolly West' about fifteen years ago, one stanza of which is as follows:

"O Western wilds and bottom land,
Where snakes and buffaloes prevail,
At first a dreadful-looking place,
At last a doleful-sounding tale;
I'd rather live on camel's rump,
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar
Than where I never saw a stump,
And shake to death with the fever and ague!"

ANGELINE SCOTT, Librarian South Norwalk Public Library, South Norwalk, Conn.: "Who can tell me where to find a story entitled 'The House and the Brain,' published about twenty-five years ago? It was a psychological tale, associating the personalities of the people who had lived there with the atmosphere of the house."

J. TAYLOR, Guttenberg, N. J.: "Many years ago I saw a poem which to me was strikingly beautiful. Two lines (all I remember) were:

"'Scotland, my bonnie land,
Scotland, my home!'

"Any reader who will send me a copy of the poem, together with the author's name, or tell me where I can obtain a copy, will do me a great favor."

Mrs. ALICE HARRIMAN, 4 Sunrise Terrace, Helena, Mon.: "I wish to obtain a book, published by a Toronto firm in the eighties, which was entitled 'Riders of the Plains.' The author's name is unknown, except that he was an early member of the Northwest Mounted Police and was at one time stationed at Fort Macleod, about two hundred miles north of Fort Benton, Mon. Can any of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS assist me to secure this book as well as any information of any other printed matter dealing with the early history of the mounted police? I have W. A. Fraser's article in McClure's, 1899, and Miss Laut's tale in the May, 1903, Leslie's, but they are only short sketches. I wish to get information of other magazine or book data relating to this subject of the mounted police during the seventies and eighties, and will pay for such material."

L. M. WILLIAMS, Auburn, N. Y.: "Can any reader tell me when this book was published, 'Album Pintoresco de la Isla de Cuba'? There is no date given, although the book is apparently quite old."

MARY PHILLIPS, 44 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of a charming little poem, entitled 'Estrangement,' which begins:

"'So hard it was to say good-bye,
And drift apart from you—
But harder still to live the lie
That swept the long years through.'

I think it originally appeared in The Bookman."

Mrs. CARRIE B. CARROLL, 12 Canton Street, Hartford, Conn.: "I would like to secure a copy of John White Chadwick's poem, 'The Other Side.'"

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City: "Can any one tell me where I can obtain 'The Great Glacial Deluge and Its Impending Recurrence,' by Leon Lewis?"

"E. A. K.," 190 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any reader tell me where to find a Persian legend entitled 'Where Happiness is Found'? I should like to get a copy of it."

WILLIAM ABBATT, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "Who will give me the title of a book I have read within twenty years about life in Vermont? I can only remember that the leading characters were General (or Judge) —— and his family, and an incident showing the dangers from wolves at the time. The latter describes a party of young people returning from a dance at night. They are attacked by wolves, take refuge in the trees, but one falls, and 'in the morning a heap of bloody bones was all that remained of the prettiest girl in Vermont.'"

FRANK R. STEVEN, 386 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I find the following quotation: 'I'll walk where my own nature will be leading; it vexes me to choose another guide.'"

HARRY EDWARD MILLER, White Plains, N. Y.: "In 'Songs of Nature,' edited by John Burroughs, appears a poem, 'To the Catbird,' signed as anonymous. Can any one give me the author's name? The first verse reads thus:

"'You, who would with wanton art,
Counterfeit another's part,
And with noisy utterance claim
Right to an ignoble name—
Inharmonious! Why must you,
To a better self untrue,
Gifted with the charms of song,
Do the generous gift such wrong?'"

A New Bird Book.

Frank M. Chapman, the well-known and popular ornithologist, is preparing a "Color Key to North American Birds," with more than 700 illustrations in color by C. A. Reed. The book will be published in the Autumn by Doubleday, Page & Co. According to Mr. Chapman's scheme the birds [illegible] relationship—swimmers, scratchers, perchers, &c.—and are then classified by their most prominent color markings under various heads of plumage. To descriptions of plumage are added notes on the birds, range and notes of song, or cries of alarm. In short, the author has attempted to give the amateur sufficient untechnical data by which our birds may be identified by what one sees and hears.

Joseph Conrad.

It is said by one who is well acquainted with Joseph Conrad that each one of this author's stories—"Youth," "Heart of Darkness," and "The End of the Tether"—are almost autobiographical. When a lad, Conrad shipped on a voyage to Australia. Out of that voyage grew "Youth." In the Eastern seas he worked on both sailing and steam vessels, and it was during that time he met with the type of man whom he made into the hero of "The End of the Tether," the faithful Captain of the Sofala. In 1891 Mr. Conrad went to the Congo Free State, where his experiences on his return to England crystallized into the weird tale of adventure in the African jungle called "The Heart of Darkness."

A Man of Many Adventures.

Very few young as well as successful authors have had the varied experiences which have befallen Albert Sonnichsen, the twenty-four-year-old writer of "Deep Sea Vagabonds," just published by McClure, Phillips & Co. Leaving school at sixteen, he became successively trapper, ranchero, sailor, art student, typesetter, prisoner of war in the Philippines, interpreter on Gen. Young's staff, military scout, school teacher, actor, newspaper reporter, author, and lecturer.

Mad Anthony Wayne.

John R. Spears, the well-known author of a history of the United States Navy, is at work on a biography of "Anthony Wayne" for the Historic Lives Series published by D. Appleton & Co.

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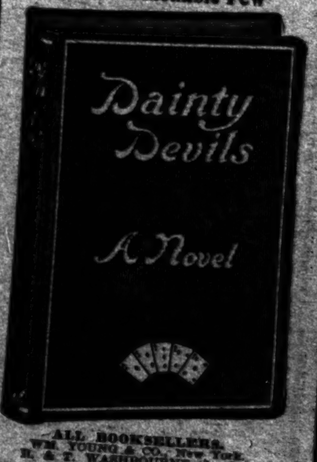

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The Address of Ex-President Cleveland as well as the other addresses by President Schurman, Mayor Low and others, including the letter of Carl Schurz, in connection with the Protest meeting at Carnegie Hall concerning the Kishinev Massacre appear in full in THE AMERICAN HEBREW of this week. For sale at 492 Columbus Ave., 2 Pike Street, 70 Canal St., and by The American News Co., 30 Chambers Street. Publication office, 489 Fifth Avenue. Ten cents a copy. Three dollars a year.

THE RIVER.
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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

THE death, late in the passing month, of Paul du Chaillu and Richard Henry Stoddard has caused a rearrangement of the contents of the June number of The Lamp, and several articles already announced will be postponed. In their places will be given a series of letters from du Chaillu addressed to Charles Scribner and an article on Stoddard by Ripley Hitchcock. The du Chaillu letters give the details of the author's plans for his book on Russia, which, alas! was never to be written. One gives his conversation with the Czar and another explains his determination to learn the language so as to "get at the inside" of things.

John Burroughs is believed to have in hand a volume dealing with the nature-lover's phase of his recent journey through the West with President Roosevelt. He has also almost ready for the press a volume of vagrant natural history studies made up of his recent contributions to magazines.

Arthur Symons, the well-known English critic and commentator on French literature, will write the introduction to the volume of de Maupassant's stories which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation for early Fall publication.

Probably few Americans in the diplomatic service of their country have approached as near a "carrière" as has Andrew D. White, who recently retired from the Berlin Embassy. That his reminiscences as a diplomat are about to appear in The Century is therefore a note of interest for all those who are occupied with international speculation or find pleasure in perusing readable memoirs. The first part of "A Diplomat's Reminiscences" covers the author's recollections of Beaconsfield, the father and grandfather of the present German Kaiser, Bismarck, Browning, and several other eminent men. Mr. White's diplomatic career, which has been frequently interrupted by his periodical devotion to active educational work, began shortly after he was graduated from Yale, with an attachéship to the St. Petersburg legation.

Thomas Wright, Principal of Cowper School, Olney, author of "The Town of Cowper," "The Life of William Cowper," and "The Life of Daniel Defoe," is preparing Cowper's correspondence for publication in the Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. The letters and editorial matter, which will occupy four volumes, will, it is asserted, be the first complete edition of William Cowper's letters ever published. Much of the material has been drawn from the manuscript department of the Cowper Museum at Olney, which was inaugurated at the Cowper Centenary, April 25, 1900.

Mrs. Burton Harrison has just finished a novelette which is in the hands of D. Appleton & Co. for early publication. It is based on and developed from that play by Mrs. Harrison called "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," and will also bear this title.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library announces that the following books have been most in demand for the week ended May 21: Adult fiction—Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Hegan's "Lovey Mary," Norris's "The Pit." Juvenile fiction—Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Kipling's "Just So Stories," Blanchard's "Girl of '76." Non-fiction—Todd's "Brief History of the City of New York," Ulmann's "Landmark History of New York," Wilson's "New York: Old and New."

The parodist is already at work upon "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"—it is a wonder that he has spared his pen so long—and a manuscript labeled "Mr. Wiggs of the Turnip Patch" is making its calls at New York publishers—so far, however, without success.

Miss Hermine Templeton, author of that droll collection of Hibernian fairy stories just published by McClure, Phillips & Co., with the title "Darby O'Gill and the Good People," is the daughter of an English army officer. Although born in India, Miss Templeton by long residence in Ireland has absorbed much of the Irish manner in story telling, and in her volume she has presented what are actually "legends of place" and folklore tales in a literary setting.

The Rev. Charles Voysey, founder of the Theistic Church in London, will write an introduction to the new edition of Ross Wynan's "One Religion—Many Creeds," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are presently to publish.

Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale writes as follows concerning Prof. John E. McFadyen's "Old Testament Criticism and the Christian Church," recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons: "It rests on an adequate basis of learning, is scholarly without pedantry, is lucid in its arrangement, is temperate and fair-minded in its spirit, and is fitted to instruct not only ordinary Biblical students, but also professional critics."

Frank C. Bostock, whose book on "The Training of Wild Animals" will shortly come from the Century Company's press, declares that it is a great mistake to suppose that wild animals are ever drugged or [illegible] beaten to keep them quiet so that they may be trained, and [illegible] obedience and docility are usually due to ignorance and to the dread of anything they do not understand. One thing they are not able to comprehend is why trainers are not afraid of them. They turn on the trainer the moment fear is shown, for then they lose their respect for him.

Dwight W. Huntington has just read the final proofs of his book, "Our Feathered Game," which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish about June 15. The author's aim, toward which he is assisted by colored plates and typical sporting scenes drawn by himself, has been to describe all the game birds of the United States and to tell where and how they may be shot. Although his scheme of treatment is thoroughly scientific, with special reference to bird identification, his opening chapters deal with "Guns and Dogs" and "Game Clubs, Parks, and Preserves," then follow a series of chapters on "Gallinaceous Birds," another on "The Wild Fowl or Swimmers," and another on "The Shore Birds or Waders," in which twelve varieties are treated of.

Milton Goldsmith, author of "A Victim of Conscience," which is reviewed to-day, published in 1893 a novel called "Rabbi and Priest." He has written many short stories. He was educated in Philadelphia and in Zurich.

Julia Ward Howe is to write the introduction to the collection of Margaret Fuller's love letters, which D. Appleton & Co. are preparing for publication.

Among the Hebrides.

DWELLERS IN THE MIST. By Norman Maclean. Pp. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Price, $1.25.

"Dwellers in the Mist," by Norman Maclean, is a collection of tales about the Hebrides Islands of [illegible] uncommon merit that they make one marvel anew how it is that so many uncommonly well written stories are put forth year after year by authors who are comparatively unknown at the time, and, in many cases, never become any better or more favorably known in consequence of any later work. The name of Norman Maclean is not a familiar one in current literature, yet he can write a book about those strange island folk that appeals powerfully through its humor and pathos, and is well nigh perfect in its character drawing. A few of the characters appear again and again in the stories, perhaps a dozen in all, and the reader finds himself liking some and disliking others with an intensity that well attests their having been invested by Mr. Maclean with very human and lifelike qualities.

"Dwellers in the Mist," indeed, were the people of Dunaluin, both physically and spiritually, for the same ocean that sent the endless fogs rolling over the island had cut them off from all that the real world was doing and thinking, across the channel, and left them far behind, enveloped in the mists of ignorance and narrow-mindedness. There were those among them, comers from the outer world, who could have led them out into the clear light of knowledge, but these the islanders branded as heretics, and would have none of them. They were the two ministers and a certain worldling who dwelt in the one big house in the parish—all three university men and buried in Dunaluin by that freakish fortune which so often casts pearls where they will not be appreciated. The old parish minister had been abandoned by his congregation long years before he is introduced to us, but had turned his life to good account and even won much fame abroad by studying and writing about the natural history of Dunaluin. The "worldling" was one of the few who still went to the parish church, and "he was wont to declare that he was not quite sure whether he went to church in the ordinary sense of the word, but, at any rate, he attended every Sunday a course of natural history lectures, which were very instructive, and that was more than could be said of most churches."

The old minister was a philosopher; the young minister was not, and, in the story called "Dileas," the author tells how heartbreak and death came to him from the blind people for whom he gladly laid down his life. They wanted him to preach out against the backslidings and heresies of the day, and when he would not, but yet risked his life in caring for the sick, visited the needy, and helped the helpless, "they said to one another that the minister was a brave and kind man—but then, what was the good of these natural virtues, for he lacked the foundation of all true godliness—he had no right principles!" "Principles" were what the dwellers in misty Dunaluin built their hopes upon—those and a belief in the Book from end to end.

But all the stories are not as saddening as "Dileas," though most of them contain a note of pathos. "The Woman Who Never Quarreled" is a delicious picture of one of those criminally candid people who make a practice of mortally hurting every person with whom they come in contact, and then are lost in wonder as to why their good intentions are never appreciated and often resented.

"Calum Og" tells the pathetic story of a poor old man who had a theory that death had forgotten him because he alone of all his family left the home of his youth and went to live in another parish. Death knew where to find his brothers when their time was run, he thought, and he would have to go back to the old place before he would be remembered. He did go finally, and death found him beside the well of his youth.

There is not a story in the book that does not show some distinctive merit, [illegible] probing into human nature, [illegible] quaint conceit or humorous [illegible]

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